SATURDAY, THE DECEMBER 2, 1780.

PENNSYLVANIA PACKET OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[Published every Tuesday and Saturday.] NUMBER 684.

By His EXCELLENCY

Joseph Reed, Esquire,

President, and the Supreme Executive Council, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the honourable the Congress of the United States of America, by their resolve of the eighteenth day of October last, did recommend in the following words, to wit.

"Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God, the father of all mercies, amidst the vicisitudes and calamities of war, to bestow blessings on the people of these states, which call for their devout and thankful acknowledgements, more especially in the late remarkable interposition of his watchful providence, in rescuing the person of our Commander in Chief and the Army from imminent dangers, at the moment when treason was ripened for execution; in prospering the labours of the husbandman, and causing the earth to yield its encrease in plentiful harvests; and above all, in continuing to us the enjoyment of the gospel of peace:

"It is therefore recommended to the several states, to set apart Thursday the seventh day of December next, to be observed as a day of public THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER, that all the people may assemble on that day, to celebrate the praises of our Divine Benefactor; to confess our unworthiness of the least of his favours, and to offer our fervent supplications to the God of all Grace, that it may please him to pardon our heinous transgressions, and incline our hearts, for the future, to keep all his laws, to comfort and relieve our brethern who are any wise afflicted or distressed; to smile upon our husbandry and trade; to direct our public councils, and lead our forces by land and sea to victory; to take our illustrious Ally under his special protection, and favour our joint councils and exertions for the establishment of speedy and permanent peace; to cherish all schools and seminaries of education, and to cause the knowledge of christianity to spread over all the earth."

WHEREFORE, as well in respect of the said recommendation of Congress, as the plain dictates of duty, to acknowledge the favour and goodness of Providence, and implore its further protection; WE do hereby earnestly recommend to the good people of Pennsylvania, to set apart THURSDAY the seventh day of December next, for the pious purposes expressed in the said resolve, and that they abstain from all labour on that day.

Given, by order of the council, under the hand of his excellency Joseph Reed, esquire, president, and the seal of the state, at Philadelphia, this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Attest.

T. MATLACK, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEW HARPSICHORD, with three stops, and compleatly finished. Enquire of BERNADEES VICTOR, Musick Master, in Carter's-alley, from eight to ten o'clock of a Morning.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION in Bucks county, on the river Delaware, about a mile and a half below Trenton, consisting of near 400 acres of land, about one half is cleared, and a good quantity of meadow, having two dwelling houses, the one brick, a well-frequented tavern; the other a boarded log one, and three framed barns in three proper parts of the place: likewise a good FISHERY, rented in the best times for 16l. per annum; and a FERRY, now rented at the rate of 50l. per annum; specie, known by the name of the Continental Lower Trenton ferry, which will be sold with or without the Plantation, as may suit a purchaser. Enquire of the subscriber living in Second street. MARY EDDY.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from off the Commons of this city, about the 10th instant, October, a red COW, about nine years old, almost dry and forward with calf; she has some white on one side of her face, had a bell on, and branded CL on one of her horns. Whoever will deliver said Cow to the subscriber in Chesnut-street, opposite the Carpenter's hall, or give information where she may be found, shall receive the above reward.

CHARLES LOGAN.

Philadelphia, November 24, 1780.

The Proprietors of Indiana,

Are requested to be punctual in their Meeting at the Indian queen tavern, in Fourth street, Philadelphia, On Tuesday the Fifth of December next, At TEN o'clock in the Morning, agreeable to Adjournment. GEORGE MORGAN.

To be Sold by Public Vendue,

In Dumfries, on Monday, the 4th day of December next, being Prince William Court Day,

The Sloop Betsey,

This Sloop is new, well built and compleatly fitted out for sea a few weeks ago, and sailed with sixty hogsheads of tobacco for Cadiz, but the British fleet coming into our Bay at the time, she was put back and run up to Back-creek with her load, from whence she is just returned; she will carry eighty hogsheads of tobacco in the Bay. Cash or good Tobacco will be taken in payment.

At the same Time will be SOLD,

The Keel, Stem and Stern, with most of the Timbers in the yard, for a Brig of 58 feet keel; together with 10 fine Stocks for Plank, and a quantity of Spikes and Bolts ready made, and a few Bars of Iron. RICHARD GRAHAM.

TO BE SOLD,

For Cash, foreign or home Produce, or exchanged for a House and Lot in the city of Philadelphia;

A PLANTATION in Mill-creek Hundred, Newcastle county, six miles from Wilmington, three from Newport and five from Christiana bridge, on the great road leading from Newport to Lancaster, containing about 250 acres, about 100 is cleared, including about 17 acres of meadow, an apple and peach orchard; the woodland is well timbered; a square log dwelling house, a weaver's shop that will contain four looms; a large barn, two stables and a hay house, a draw-well of good water: it is healthy, and is capable of much improvement: this place is well known there about, as numbers of people resort there to bathe and drink at a mineral spring lately found on said land; it is possible it may be of great value, in a future day, to the owner; there is a lively stream of water runs through the premises, on which may be erected either a grist or fulling mill.

A small tract of patent unimproved LAND, in Lack township, Cumberland county, containing 177 acres; a good horse and riding chair, with a leather top fit for a journey. For terms apply to WILLIAM PATTERSON, Esquire, at Christiana bridge, Newcastle county, or ARCHIBALD GARDNER, in Front street, between Arch and Race streets, Philadelphia.

TO BE LETT,

Andover Furnace and Forge,

Situate in the county of Sussex, New-Jersey. They are now in good repair, and may be entered upon immediately:

And a large Quantity of Wood ready cut.

For terms apply to ARCHIBALD STEWART at Hacket's town, or to JOHN LARDNER in Philadelphia.

N. B. Some NEGROES belonging to said Works, To be SOLD.

TO BE SOLD,

Two Hundred Pair of

BUCKSKIN BREECHES.

Any person wanting them, will please to enquire at the subscriber's; who lives next door to Mr. Jackson's store, in Water and Spruce-streets.

PATRICK M'CLOSKEY.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, from off the plantation of the subscriber, living at the head of Sassafras river, Kent county, Maryland, on the night of the 30th of October last, a grey MARE, 4 years old last Spring, about 13 hands and an half high, a natural trotter, with a switch tail and long mane. Whoever takes up said mare and the thief, so that the thief may be prosecuted to conviction, shall have the above reward for the thief and mare, or Three Hundred Dollars for the mare only, and reasonable charges, paid by ALEX. BAIRD.

On Monday Next,

(The Fourth of December)

At TEN o'Clock in the Forenoon,

At HODGE's Wharff,

Will begin the Sale,

By PUBLIC AUCTION,

OF THE

CARGO

Of the Prize Ship SARAH;

Taken by the Privateer Ship Viper: Consisting of

BEEF and PORK in Barrels,

BUTTER in Firkins,

RAISINS in Casks,

And a VARIETY of other ARTICLES.

By order of the Court of Admiralty,

CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

Wants a Place,

As a House-keeper, a middle aged Woman, Who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers. Nov. 24.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSE and STORE, adjoining, now in the tenure of Mr. JOHN MAXFIELD NESBITT. Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on immediately,

A genteel Front Room,

Suitable for an Office: Also, A large, good, dry CELLAR, in a public part of the city. Enquire of the Printers. Nov. 20.

To be Sold by

PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Wednesday the 6th of December next, at the Continental Yard in this city,

A number of public HORSES,

For CASH only. The sale to begin at X o'clock.

By order of the Quartermaster General,

JACOB HILTZHEIMER.

To be Sold or Lett,

A Frame HOUSE, Brick KITCHEN, and BAKE HOUSE, and a Lot of Ground, with a good fence, opposite the barracks, in Second-street, Northern Liberties, clear of ground-rent, containing in front 55 feet, and in length or depth 150 feet. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

Nov. 25. CHRISTIAN KUNCKLE.

November 13, 1780.

TO BE LETT,

THE HOUSES, WHARFF and STORES, now in the tenure of Mr. JOHN MEASE: Also, sundry Lotts of Pasture GROUND, in excellent fence, adjoining the South street of this city. For terms apply to the subscriber; who has a Quantity of WOOD to dispose of standing, at nine miles and a half distant from the city. SAMUEL POWEL.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen from the subscriber, living in Lower Merrion township, Philadelphia county, on Lancaster road, near the sign of the Buck, nine miles from Philadelphia, a Bay MARE, about 16 years old, about 13 hands high; a natural pacer, she has a small star in her forehead, besides a particular mark she has in her near side, a small dent between her ribs, so that you may lay the end of your finger in it; she has a low carriage. Whosoever takes up the said Mare and thief, and secures them, or the Mare only, so that the owner can have her again, shall have the above reward, paid by me, MARGARET GOODMAN.

To be Sold,

FIFTEEN acres of excellent GRASS GROUND, two miles from the Court-House. Enquire of the printers.

To doctor William Shippen, jun.

Director General of the Military Hospitals of the United States.

IT is in vain to affect a contempt for my answer to your first publications. You have seen (for you can feel nothing) the effect of it in part upon the legislature of Pennsylvania. They have dismissed the honourable Mr. Matlack for supporting you in Congress. As this gentleman was eloquent in debate and capable in business, I lament the loss of his talents to the public; but as he was the friend of a speculator in office, I rejoice in his dismission. I now feel more pleasure in being a Pennsylvanian than ever. Dear asylum of my ancestors, and place of my nativity, I will ever love thee, and honour thee, for this sacrifice which thou hast offered upon the altar of public virtue.

Let tyrants and public defaulters cease to complain of the freedom I have taken with the votes of Congress. The enemy know full well that a free press is the ensign of liberty, and all their hopes of conquering us are in vain, while that bulwark of freedom exists among us. They measure the probability of their success in the present contest, entirely by the number and degrees of our vices, and hence they exult only when they hear of men without principle and without character, being advanced to the first honours and offices in our country. They sicken at the sight of those publications, which point out the defects in the administration of our governments, and expose the folly and tyranny of our rulers.

There are two things absolutely necessary to make a Congress truly respectable. They should recollect at all times that they are a sovereign power. This will teach them to preserve their dignity, and prevent their feeling the force of obligations, which destroy the freedom and independance of their votes. They should consider likewise, that they are the rulers of a republic. As virtue is the only basis of this form of government, a constant sense of the necessity of supporting it should pervade all their acts and resolutions. They should both in their public and private capacities bear a testimony not only against offences committed against the states, but against every species of vice and immorality. They should moreover consider themselves as the servants of the public, and learn to pay a proper deference upon all occasions to the opinions and inclinations of the people. Such a conduct in members of Congress, would secure them from reproach, and render them once more the guardians and fathers of our country.

I proceed now to take notice of that part of your evidence, which is intended to exculpate you from the charge of fraud in selling hospital stores as private property.

After paying the respect that is due to the oath of Mr. Thomas Smith, and the declaration of colonel Moylan, respecting your purchasing five or six pipes of wine of messieurs Coningham, Nesbitt and company, give me leave to ask you the following questions.

Why did you not apply to one of the gentlemen of that house for a certificate, declaring those pipes of wine to be private property? in a case so delicate as to require the advice of your friends, whether there was any thing wrong in purchasing this wine upon your own account, it would have been natural to have distinguished this contract from those you had made with other wine merchants in the city on the account of your hospitals.

Did you ever buy five or six pipes of wine upon your own account before you handled public money?

Did you not declare, in the presence of the committee of Congress at York-Town, who were appointed to hear my complaints of the abuses that prevailed in your hospitals, when I expressed a doubt whether you claimed FIVE or SIX pipes of wine in the hospital store at Reading, that you had bought SIX pipes upon you own account?

Has not colonel B Flower declared upon oath, that you told him at Reading, that you had cleared a thousand pounds by the sale of SIX pipes of wine upon your own account?

Do not the bill of sale, and the books of Coningham, Nesbitt and company shew, that you bought only FIVE pipes of wine at the time referred to in Mr. Smith's oath and colonel Moylan's declaration?

Did not Mr. Lloyd, by your order, fill up those pipes of wine out of pipes acknowledged to belong to the continent, which were sold upon your account by Mr. Smith in Lancaster?

I proceed to take notice of the evidence of doctor Thomas Bond, junr. I wish this good tempered man had not lessened the reputation he acquired in his office, by the evidence he has given in your favour. Too much praise cannot be given to him for his humanity, and even charity to the sick; but duty to my country, and a regard to my own testimony, oblige me to declare, in this public manner, that I have repeatedly heard doctor Bond complain of your manner of doing business, and of your neglecting to consult him upon those mercantile transactions that related to the supplies of the hospitals: I have, moreover, often heard him say that you could never settle your accounts and that you would be ruined when they were called for: and lastly, I have heard him declare, that by his exertions, in putting your hospital at Bethlehem in order, and supplying it plentifully with necessaries, he had saved you from perdition. He meant by this, that he had obviated the force of my complaints against your mal-administration, to the committee of Congress at York Town.

Here I must ask you a few more questions.

Why did you prefer doctor Bond's evidence of the state of your books to producing them before the court-martial?

Would it not have been much easier to have carried two or three books to camp, than to have dragged, through muddy roads, in the Month of march, a waggon load of wine, spirits, lemons and raisons, which you distributed to great advantage, during your trial, through the village and neighbourhood of Morristown?

Will not all honest and thinking men suspect that the books you have lately lodged with the treasury, have been transcribed since your impeachment and trial?

A few questions will be sufficient upon the evidence of one of your late apothecary generals, Mr. Cutting.

Did not Mr. Bright, a respectable citizen of Reading, declare upon oath, that when he received the sugar into his cellar, (which Mr. Cutting swears he bought upon your account in Boston) he applied to him to sell him some of it, and that Mr. Cutting told him it was not for sale, and that it belonged to the hospitals?

Did you not receive one hundred thousand dollars from the treasury, just before Mr. Cutting set off for Boston? The Journals of that board shew that you did.

Is it probable if you intended to make use of public money, for the purpose of private speculation, that you would tell Mr. Cutting of it?

One indiscreet friend often does a man more mischief than ten enemies. Mr. Cutting's testimony has made you, like Milton's description of heaven, "dark "with excessive bright."

You have introduced Hugh James to cover the most barefaced fraud that ever escaped with impunity in a civilized country; this man has paid the debt of nature; I am therefore precluded from saying any thing more of him than, that he was your most intimate friend. He was the only man in the department whom you ever consulted about the business of your hospitals. From your own account of the sale of wine and sugar to Mr. Bennet, Mr. James seems to have had a proper sense of what belonged to the character of the physician in chief and director general of the hospitals of the United States. He was ashamed to have it known that his master was a speculator in wine and sugar, and therefore, "prudently," substituted the name of THOMAS BROWN, in the room of William Shippen: the account, thus drawn out, you say, was sent to Mr. Bennet's without your knowledge or consent; but give me leave to ask you. Did not Mr. Bennet declare upon oath, that he received the above accompt, drawn out in the name of THOMAS BROWN, in a letter from yourself, written with your own hand?

How then do you dare to tell the public, that you knew nothing of the name of THOMAS BROWN being put in the place of yours, until the prosecution commenced.

For shame! For shame! I hope, for the sake of this poor man's soul, that the "Recording Angel dropt a "tear upon his oath," immediately after he REPEATED it in the court, "and blotted it out for ever."

I cannot help adding in this place, that had I been your prosecutor instead of a witness against you, I would have disqualified some of the principal witnesses in your favour, by impeaching them, of sharing with you in the plunder of the hospitals.

That Being who searches the heart, knows that I am actuated at this time, as I was when I complained of your mal-practices at York Town, in the year 1778, by nothing but a regard for my country, and a sincere love for human nature. Human life has ever been equally dear to me, whether it appeared in the form of a wealthy merchant, an honourable senator, an illustrious general, or in the humble garb of a private soldier. Hundreds can witness the distress I have felt at the sight of the sufferings of this useful necessary class of men, while you withheld from me the power of relieving them. I wish I could forget the reception I met with from your junto in York-Town, after I had laid before them the mortality that prevailed in the army from your negligence of your duty, and speculations in stores proper for the hospitals. The honourable Mr. Lovell is entitled to your warmest gratitude for the zeal with which he screened you from justice. When I told him that you had transported the wine which you claimed as your own, in public waggons, I well remember that he said, that "this "was practiced by all the staff officers in the army" and added, that "men who handled public money, "from the beginning of the world to the present day, "were constantly envied" The chairman of the committee, appointed to hear us, merits your thanks likewise, for the fidelity with which he executed the scheme you had concerted, for driving me out of the hospital department. He informed me that I had lost ground in Congress, and obliquely hinted to me that I should be dismissed, unless I resigned my office of physician general to the hospitals. I told him that I accepted of my commission to serve the army and my country, and not the Congress: and that while I did my duty faithfully I was indifferent what opinion they entertained of me; and further, dared and defied them to dimiss me without any charges being brought against me. The gentleman, upon hearing this, altered his plan, and told me, that little or no change would be made in the hospital system, and that the purveying business would still remain in your hands. This information produced the desired effect: I knew it was impossible to do justice to the sick while you had the direction of the hospital stores, and therefore I immediately resigned my commission. I learnt in a few days afterwards that this information was without foundation, for the purveying business was taken wholly out of your hands, and the stores of the hospitals placed entirely under the direction of the physicians and surgeons of the hospitals. The consequences of this alteration of the hospital system have been happy to the United States. Doctor Brown has declared, in his printed letter from Morristown to his friend in this city, that fewer soldiers have died in TWENTY MONTHS in the army, since the purveyorship of the hospitals was taken out of your hands, than usually died in TWENTY DAYS, while you had the direction of the hospital stores.

I beg the patience of the public a few minutes longer, while I add, that after my return from York-Town I sent, in a letter to general Roberdeau, then a delegate for Pennsylvania, some facts, relative to your sales of public wine and loaf sugar, and the mortality of the diseases that prevailed in your hospitals. This letter, contrary to my expectation, was laid before Congress. It produced a resolution for another committee to enquire into your conduct; and I was requested, by the members of it, to appear a second time at York-Town, with the necessary evidence to support my charges against you. His excellency, Mr. Huntington, president of Congress, was one of the members of this committee: this worthy senator and genuine republican I knew was incapable of injustice or partiality, where the interests of his country were at stake; but as I was a stranger to the characters of the other members of the committee, and as I knew their report must be made to Congress, where your party were always ready to support you, I declined waiting upon the committee, but offered to appear, as your prosecutor, provided a court martial was ordered for that purpose. My letter to the committee, containing this offer, was read in Congress, but produced no resolution for your trial: it was ordered to lie on the table This impeachment and offer to prosecute you were read in Congress in the spring of 1778, and you were brought before a court martial in March, 1780 The Journals of Congress are my vouchers for the truth of these assertions.

It is now near three years since I have borne, in silence, with the suspicion of having accused you unjustly, and of sacrificing the public good to private resentment. I was satisfied that an appeal to the public, (for I always suspected the resources of your office would enable you to baffle every attempt to bring you to punishment by the ordinary course of law) would do justice to my complaints, and shew you in your proper colours to your country. I hope my fellow citizens will ever be tenacious of this invaluable check upon the decisions of our courts, as well as the proceedings of our legislatures. A free paper is the surest detection of fraud and corruption: the virtue and liberties of America, and the liberty of the press must stand or fall together.

I wait with impatience for the continuation of your vindication. I have some facts to oppose to the subsequent parts of your evidence, which will be new to the public, and which will justify the freedom with which I have written, more than any thing that has yet been published. The friends of virtue, I know, will blame me for my long silence, and wonder only at my moderation. BENJAMIN RUSH.

P. S. I am just now informed that the Congress have, at last, ordered you to repair to camp, to take charge of the sick: I take it for granted the gentlemen of the army, and the physicians and surgeons of the hospitals, will be the guardians of their own honour.

To the PRINTERS.

I AM acquainted with a gentleman who has written and spoken a great deal on the subject of finance; whether wisely or not I will not determine. It is a position of this gentleman—That if the embargo were taken off, and a duty of five shillings per barrel laid on the exportation of flour, it would reduce the price here to fifteen shillings per hundred:—To prove this he advances the following calculation:

Two hundred of flour, at 15s. - -	4 dol.	
Barrel 2 and 6d duty 5s. - - - -	1	
	5	
Insurance at 25 per cent. must insure (so as to cover the premium, &c.) on 6. 84, which at 25 per cent. is 1. 71: total 6. 71:		D.
Allow the average sales, in the West Indies, to be as high as - - - - -		12
Deduct commissions and charges, 10 per cent. -		1 2
		10 8
Freight 1-3 deduct - - - - - -		3 6
		7 2
Prime cost, &c. as above - - - -		6 71
Profit,		49

That is, on something more than 6 dollars and 2-3d, a profit of 1-2 a dollar; not quite 8 per cent.

If this calculation is right, the embargo should be taken off; if wrong, I should be glad some of your many correspondents would shew the error. Yours,

A. B.

United States Lottery-Office.

Philadelphia, November 29, 1780.

THE Managers hereby give Notice to all persons who have purchased Tickets in the third class, in this city, that they are now ready to renew the same in the fourth class. All tickets not renewed in six weeks from this date, will be the property of the United States.

Philadelphia, December 1, 1780.

BROKE JAIL, last night, about twelve o'clock, the three following persons, and got off by cutting the bars of the windows, the noted horse thief, HENRY STROUS, formerly a resident of Germantown, committed for horse stealing, forgery, and sundry actions of debt: The said Henry Strous is so well known he needs no other description.

And JOHN STEELMAN, late of the county of Gloucester, in New Jersey, a tall slender man, of a fair complexion, wears his own hair long and tied behind, with a whitish coat and a fashionable hatt: The said Steelman was lately tried at Gloucester and found guilty of the fact, and burnt in the hand; and tried here at the last court of Oyer and Terminer, and was pilloried for the offence, and should have graced the gallows on Saturday last with his partner, who suffered for passing the counterfeit money.

A Frenchman, named —— DUZEE, about 5 feet 8 inches, black complexion, wears his own black hair, blue coattee, red breeches and blue jacket, and wilkers, and talks bad English. Whoever apprehends the above named Henry Strous, and secures him in any jail, so that he may be had again, shall receive a reward of One Thousand Pounds; and Five Hundred Pounds for Steelman; and One Hundred Pounds for Duzee, by applying to WILLIAM WILL, Esquire Sheriff, or JOHN REYNOLDS, Jailor.

ALL persons having any demands against Captain CHARLES STEWART, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated; and those that are indebted to said estate are desired to make immediate payment to SARAH STEWART, Administratrix to the said estate. Nov. 20

---

† A particular account of a hurricane, which lately happened in the West-Indies, advertisements, &c. omitted this publication, will be in our next.

To the PRINTERS.

DECENT and respectful remarks upon the proceedings of our legislative or executive bodies, are not only consistent with the constitution of this state, but may be useful to the gentlemen concerned, who, from inattention, or multiplicity of business, may fall into errors which, uncorrected, will grow into dangerous precedents. I observe in a late vote that a committee of the house is authorised to administer oaths. This I think is a power which neither can nor ought to be delegated. Every lawyer will tell us that the British House of Commons, as such, cannot administer an oath, tho' individual members, as justices of the peace, may The constitution of this state admits the house to administer an oath, but the house cannot devolve any power intrusted by the constitution to a part of the house. The assembly may pass a law, impeach a criminal, chuse their officers, &c. but they cannot devolve the power to any part of the house.

A petition I observe is presented to the house by sundry persons, alledging they did not know of the law for the gradual abolition of slavery, and have not registered their negroes, and praying they may be enslaved for life. I say enslaved, because at present they are free, and there can exist no other constitutional or legal right to enslave them than any other person in the state. Ignorance of the law is no excuse in law, because every person ought to know the laws, and it is a plea which can never be disproved. But there are many circumstances to shew how ill founded this plea may be in the present case. The law in question was under the consideration of two different assemblies the bill was published for consideration and lay over to another sessions, it was then passed, giving seven months to every person to register their negroes. But least the owners of negroes should be inattentive, the clause of the law requiring them to be registered, was republished in the news papers this fall, and at most of the elections notice was again given. After all this, what law can be expected to take effect, if ignorance can be alledged. It may be a loss to those individuals, but the injustice to the negroes and discredit to the assembly, would infinitely overbalance any such considerations. Slavery was never expressly authorised by any law of this state when a province: it grew into usage and was so countenanced by sundry acts of assembly that it was tolerated, not enacted. And shall freemen, just escaping out of the hands of tyranny themselves, by an express law subjugate these poor creatures (their equals by nature) to a perpetual bondage from which they are happily emancipated, whether by their masters ignorance or neglect is immaterial. They are now free, and it would be so indelible a stain on the legislative annals of this state to deprive them of the blessings of liberty, that it is to be hoped these hitherto friendless beings will find in the virtue and justice of the house of assembly, ample protection from the shackles which they have so fortunately escaped.

PHILOTHEUROS.

Philadelphia, Dec. 2.

Tuesday evening arrived here the brig Neptune, captain Allen, in twenty seven days from St. Croix.—Many vessels had got in there dismasted and otherwise much damaged, having put out to sea from different West-India islands during the late hurricane.

Wednesday last arrived here the brigantine Duke of Leinster, captain Souder, from L'Orient. By this vessel we learn, that the court of Portugal had acceeded to the Family Compact, and forbid the sale, in any of their ports, of prizes to British vessels, and also directing them to depart within a limited period.

Captain John Paul Jones, in an American frigate, is hourly expected to arrive in this port: having sailed from France with the brigantine Duke of Leinster.

On Thursday arrived the brig American, captain Keeler, from St Eustatia.

The following is taken from a Holland paper, with their remark at bottom:

London Sept. 1. The Allegator privateer, from London, capt. Craig, has taken and brought to Falmouth, the Liberty, a Russian snow, from Riga to Nantz, with 220 bales of hemp and 550 bars of iron. This is the first Russian vessel, that we know of, that the English have captured. We are very anxious to know what will be the event of this affair at the court of Russia.

Since our last arrived a prize sloop, from New-York bound to Charlestown, with a cargo of salt; sent in by the Ariel, captain Lawler.

Letters from Maryland say that the enemy's forces have left Cheasapeak, and that their fleet was seen standing out to sea: accounts from New-York confirm this, with the addition of their having gone to South-Carolina.

Last Wednesday James Sutton was executed on the island opposite this city, having been tried and convicted of Piracy.

Since the apprehension of the persons mentioned in our last Saturday's paper, further discoveries have been made, of a dangerous and infamous commerce with New-York. It appears that a partnership has been formed of persons in Philadelphia, New-Jersey and New-York, to carry lumber, which is in so grat demand in New-York, that boards have sold at thirty pounds, specie, per thousand. The vessels were cleared out for Boston, or some other eastern port, steered directly for New-York, if taken they were provided with passports from the British admiral, which sent them forward: when they arrived at New-York, the parties there took the management; the cargo was depositedgenerally at the King's yard, where timber is much wanted. Goods were purchased in return, or specie sent out, but generally the former. The American commissary of prisoners charged the captain and mariners as American prisoners, and received of equal rank and number in return. One of these captains has been five times in New-York since last Spring. A great number of persons are charged, chiefly in New Jersey, who it is hoped by this time, are safe in the hands of justice, and will meet their deserts. No less than three of these captains came out last Saturday, viz. James Steelman, John Shaw, and William Black, who are all apprehended and in prison. One Atkinson, another of the gang, made his escape into New-Jersey.

At a court of oyer and terminer, &c. held at Easton for the county of Northampton, the 30th of October, 1780, before the honourable Thomas M'Kean, esquire, chief justice, &c. and the honourable William Augustus Atlee, and George Bryan, esquires, justices, &c.

Ralph Morden was tried, convicted and sentenced to be hanged for treason, in joining the Indians.

Robert Land, James Griffin and Isaiah M'Carty were indicted for the same offence.

A bill was also preferred against Elisha Barton for said offence, and returned ignoramus: he was ordered to give security, himself in 5000 pounds, and two good sureties in 2500 pounds each, for his good behaviour, &c. till the next court of oyer and terminer at Easton.

Hilkiah Varvey, alias Vanvem, was tried for the murder of her bastard child, and acquitted; and negroe Abraham was also tried and acquitted of being accessary to said murder.

Michael Ohl, junior, was tried for a rape and acquitted.

Bills preferred against Jacob Irwin, for burglary, John Math, for felony in uttering counterfeit money, Anthony Bishop, for manslaughter, and Daniel Hughes, for buggery, were returned ignoramus.

Sigismund Lachinsky was discharged by proclamation of a charge of uttering counterfeit money, &c.

At a court of oyer and terminer, &c. held at Reading for Berks county, before the said judges, the 6th of November, 1780, Neal Harman and John Fort were indicted, tried and acquitted of burglary.

Jacob Weaver, esquire, was tried and convicted of adultery, and ordered to pay a fine of 2000 pounds and the costs of prosecution.

David Bright, John Schaffer, Jacob Ruth, Peter Lebo, Valentine Mayer, Philip Read, Henry Mayer, Jacob Lingel, Michael Wolfard, Jacob Read, Adam Brown, Nicholas Kinsecker, Jacob Decker, William Goodman, Michael Paffenberger, Jacob Lebo, Jacob Bettleman, George Gibbard, Andrew Saltzgaber, Christian Badorff, John Albert, John George Read, John Light, John Hubler, Henry Kiplinger, Michael Koppenhaver, Henry Schoffer, Windle Kieffer, Casper Reed, Nicholas Gouker, Andrew Schett, John Riegle, Michael Will, Robert M'Cann, Conrad West, George Hawk, Charles Bamberger, George Geesman, John Roan, Adam Patejcker, Anthony Fitzler, Conrad Giffler, Christian Shell, Peter Ruzman, Michael Kuhn, John Sweitzer, Peter Mohn, Peter Kreitzer, George Volf, Nicholas Hawk, Casper Ruth, Joseph Giffler, John George Weil, Martin Brown, Michael Read, Christopher Wolfard, Philip Gundrum, George May, Adam Riehm, Jacob Artzt, Henry Holtzman, John Brown, Michael Walborn, Peter Lieb, Leonard Stup, Peter Schwartz, Michael Trautman, Thomas Kurr, junior, Simon Kern, Jacob Weiser, Henry Lebo, Peter Krieger, Christian Walborn, Jacob Bortner, John Nicholas Dock, John Wirtz, Jacob Butzius, George Moyer, John Swartzhaubt, Philip Clare, George Windle Woolf, Adam Albright, Christopher Kerr, George Kremer, Henry Goodman, Abraham Kissinger, Albright Hoy, Godfried Rehrer, Peter Kirsckner, John Heck, Conrad Kuhl, Nicholas Kline, Ludwig Toby, Eberhart Seeman, Ludwig Seeman, George Matz, Frederick Mengel, John Kelckner, Henry Reeser, Anthony Kershner, John Kline, Conrad Loss, Conrad Christ, Nicholas Lerch, Michael Wommer, Balzer Umbenhauer, Samuel Umbenhauer, Jacob Fees, Andrew Leimister, Henry Filippy, Nicholas Filippy, Thomas Philbert, Melchior Fiegel, Philip Kann, William Wiltermoot, Adam Eyler, John Althouse, Conrad Schnyder, Mathias Roth, Frederick Bohn, George Ludwig, Nicholas Haas, Philip Strous, Jacob Strous, Michael Eyler, George Roth, Daniel Schlabbick, Mathias Weaver, Thomas Gesohell, William Leymister, Henry Runkle, Jacob Conrad, Ulrick Backenstee, Nicholas Mogel, George Beltman, Jost Stout, George Rick, Michael Wemert, Henry Lutz, Casper Freyman, Peter Zuber, Jacob Foust, Frederick Platt, Jost Schlabbeich, Mathias Kless, John Leab, Andrew Winter, and Philip Reser, were indicted for a seditious conspiracy to oppose the execution of some of the tax laws with force, and being charged, submitted to the court, and were ordered to pay a fine of 300 pounds each, and discharge the costs of prosecution.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Wednesday, Nov. 29, 1780. P. M.

Ordered, That the bill intitled, "a supplement to an act intitled, an act for funding and redeeming the bills of credit of the United States of America, &c." be transcribed for the third reading, and in the mean time printed for public consideration.

Extract from the minutes.

SAMUEL STERETT, clerk.

A supplement to an act intitled, "an act for funding and redeeming the bills of credit of the United States of America, and for providing means to bring the present war to a happy conclusion.

WHEREAS it is the duty of the Representatives of the Freemen of this State, to provide adequate funds for redeeming and cancelling the eighth part of the new Bills of Credit emitted or to be emitted by Congress, in consequence of their Act of the 18th of March last, amounting to one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of the value of four shillings and six pence sterling each, or so many thereof as may be issued, together with the interest thereon to accrue as mentioned in the Act to which this Act is a Supplement;

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the sum of

shall be raised, levied and paid in each and every of the next six succeeding years, on the persons and estates of the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, and the several counties of this State, in the proportion and manner following, that is to say; the city and county of Philadelphia, the county of Bucks, &c.

Amounting in the whole to

to be cancelled and destroyed at such time as the General Assembly of this State shall hereafter direct.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Act intitled, "An Act to raise the supplies for the year One thousand seven hundred and seventy nine," passed on the third day of April, in the year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and seventy nine, and the Act intitled, "An Act for raising the additional sum of five millions seven hundred thousand dollars, for the current year One thousand seven hundred and seventy nine," passed the tenth day of October in said year, and every clause and thing in said Acts contained, shall be in force, and shall be extended and applied to the raising, levying, collecting and paying the taxes or sums of money hereby directed to be levied and paid, as fully as if said Acts were herein inserted, except only where the former is amended, supplied or altered by the latter, or either of the said Acts are amended, supplied or altered by this Act.

AND WHEREAS divers owners of lands whereon improvements have been made, and of tenements, may not reside in the county or district where such lands or tenements are situated; whereby it may be difficult to collect the taxes assessed on such real estate; for remedy whereof,

Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the tenant or tenants or other person residing on or occupying such real estate, his, her and their goods and chattels, as well as the lands, goods and chattels of the owner or owners thereof, shall be liable to be distrained to satisfy the said taxes or any of them; and in case the tenant or tenants or other person or persons, residing on or occupying such real estate, shall pay any tax laid thereon by virtue of this Act, or shall be distrained to satisfy such tax, such tenant or tenants may retain the same out of the rent, by him, her or them, payable for such estate to the landlord, or the said tenant or tenants or other occupier or occupiers of such estate, shall recover the same, with costs of suit, of the owner of such estate by action of debt, if under pounds, in a summary way, in like manner as small debts are recoverable; but if the same exceeds pounds, in any Court of Common Pleas.

Provided always, That nothing in this Act shall in any manner alter any contract made between any landlord and tenant concerning the payment of taxes.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the 18th section of the Act intitled, "An Act for raising the additional sum of five millions seven hundred thousand dollars for the current year 1779," passed on the tenth day of October in said year, obliging tenants holding under leases made before the first day of January 1777, whereby the rent had been reserved in current money, to pay over and above said rent all taxes on his holding, shall not be extended to the paying of the taxes herein directed to be levied and paid.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the office and duty of County Assessor shall hereafter cease, and the Commissioners of the City and the several Counties of this State shall do and perform the several duties heretofore done and performed by the said County Assessors, any Law of this Commonwealth to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the time the Commissioners shall meet in the City and Counties of this State, to issue their warrants in pursuance of this Act to the Ward, District or Township Assessors, shall be on or about the day yearly.

AND WHEREAS it is highly necessary that the Bills of Credit emitted or that shall hereafter be emitted by Congress, according to their Act of the 18th of March last, as the quota of this State, should be made legal tender in all payments whatsoever:

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Bills emitted or issued as the quota of this State in manner aforesaid, shall hereafter be current money in this State, and legal tender, to all intents and purposes whatsoever, according to the sum mentioned or expressed in said Bills, that is to say, every dollar of said Bills shall be of the value of one Spanish milled silver dollar, weighing seventeen penny weight and six grains, and eight dollars of said Bills shall be equal in value to one gold half Johannes of Portugal, weighing nine pennyweight, and in the like proportion for all other gold or silver coin: and every tender and payment in said NEW Bills is hereby declared to be good to all intents and purposes whatsoever, any contract, agreement, or bargain between parties to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons, bodies politick and corporate, from and after the passing of this Act, shall refuse to receive any of the said Bills of Credit, when tendered in payment of any debt or demand whatsoever, provided the whole of such debt or demand be so tendered, such person or persons, bodies politick and corporate, so refusing, shall be forever barred from suing for, or recovering the same, before any Judge, or in any Court of this State; and in all cases where tender shall be made as aforesaid, if the person to whom such tender may be made, shall afterward assign, transfer, or set over any mortgage, bond, specialty bill or note; every such person shall be, and is hereby declared to be guilty of a fraud, and shall forfeit and pay to the person to whom such assignment as aforesaid may be made, or to his or her heirs, executors or administrators, a sum equal to double the sum so assigned or transferred, to be recovered by an action of debt, in any Court of Record in this State.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person whatsoever, shall after the passing of this Act, refuse to take and receive any of the Bills of Credit aforesaid, in payment for any live stock, necessary of life, commodity, manufacture, article or goods whatsoever, which he or she shall sell, or expose to sale, or offer the same for a less price, or smaller sum of money to be paid in gold or silver, than in the Bills of Credit emitted as aforesaid, or that shall give or receive a greater nominal sum of said NEW Bills of Credit for a less in gold or silver, every such person being thereof legally convicted in any Court of General Quarter Sessions in this State, shall suffer imprisonment during the present war, and forfeit to the Commonwealth one half of his or her lands and tenements, goods and chattels.

*** Doctor Shippen's Vindication came too late for this day's paper, but shall have a place in our next.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform his Friends and fellow Citizens, that he is appointed AUCTIONEER or VENDUE-MASTER, for the City, by the Honourable the Supreme Executive Council, and that he has taken the large and convenient STORE belonging to Mr. Tench Francis, a few doors above Third ſtreet, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, where GOODS will be received for Public Sale.

He will alſo attend the SALES of Ships, Lands, Horſes, &c. at the Coffee-houſe, as uſual.

He will be greatly obliged to thoſe Gentlemen who favour him with their Buſineſs, and they may depend upon punctual Attendance and Diſpatch in the Execution of it.

JOHN BAYARD.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1780.

Juſt PUBLISHED and To be SOLD, by

JOHN DUNLAP,

At his Printing-Office in Market-ſtreet,

FATHER ABRAHAM's

ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of Our LORD, 1781.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

Has removed his STORE from Mr. Owen Jones's, to the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Sitgreaves, on the North ſide of Market ſtreet, oppoſite the Indian King, where he has to Sell, by Wholeſale and Retail, a large Quantity of the following Articles.

SUPERFINE, ſecond and coarſe Broadcloths, of all colours,
Blue, brown and white Knaps,
Thickſetts, Velvets and Velverets of all colours,
Spotted and flowered Corduroys,
Rattinets, Shalloons, and Tammies,
Duroys, Everlaſtings, Cambletts and Corded Worſted,
Men's, women's and children's Worſted Hoſe,
Cotton Cords and Taſſels,
A quantity of Blanketing,
Fine Linens,
Ruſſia Sheetings,
Coarſe and fine Hollands,
Cotton Checks,
Diapers and Dimethies,
Drawboys,
Marſeilles Quilting,
A quantity of the beſt Sewing Silks,
Mohair and Twiſt,
White & coloured Threads,
Pins, Needles, Tapes and Bobbins,
Cambricks, Lawns, and Kenlings,
Taffaties, Perſians, Paduaſoys and Sarſnets,
Bandana, Romal and Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Croſs-barred, ſtriped and plain Muſlins,
Britannias,
Check Handkerchiefs,
A quantity of Chintzes and Calicoes,
Gauzes of different kinds,
A quantity of Lace,
Writing Paper,
Engliſh Shoes and Boots,

ALSO,

Madeira & Claret Wines,
Jamaica Spirit, and many Articles which are not enumerated.

Said NICHOLS takes this public Method of returning his beſt Thanks to thoſe who have been ſo obliging as to favour him with their Cuſtom at his late Store, and hopes a Continuance of their Friendſhip: He flatters himſelf, that his willingneſs to oblige, and the advantageous Methods he has of procuring his Supplies, will make it the Intereſt of every Perſon, who wiſh to purchaſe Goods, to frequent his Store.

FLAX-SEED received in exchange for OIL,

By RICHARD WELLS,

In Arch-ſtreet, near Sixth ſtreet, who hath for ſale, SPRMACETI Candles in boxes, Flax-ſeed Oil by the barrel, Cotton in bags, Flax-ſeed Meal in caſks, Three Iron Screws, 8, 4 and 3 inches diameter. 10t

---

LOST in the ſkirts of Philadelphia, on the Frankford road, a ſmall Bundle of MEDICINES, directed to Doctor Samuel Kennedy, containing the following, viz. lbſs. ſpt. nitr. dulc. lb. quarter ſpt. lavend. camp. lbi. ſal. nitr. lbi. ſal. glaub. lbſs. rad. dianth. lb. quarter fol. ſen. lb. quarter ſal. ammon. crud. lb. quarter magnes. alb. If found, to be delivered to Mr. SHARP DELANEY, Apothecary, in Second-ſtreet, who will handſomely Reward them for the ſame, according to the value.

Paſſyunk Townſhip, October 25, 1780.

WAS taken upon the 24th of this inſtant, by the ſubſcriber, living on the Lower Ferry Road, on Pemberton's place, a light Bay MARE with a Star on her Forehead. Whoeve has loſt ſaid Mare is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and damages and take her away, by PHILIP CUNSMAN.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Lots of LAND in Springfield townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to North-Wales, and between 11 and 12 miles from the city; one of them containing nine acres and a half, with a good two ſtory ſtone Houſe, log ſtable, and good bearing orchard; and would be very ſuitable for a tradeſman, as it is a very thick ſettled part of the country. The other a wood Lot, containing about twelve acres. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid Lotts, or either of them, may know the terms by applying to ROBERT MORRIS, in Briſtol townſhip, neas Frankford. October 23d, 1780.

Alexander Boyd and Co.

HAVE now compleatly fitted up their STORE at the upper end of Second ſtreet, for the reception of all kinds of MERCHANDIZE or FURNITURE; where they will be received for public ſale. The ſtricteſt attention will be paid to the diſpoſal of them as well as ſtoring, previous to their ſale. They alſo ſell HORSES, CARRIAGES, CATTLE, HOUSES, LANDS, SHIPPING, &c &c.

N. B. The day of public ſale for all kinds of merchandize or furniture will be on Tueſday in each week; for horſes, carriages, cattle, &c. on Wedneſday and Saturday; to begin at twelve o'clock each day: for ſhipping or their materials, houſes or lands, on any day that may be agreed on. Inventory of ſhipping, deſcription of lands, houſes, &c. will be placed in the moſt conſpicuous part of their ſtore, and due regard paid to public notificaitons of the ſale, with the time, &c.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the gentlemen of the troop of LIGHT HORSE of the county of Philadelphia, that on Saturday the 2d of December next, at eleven o'clock in the morning, at the houſe of captain Gregs, late Wright's tavern, an election will be held for the choice of a CAPTAIN to command the ſaid troop; the late captain having reſigned. The gentlemen are requeſted to be punctual in their attendance; and are further notified, (by the unanimous vote of the troop at their laſt meeting) that no gentleman will be allowed a vote unleſs he appears properly uniformed and equipped.

Wm. COATS, Lieut. P. C.

Philadelphia County,
November 23, 1780.

State of Pennſylvania, Philadelphia county, November 4th, 1780.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the deputy conſtable of Germantown townſhip, on Tueſday the 31ſt day of October laſt, a certain JACOB DEWEES, of Springfield townſhip, (ſingle man) and is a paper maker by trade, is about 23 years of age, is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, is ſlim made, has ſhort brown hair ſomewhat curly, is of a thin viſage, has loſt ſome of his fore teeth, and has a ſharp noſe; his dreſs is uncertain, as it is probable he may have changed the ſame. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Jacob Dewees, and lodges him in any gaol in this ſtate, or delivers him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward paid by me,

JOHN MOYER.

November 7, 1780.

JOHN BENEZET, intending very ſhortly for Europe, requeſts all Perſons indebted to him to diſcharge their Accounts immediately, and thoſe to whom he is indebted to bring in their Accounts, that they may be ſettled and paid.

Said BENEZET has for Sale, Weſt-India Rum, Sugars and Molaſſes; Alſo, A few Pipes of excellent Madeira, which he will diſpoſe of very low for Caſh.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Roxborough townſhip, the 14th of September laſt, A BLACK HORSE, about 15 hands high, has a ſtar in his forehead and loſt one of his eyes. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away. BENJAMIN LEVERING.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has opened a SCHOOL at Newcaſtle, upon Delaware, for the inſtruction of Youths in Latin and Greek languages. His long experience in the education of youth, being Rector of Wilmington Academy from its firſt foundation, will, he apprehends, ſufficiently recommend his Seminary to public notice. Such young Gentlemen as wiſh to be admitted, he attempts likewiſe to teach, on a new, eaſy and ſimple plan, that important, but too much neglected part of education, the ſpeaking and writing the Engliſh language grammatically and elegantly. Strict attention will be paid, as well to the heath and morality of his pupils, as to their proficiency in literature.

SAMUEL ARMOR.

Good Accommodations may be procured in the town at reaſonable rates. Newcaſtle, Nov. 1.

THE ſubſcriber returns his grateful Thanks to his Friends and the Public in general, for their paſt favours, and hopes, by his attention to buſineſs, for a continuance of their cuſtom, at that commodious and long accuſtomed TAVERN, known by the name of the WHITE HORSE, in Elbow lane, which he has fitted up in the moſt commodious manner, for the entertainment of both town and country Gentlemen. DENNIS M'CARTHY.

N. B. Some time in the months of February or March, was left at my houſe, a parcel of Deer Skins. The owner or owners are requeſted to prove their property, pay charges and take them away.

Philadelphia, November 11, 1780.

WHEREAS the Honourable the Supreme Executive Council of this State have been pleaſed to appoint the ſubſcriber AUCTIONEER or VENDUE MASTER for the diſtrict of Southwark.

He therefore takes this opportunity of informing the Public, and his Friends in particular, that he has rented that large and commodious STORE, at the corner of Front and South-ſtreets, which he formerly occupied, otherwiſe known by the name of HART's Vendue Store, where he intends carrying on the Buſineſs; and will be obliged to thoſe who may be pleaſed to employ him. The Store will be kept open for the reception of Goods of all kinds; and as he intends keeping Auction every THURSDAY, he begs that thoſe who mean to favour him with their cuſtom would be pleaſed to forward their Goods, that he may have an opportunity of publiſhing them in an hand bill before the day of ſale which will much oblige their moſt humble Servant,

WILLIAM BROWN.

Lately IMPORTED and now for SALE, by

LEONARD JACOBY,

At his STORE in Second-ſtreet, a few doors above Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia, viz.

SUPERFINE, Fine, Middling and Coarſe BOULTING CLOTHS, German Scythes and Straw Knives, Spinning-wheel Irons, Iron Lamps and Waggon Screws, Rifles and Gun Barrels; A large Aſſortment of Plain Irons, German Bibles and Pſalm Books. Likewiſe, A number of elegantly finiſhed SWORD and HANGER BLADES, with the Devices on them of the Standards of the Firſt, Second, Third and Fourth Battalion of City Militia. Alſo, A Quantity of Raven's and Ruſſia Duck, Brown Holland and Oznabrig by the piece.

At ſaid STORE is likewiſe for SALE, by

Leonard Jacoby and Company,

Wholeſale and Retail,

Madeira, Liſbon and Teneriff WINES; Spirits, Rum, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Chocolate, Pepper, Alſpice, Ginger, Salt, and a Quantity of 4, 6, 9 and 12 pound Cannon Ball.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from his bail, one JOHN RYNE, a German by birth but ſpeaks good Engliſh, about 30 years of age, he has formerly been ſervant to Mr. Abraham Wilth, tobacconiſt in Second-ſtreet, and lately lived with his mother in Southwark, where he followed chocolate making. He is rather taller than the middle ſize, black ſhort hair, wears a dark blue coatter and jacket, white breeches and ſtockings, and ſilver buckles, his waiſtcoat is brown cloth, and by the neck laced with read pluſh: he is juſt recovered of a fit of ſickneſs and retains a pale ſickly look, is much given to chewing tobacco: he was ſeen in Philadelphia laſt Saturday morning, and is ſuppoſed to have gone off with ſome country waggon, as he had a new cheſt lately made for his purpoſe of travelling. Whoever will ſecure and deliver him to his bail, JOHN SHUTE, baker, in Front ſtreet, below the Blue-bell, in Southwark, ſhall be intitled to the above reward, beſides reaſonable expences.

TO BE SOLD,

A Genteel three ſtory BRICK HOUSE, Piazza and Kitchen; the whole almoſt new, at preſent occupied by Mr. Robert Lewis; ſituated in Fourth-ſtreet, next door to where Mr. George Meade lives. Enquire of Wm Williams, Front ſtreet, below Almond-ſtreet.

A Paper Mill and Dwelling Houſe

TO BE SOLD OR LETT

And may be entered upon immediately,

AT the Falls of Schuylkill, on the main Road from Reading to Philadelphia, and within five Miles of the City, a few Days work will put the Mill in good order, the running Geers being all new, made by a compleat Workman. The Houſe has four Rooms on a floor, neatly finiſhed, there is a good Stable and Garden, incloſed with a board fence. For terms apply to JACOB MORGAN, junior, in Second-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE,

A Three ſtory Brick HOUSE and a Lot of GROUND, with a Piazza and Kitchen, ſituate on the north ſide of Arch-ſtreet, above Fifth-ſtreet, and adjoining the Preſbyterian burial ground; the Lot 18 and a half feet front, and 63 feet in depth, to a 3 feet alley, running into Fifth-ſtreet, clear of ground-rent, and poſſeſſion may be had immediately: A two ſtory Brick HOUSE and Lot of GROUND, ſituate at the ſouth-eaſt corner of Fourth and Union-ſtreets; the Lot 16 feet on Fourth-ſtreet and 40 feet on Union ſtreet, ſubject to a ground-rent of 4l. 5s. currency, per annum. Two Brick HOUSES and Lot of GROUND, 34 feet front and 33 feet deep, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, near Walnut ſtreet, known by the ſign of the Three Jolly Iriſhmen; ſubject to a ground-rent of 30 Spaniſh milled dollars per annum. A Lot of GROUND, 20 feet front and 306 feet deep, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, adjoining the eaſt ſide of Cunningham's lot. For Terms of Sale apply to ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, at his Office in Fourth-ſtreet, below Spruce-ſtreet.

TO BE LET,

A large Front ROOM in Market-ſtreet, Fit for an Office. Enquire of the Printers.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

THE

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1780.

Pennsylvania Packet
OR
GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE

[Published every Tuesday and Saturday.] NUMBER 685.

To the Honourable the Members of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

GENTLEMEN,

IN the Gazette of yesterday I observed an address to your honourable body, the subject of which was the bill lately published for consideration, respecting the troops of the Pennsylvania line. In this address I find the author has laboured to inculcate a principle, which is not only truely original in its nature, but replete with such good consequences, that I have reason to believe it will meet with a sufficient number of advocates to establish its doctrine. I am as sincere a friend to the army as the author of the address can possibly be: I agree with him, that they are 'brave "veterans," "virtuous soldiers, who have brav'd every difficulty and danger of the field," "men who "would spurn at measures which would involve their "country in ruin." I cannot help agreeing with him also, that, notwithstanding any solemn stipulation to the contrary, which may have been heretofore entered into with THEM, they should not, at this time, nor till an "honourable peace took place," nay nor till the sound of the last trump itself, be entitled to or receive a single farthing of pay, or any kind of reward for their past services.

I beg leave here to subjoin my reasons:

First, Because the state will be "squandering away "the public funds."

Secondly, Because the officers and men of the Pennsylvania line, whom we all know to be foolishly generous, hospitable and prone to sociability, will be enabled, by receiving their arrearages of pay, to mispend their time in taverns, at gaming houses, and public as well as private places of resort, to the great injury of their constitutions, as well, perhaps, as the total ruin of their souls; which last consideration, alone, should certainly induce your honourable body to give the bill "all "the maturity of consideration provided for by the "constitution:" nay, this is not all, I beg leave to mention another salutary consequence which will evidently arise from a general establishment of this doctrine:—

If every man, or body of men, who are in debt, shall not be compelled, either by law on conscience, to pay the same, then society will, happily, get rid of a certain FRATERNITY, of which great disputes have arisen in all ages of the world, respecting the real utility and benefit derived from it by mankind—

But here let the irony cease.

The author of the address says: "Suppose the law "passed; the commissioners in camp; and the certificate granted: what can the soldier get for it when "in his possession? It will not purchase him the most "trifling estate, appropriated to reward him: he "wants a razor to shave his beard, a pair of shoes, or "a drink of grog: will this certificate procure them?"

In answer to all this, I would ask the gentleman a few questions; for this is a mode of argumentation warranted by the scripture itself: pray would the gentleman's scheme, as promulgated in his address, procure a razor to shave a soldier's beard? No: At least he cannot be shaved till the end of the war. I will do the gentleman justice by reciting his own words: "When "an honourable peace renders such funds to support "your credit unnecessary, pay them what you owe "them for past depreciation, and pay it with interest." Will this mode of payment purchase the soldier a pair of shoes? and pray how much grog will it procure him?

The gentleman has prescribed another mode in his address, founded upon adulation and future promises: let us examine it. He desires your honourable body to assure them (meaning the soldiery) "that the state is "deeply sensible of their merit, and will reward it as "soon as in their power: that their just complaints are "heard, and the causes of them shall be removed."

Alas! this gentleman, I fear, has never borne the soldiers fatigues nor distresses. He has never marched thro' the depths of winter without a coat or shoe. He has never put his foot in the breach, and with reputation maintained his post, without even the necessary provisions to gratify the cravings of nature, or a single shilling by which he could procure them: else surely he would not attempt to feed the virtuous soldiery of America with empty promises alone; however the gentleman may plead PRECEDENT in this CASE: for I am warranted in saying, that the army have, with a degree of Roman virtue, served their country for near three years out of five, without receiving any compensation for their services, unless resolves of Congress or laws passed in the different states, respecting finance and paper currency, shall be esteemed a compensation.

In addition to this I would observe, that the old adage, "one bird in the hand is worth two in the bush," is doubly true when applied to the soldier. Every man who has the most distant knowledge of the uncertainty of the soldiers life must allow, that a single guinea, or an acre of confiscated or unlocated land, will be esteemed of more real value to him, and its goods effects will be more sensibly felt by the soldiers distressed family, than all the empty promises which the most refined policy can possibly frame.

The author of the address seems extremely fearful that your honourable house will divest yourselves of the necessary funds, if you enact this bill into a law. In answer to this I shall just observe, that no fund is necessary to be established with regard to your paying the troops their arrearages of pay, if you vest in them confiscated and vacant lands to the amount of their respective accounts, which, on every principle of justice and policy, you should do; for by this means you not only immediately relieve a sett of virtuous men from their distresses, which is an act of justice, but you make them part of the yeomanry of the country, which will consequently attach them to its defence; this certainly will be an act of policy.

It has been objected by the author of the address, that for want of public funds credit cannot be given to future emissions of paper currency if this bill in its present form is prosecuted: this I totally deny, well knowing that the surplus of unlocated lands, after paying your troops fully, together with the specie to be borrowed abroad, will stamp as much credit upon any future paper currency, as if every foot of unlocated and unappropriated land within the state was still continued in possession of the state.

The author of the address, not contented with usual and common language in conveying his objections against the bill, breaks out into the following pointed and (if I may use the term) enthusiastic expressions. "My blood runs cold and I shudder with horror, "on reading this clause in the bill. And be it fur"ther enacted by the authority aforesaid, that in case "the confiscated and other lands herein before men"tioned, should not amount to the arrearages of pay "found due as aforesaid, that then and in such case "the state will provide other and sufficient funds for "the full payment in specie and discharge of the notes "given as aforesaid."

Why should the gentleman be struck with horror, or why his blood forget its native heat? Is it more than justice in the state to pay the residue of the debt due to the soldiery, in specie, on condition that the confiscated and unlocated lands are inadequate to the purpose? I must differ with the gentleman in opinion, and I am confident your honourable body will do the same, as well as the major part of the community.

I shall now crave a moment's leisure of your honourable house while I state my sentiments respecting this bill; and in doing this, I shall speak the general opinion out of doors, mine being perfectly consonant to their's.

In the first place then, I am warranted in declaring, that the officers now in town, tho' confident that nothing but specie can give immediate relief to their accumulated distresses, yet they are clearly of opinion that a more eligible mode cannot be devised, than that adopted in the present bill, and so much reprobated by the author of the address: this is also the current sentiment of your constituents.

I beg leave further to remark, that these certificates being the sole and exclusive tender in payment for the lands set apart for the troops, will in all human probability command specie for their amount, there being a number of persons possessed of specie, who would willingly purchase these lands, which they are prohibited from doing unless they have notes or certificates amounting to the value of the lands. In addition to this, the lands are to be estimated as they would have sold in the year 1774, which will likewise enhance the value of these certificates. And lest speculators should attempt to take undue advantages of the honest soldier, I am happy in perusing the following clause in the bill, which I find is likewise calculated to prevent counterfeits.

"And be it further enacted by the authority afore"said, that in order to prevent the said notes or certi"ficates from being counterfeited, no transfer or as"signment of the same shall be good and valid in law, "unless attested by the captain or officer commanding "a company, or a field officer of a regiment in the "said line." In this case the officers will have an opportunity of enquiring into the principles on which the soldier transfers his note, and whether he has received an equivalent for the same, &c.

The case put by the author of the address, in respect to officers pocketing the reward of the private soldier, is in no wise admissible; the officers being bound by the nicest ties of honour; and having, (happily for this country,) always acted as guardians, nay, fathers to their men: I say happily for this country; for had not the officers and soldiers been united by the strongest chain of friendship, arising from the sufferings and calamities so often experienced in the American army, from our ILLUSTRIOUS COMMANDER IN CHIEF, down to the common soldier, there needs no ghost from the grave to tell us, that, long 'ere now, this army must have disbanded.

A CONSTITUENT.

GRAND-LODGE,

Philadelphia, November 29, 1780.

THE different Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand-Lodge of Pennsylvania, are requested to take Notice, that the Monday preceding St. JOHN's Day, happening, this year, to be Christmas day, the Grand Communication will be held on Monday the Eighteenth day of December, in the Grand Lodge Room, Lodge-alley, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon, and it is hoped the different Officers who, by the wholsome Rules of Masonry ought to be present, will be punctual in their Attendance, as Matters of very general Importance to the whole Fraternity will be laid before them.

By order of the Right Worshipfull
GRAND MASTER.

WM. MOORE SMITH,
Dep. Grand Secretary.

Just Imported, and To be Sold, by
Bunner, Murray and Company,
On Mease's wharff, below the Bridge,

RUSSIA Sheetings, Ravens Duck, Dutch Dowlass, Loaf Sugar, Rum, Table Knives and Forks, Barlow Penknives, Pistol-capt dit. Buck-capt dit. Sciffars, A. I. blades, Common and White-chapple Needles, &c.

ALSO, To be Sold, A Quantity of Red Oak Staves and Knockdowns, Cedar and pine Boards, Plank and Scantling.

TENCH COXE,

Has for Sale, at his store in Walnut-street, the third door east of Second-street,

COARSE Cloths, Linens, silk and cotton Hose, Lawns, Cambricks, Muslins, pink and sky-blue Gauze, Calicoes, silk and linen Handkerchiefs, Bindings, Threads, Dimities, Nankeens, Ginghams, Salempores, Havannah Snuff, Dutch Stoves, genuine old Madeira Wine of the most excellent quality, sherry Wine, bottled Porter, English Cheese: Also, a Hand Organ of four barrels. Dec. 2d, 1780.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, That a Court of Admiralty will be held at the Admiralty Office, in Arch-street, between Third and Fourth-streets, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday the Sixth of December, instant, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, for the Trial of the Sloop POLLY, lately commanded by John Campbell, burthen about 50 tons, captured on her intended voyage from New-York to Charlestown, sent into this port and libelled against by MATTHEW LAWLER, (qui tam, &c.) To the intent, that the owner or owners, or any persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass pursuant to the prayer of the libel, &c.

By order of the Judge,
ANDREW ROBESON, Register.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and former Customers in particular, and the Public in general, that he continues to carry on his Business, of a TAYLOR, in all the various branches of the trade, at his house, the south side of Market-street, and next door to the Indian-King, where all those who please to favour him with their commands may depend on having their Cloaths cut and finished off in the neatest and best manner, for Cash only, as the present difficult times prevents his giving any credit. He has provided himself with an assistant, and a number of good journeymen, which enables him to carry on Business with the utmost Dispatch; and he makes no doubt but he shall give general Satisfaction.

The Public's humble Servant,
JOHN MARTIN.

N B. Good wages will be given to Journeymen who are compleat at the taylor's trade, and two or three Apprentices would be taken, if well recommended.

A Capable and industrious PERSON, who has been engaged in the active scenes of business in this city, who understands accounts, and can be well recommended for sobriety, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the Printers.

Wants a Place as a Wet Nurse, A
Woman with a good Character,
That can be well recommended both for her honesty and sobriety. Enquire of the Printers.

CADIZ, July 31, 1780.

THE merchant frigate the Unity, which slipped out of Gibraltar in the night of the 23d, was taken by one of Don Gaston's squadron, and sent in here the 25th.

By order of the King, Don Louis de Cordova has divided his fleet into six divisions, and the corps de reserve into two, with several frigates, fire ships, and smaller vessels.

The choice the court has made of count d'Estaing to command the combined army gives universal satisfaction, and the attack of Gibraltar seems determined upon. The camp of St. Roch is full of troops and ammunition. Some gun-boats are building for Don Barcelo, which upon trial seem to succeed: they carry one 24 or 36 pounder each, and rise so little above the water that nothing can hurt them but bombs: two of these boats were sent to cannonade the Mole, and notwithstanding the enemy fired upwards of 500 shot at them they were not in the least damaged, and made a considerable breach.

Hague, Aug. 3. The declaration of the court of Copenhagen is dated the 8th of July, and after a proper introduction, setting forth the necessity there was for coming to the resolution of protecting the trade and navigation of the neutral powers, it goes on in these words:

"If the rights of neutrality are sacred, and if the law of nations founded on impartiality, established by custom, and avowed by all countries, are of any weight, no neutral nation should by a war between other powers lose the rights it possessed before that war. Such nation is authorised to trade to all parts of Europe, as if there was general peace (contraband traffic excepted.) The King desires nothing beyond what neutrality allows; this is his rule, and that of his people, and his Majesty's not thinking it right that any belligerent power should interrupt the trade of his estates, he, therefore, lays before them the principles he ever has maintained, and ever will, in conjunction with the Empress of Russia, whose sentiments are the same with his, viz.

First, That neutral vessels shall sail from port to port and on the coasts of nations at war. Secondly, That the effects belonging to neutral powers shall be free in neutral vessels, except contraband goods. Thirdly, That under the denomination of contraband goods is understood only what is expressly mentioned as such in the third article of his Majesty's treaty of commerce with Great-Britain in the year——; and in the 26th and 27th of his treaty with France in 1742: and the King will keep to the same with regard to any powers with whom he is not now in treaty. Fourthly, That by a blocked up port is understood one into which no vessel can enter without evident danger from the ships placed to block it up. Fifthly, That these principles shall serve as rules for trials in courts of admiralty, &c." The declaration then concludes with saying, that it is his Majesty's determination to protect the honour of his flag, and the freedom of the trade and navigation of his subjects; and that he has for that purpose fitted out part of his naval force, &c.

PARIS, June 11, 1780.

M. de Marville, on last, made an address to the general assembly of the clergy. He called their attention to the pains which the king had taken to the present moment to establish good order in his finances, and to avoid burdening his people with taxes. But he added that having a war to support in all the quarters of the globe, and being determined to keep up a formidable navy, his majesty must necessarily incur extraordinary expences till he shall be able to procure a peace that will be honourable to him and satisfactory to his allies in the present war: and that he doubted not the clergy would give him a new proof of their zeal by granting him thirty millions on loan: cardinal Rochefaucoult answered in general, that indeed the clergy ought to make the greatest efforts to second the great views of their sovereign, but the requisition being much greater than any heretofore made, the assembly would retire to examine whether they could reconcile it with their other engagements. The commissaries themselves retired to wait the issue of their deliberations, and in two hours the clergy asked them in and declared to them, that they would satisfy the wants of the state. The clergy never before have made so great a grant to their sovereign, and however enormous it may appear and whatever difficulty they may find in raising it, this venerable body did not suffer itself to be urged on this occasion, because they were sensible of the urgent wants of the state, and that the national honour is interested in this war, and because they are firmly persuaded that the wisdom of the king and his council will employ this extraordinary subsidy to a good purpose.

LONDON,

August 20. When the King was informed of the capture of the East and West-India fleet, by Don Louis de Cordova, he was immediately seized with horrid paroxysms, indicating the most violent symptoms of that species of madness, which attends persons in the east, when bit by a tarantula. Lord North, the chief physician in politics, sent directly for the band of state fidlers, who having, as on such occasions is usual, played over several delectable tunes to humour his Majesty's disorder; they at last fiddled him into his senses, but he unfortunately relapsed again—Lord North caught the disorder, and in a moment, with epedemic swiftness, the whole court by its baneful influence, were in a state of lunacy—Her Majesty the Queen leaped out of bed naked as Venus: and the Prince of Wales appeared as bare as Apollo of Delphi—The maids of honour forgot their modesty; the lords in waiting forgot their breeches. A general tumult ensued.—The guards---the menial domesticks---and the lords of the council, with their secretaries, mingled together in the great anti chamber, tag-rag and bobtail, where they danced and capered to and fro, belly to belly, back to back, right and left, hands across, &c. The doctors are disputing on the nature of the distemper---the doctors of divinity are preparing to exercise the spirit of madness which possessed the court---the doctors of law are taking down notes of the case---the doctors of physick are preparing clysters and emeticks, to drive the disorder up and down, and the undertakers of the kingdom are snuffing for the funerals of such as might become defunct.

August 28. The grand fleet under the command of admiral Geary is to be reinforced with several capital ships, and to sail again in the course of this week down the channel for the protection of the fleets that are daily expected.

All the civil officers who had retired from Charles-Town, and were living here on pensions, have had this alternative given them--to receive a year's salary, and return immediately, or be struck off the pension list.

The loss to government, and the army and navy in America, by the late capture will be very great, for twenty of the West India ships were entirely laden with stores, provisions, &c. for their use, and amongst other valuable articles, there were no less than 39,000 sacks of flour.

Extract of a letter from Plymouth, August 22.

"On Sunday night several American prisoners escaped from Mill Prison in this neighbourhood, among whom was the well known captain Cunningham, taken only about two months ago; they were luckily stopped yesterday morning, on the point of setting off in a post-chaise for Exeter, and safely lodged in the black-hole, where Mr. Cunningham's golden key, which he has twice successfully made use of, will probably be of no further avail.

On the 2d of this month a very extraordinary sight was seen at Kirton-le-Moor, in Cumberland: a man, his wife, and thirty of their children, walking to the Christening of the thirty-first. The youngest of the walkers was two years and five months.

Sept 7. Colonel O'Hara is about to embark for America, in order to succeed general Matthews in the command of the detachment of the guards, that officer being on his passage home for the recovery of his health.

From the St. LUCIA GAZETTE.

Carenage, October 21, 1780.

ON the 10th there was a heavy sea at the entrance of the harbour and along the coast, attended with heavy rains, and, at times, severe gusts of wind, insomuch, that his Majesty's ships, which lay far out, were in danger of parting from their anchors. In the evening, the wind was felt much severer in the harbour, but on shore, nothing was particularly observed that seemed to indicate the approach of so severe a change of whether. The gale cannot be said to have fairly commenced, 'till about one o'clock the next morning, when it began to blow from about the north-east in the most sudden and severe gusts. At day light there was scarce a vessel in the harbour but what had drifted, and many, though so early, were on shore. In short the whole were driven in a cluster on the Morne Fortune side. His Majesty's ships Ajax, Egmont, and Montague all put to sea in the night; the first about nine o'clock, the second near midnight, and the Montague not till near day light. The Amazon frigate rode it out till near noon, when she was obliged to cut. The only vessel of war that remained was the Vengeance, Commodore Hotham, and she at noon, was obliged to cut away all her masts, to save her from going ashore where every soul must have perished. The small craft, which lay at the head of the harbour, were mostly driven on shore very early; the sloop Nelly, prize to the Amazon, was overset; a schooner belonging to Mr. Miller sunk at anchor, as did also a tender belonging to one of his Majesty's ships; and the sloop Two Friends, belonging to Antigua, was likewise lost; others were dismasted and much damaged. It would seem as if the former part of the gale was intended to prepare the mind for the redoubled violence with which in the afternoon it increased. From three to five, which was esteemed the height of it, those vessels, which had rode it out were torn from their anchors, and carried with astonishing force against the other shipping. His Majesty's armed snow St. Vincento, was one of those; she lay across the Gut where the Cornwall is sunk, and notwithstanding the advantage she had over others, of making fast to that vessel, she was driven on the opposite side with the greatest rapidity, and entirely dismasted. To a person acquainted with the excellent qualities of this harbour, it would be sufficient, to give him a proper idea of the force of the wind, to learn, that not a vessel can be said to have rode it out: but on shore, even in the most interior part of the island, the havock and destruction is inexpressible. Houses levelled with the ground, the woods almost entirely cleared of their lofty inhabitants, and scarce a branch or leaf to be seen on those remaining. In fine, the whole country wears the face of winter. On Morne Fortune not a hut was left standing, or a house but what was unroofed; a soldier and a sailor were killed. At the grand Cul de Sac, not a house was left, and they had the misfortune, out of so small a number of men at that post, to lose ten, together with a woman and a child. In the town of the Carenage, not a house escaped without some damage, numbers were entirely destroyed, and others rendered useless. It was almost as dangerous to be within as without doors, as scarce a house among the whole could be depended on. Tiles, slates, and shingles flew about with great force in all parts; even pieces of joist, boards, &c. were carried at a great distance, and the wind came with such violence at the corners of the streets, as to render them impassable.

The gale continued till one in the morning of the 12th (24 hours) during which time the wind came very little, if any, to the southward of east, or farther to the northward than north-north east. At the end of the gale, the wind went to the southward, and great quantities of rain fell. It is unknown the mischief that would have been done, had the wind, during the gale, came to the westward or southward. It is at present, upon the whole, much less than could be reasonably expected. Only two square-rigged vessels will be totally lost, viz. The ship Champion, captain Hall, from New-York, and the brig Dolphin, captain Morrison, laden with salt-fish, last from St. Kitts. Of the others, some were totally dismasted, many much damaged, and some lives are lost. The Ætna Bomb also lost her mazin-mast.

At Gros Islet his Majesty's ships the Deal-Castle, and Camelion lay. Those vessels rode out the gale till the afternoon of the 11th, when they were obliged to put to sea. The town also suffered much, as did l'Arice la Raye.

Souffriere seems to be the place that has suffered most; indeed the accounts from thence are shocking. The sea demolished the major part of the town. It rose so high as to go as far as the church. Upwards of fifty lives are said to be lost on shore. The ship Barbary, captain Wiseman, and the brig Martha, captain Oates, both from Liverpool, were driven to sea, as was a schooner, belonging to Mr. Bolton, whose store in that place was entirely destroyed.

At l'Ance Choiseul the sea broke through the houses, but we have not been able to learn of the particular damage done there. Islet a Carret likewise suffered much.

A small schooner which sailed from hence for Barbados on the 10th, was driven back by the gale and got into Gros Islet, where the following afternoon she sunk at an anchor, and every soul on board perished.

But the most melancholy piece of intelligence we have yet to relate, is of his Majesty's ship the Beaver's Prize, which sailed from hence the 8th for Barbados; on board of whom was lieutenant colonel Mitchel of the 27th reg. doctor Knowles, surgeon of the general hospital here, doctor Ore of the 35th reg. and a lady. She was driven ashore at Savanna; of the whole only 40 got on shore, among which was the lady, who, with about half of the men, died soon after their landing.

The Mary and Isabella, belonging to messieurs Scott and Wilson in Barbados, was driven out of Carlisle Bay in that island, by the same gale, and wrecked at a place called Petit Trou, to windward of this Island. The crew all got ashore, except three, but many were much hurt. It is somewhat amazing that the gale began in that island fifteen hours before it did here. The most of the shipping, among which was his Majesty's ship the Albermarle, were driven out about eleven o'clock of the forenoon of the 10th. There having been no arrival from that island since the gale, it is not in our power to give any account of the damage done there, which, we fear, must have been considerable.

His Majesty's ship the Montague returned here early in the morning of the 12th, totally dismasted together with the loss of her bowsprit and head. She was driven by the wind under the lee of St. Vincent, and had, at one time, upwards of nine feet water in her hold.

BASSETERRE, (St. Christopher's) October 16.

We should at all times be happy to give our readers agreeable intelligence, but are sorry to say we have nothing to offer the public in this paper, but a repetition of distressing and melancholy events. On Wednesday, at midnight, it blew a very hard gale and encreased all next day with a very high sea, which drove the following vessels on shore; a ship with part of her cargo of lumber on board, prize to the privateer ship Belona; a sloop and schooner, prizes to the Spitfire, capt. Mairs; a sloop belonging to Mr. Henry Sibly, foundered; and a sloop prize to a man of war: several of the vessels put to sea, many of which in going out ran foul of other vessels at anchor and did considerable damage; a brig still at anchor had her foremast and bowsprit carried away, a ship had also her foremast and bowsprit carried away, and the Mathew, capt. Sleig, in endeavouring to get out, got foul of the Brotherson, capt. Tomling, and forced her from her anchors, this last had her yards and topmasts struck and was so light that she could not go to sea, and was consequently forced ashore at Johnson's Bay, where she soon went to pieces, and the mate was drowned. A schooner belonging to Tobago, bound to New-York with rum, put out from the Salt-Ponds, and was forced on shore under Londonderry fort, a vessel loaded with tobacco from St. Eustatius, and a small schooner, were seen to founder off Half way Tree; a schooner belonging to Mr. Priddie, drove ashore at Palmeto Point, and was totally lost. On that day and the next, though the wind had in some degree abated, the surge was so excessive high, that many spars, hogsheads of coals, lime, &c. &c. were washed off the bay, and great injury done to several houses. On Saturday the wind abated, and we were in hopes that the violence of the weather was over, in which we were in a great degree confirmed, by a heavy rain, with thunder and lightning, setting in yesterday morning, but about eight o'clock the wind shifted to the southward, which increased the swell, by which the Minerva, capt. Robbin, mentioned in our last to have just arrived from Bristol, with a cargo worth 12,000l. sterling on board, was forced on the reef of Smith's fort, where she now lies with all her masts cut away, bilged, and so far from the shore, that if the weather continues her crew and cargo must inevitably perish. Also a brig from Salem, with a cargo of fish and lumber on board, prize to the Venus frigate, overset in the breakers, by which one man, in attempting to swim on shore, was drowned, but the rest of the crew stuck to her bottom, and have since got ashore: she is gone to pieces.

Yesterday, about two o'clock in the afternoon, a light ship, supposed to be capt. Hart from Nevis, came off here firing a number of distress guns; she was immediately assisted by boats from the ships, and came too by an anchor and cable left by one of the ships which put out.

This morning, at six o'clock, the Minerva was still at a great distance from the shore: a few of her hands have swam ashore, and inform that her gundeck is entirely under water, and that she must soon go to pieces—the wind lulled and the sea abated.

Just as this paper was going to press, capt. Divine in his boat, with twelve of his crew, in attempting to land at Irish-Town, was overset in the breakers, the capt. and two men are drowned; they belonged to a snow which lay at the Salt Ponds, and which went ashore last night. The Rowley, capt. Power, and all the other vessels which lay at the Salt-Ponds, were ashore and dashed to pieces.

Several vessels are now in the offing, some of which appear to be damaged; a brig with both top-masts, and a schooner her main mast carried away.

Oct. 24. The loss at Barbados is, we hear, very considerable: it is reported 1500 persons have lost their lives in Bridgetown, by the fall of houses and other accidents.

St. JOHN's (in Antigua) November 1ſt.

On Tueſday the 24th of October, arrived at St. Kitts an American Schooner, prize to the Stag letter of marque of Liverpool; the prize maſter ſays the Stag left England the 7th of September, nothing was then done in the channel; our grand fleet in port.

The damage done on the bay of St. Euſtatius to houſes and goods is ſaid to be computed at 150,000l. ſterling.

A letter from Grenada paints a moſt dreadful ſcene; nine large ſugar loaded Dutch ſhips foundered or were wrecked in the Carenage, half the town of St. George's is deſtroyed, and a few or none of the eſtates have eſcaped. St. Vincent has felt it, if poſſible, worſe: that ill fated iſland is almoſt completely ruined.—The Juno French frigate is loſt in Kingſton bay.

A veſſel is arrived at St. Kitts. She left Dominica in the beginning of the gale, which threatened deſtruction there.

Philadelphia, Dec. 5.

By a gentleman who arrived laſt evening from Boſton we have received an account, that a twenty gun ſhip was ſeen ſtanding in for that harbour, which was ſuppoſed to be the Ariel, commanded by captain John Paul Jones; which is very likely to be the caſe, as we have certain intelligence, ſince the publication of our laſt paper, that ſhe was deſtined for that port.

Friday laſt arrived in this city the chevalier de CHATELLAUX, Marecal de Camp, one of the forty of the French Academy: a gentleman no leſs conſpicuous in the republic of letters than in the profeſſion of arms. The General was attended by his Aids, the baron de Monteſquieu, grand ſon of the great Monteſquieu, captain Lynch, and colonel Dupleſſis.

The following paragraph is taken from the Virginia Gazette of November 26.—"Laſt Wedneſday about "ten o'clock the whole of the enemy's fleet weighed "anchor and fell down the capes, where they met two "veſſels coming in (ſuppoſed to be the two diſpatched "from the fleet a few days after they arrived here) "when they all came too again. After ſtaying awhile "the whole got under ſail, and were yeſterday quite "out of ſight."

A gentleman from New-Jerſey informs us of the following brilliant action by major Talmage, of the 2d regiment of light dragoons. About a week ago the major with 80 of his regiment diſmounted croſſed from Connecticut to Long-Iſland: leaving 20 men with his boats, he proceeded with the reſt to a fort at Smithtown, which he compleatly ſurprized; but the garriſon taking to ſome houſes within the works, and firing from the windows, obliged the major to force them, in doing which 7 of the enemy were killed: fifty privates and four officers were immediately taken priſoners: major Talmage then deſtroyed the fortification, and burnt 300 tons of hay, together with a ſmall veſſel loaded; ſoon after embarked, and landed ſafe with his priſoners in Connecticut.

Extract of a letter from major general Gates to Congreſs, dated November 14th, 1780.

"This inſtant major Eruin, late aid de camp to major general Sullivan, arrived in camp, and acquaints me that general Sumpter, in conſequence of orders I gave him at Hillſborough to act upon the weſt ſide of the Wateree, had, after a ſevere conteſt with major Wemyſs, defeated him and his whole command, having wounded and taken the major priſoner, with twenty-five of his party; many were left dead on the ground, and a conſiderable number of fine horſes and arms fell alſo into the hands of general Sumpter. In the pocket of major Wemyſs was found a liſt of the whigs houſes he had burnt upon Peedee, which, with all his papers, as ſoon as I receive them, ſhall be tranſmitted to Congreſs. The enemy do not now poſſeſs a ſingle poſt eaſt of George-Town, or north of Camden; while colonel Marian and general Harrington command the country eaſt of the Santee, and are continually interrupting the enemy's craft upon this river."

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

Extract of a letter dated St. Pierre, Martinique, October 16th, 1780.

"On the 10th inſtant a fleet of fifty-two ſail of veſſels arrived here from Bordeaux, but laſt from Corunna, under convoy of a ſingle frigate. A few days before they made land they fell in with and took a large letter of marque ſhip from England bound to Antigua, loaded with dry goods, and carried her into Fort Royal. Another frigate that came out with the fleet gave chaſe the day before their arrival to another large Engliſh letter of marque ſhip, which ſhe took and carried into Fort-Royal alſo: this laſt mentioned veſſel was from Newfoundland, and had 400 hogſheads of cod-fiſh on board. All the merchant ſhips came to an anchor in this harbour. The day of their arrival a very ſudden gale of wind ſprung up at N. E. and tho' the gale increaſed and continued without intermiſſion, the ſhipping kept their ſtations, as the wind then blew off the land, until the 11th, when many of them weighed anchor and got under way: ſome ſlipped their cables and went out, and ſeveral parted with their cables and were driven out by the violence of the wind. On the night of the 11th the wind ſhifted to the ſouthward, and after continuing there two or three hours, veered round to S. W. and blew right in ſhore; between two and three o'clock in the morning of the 12th the ſea was ſuddenly thrown into the moſt violent agitation and raged with incredible fury; many dwelling houſes and ſtores, that ſtood along the bay, were almoſt inſtantly deſtroyed with the violence of the waves, and the poor inhabitants in many places, finding it impoſſible to eſcape at the front parts of their houſes, were obliged to break holes thro' ſtrong ſtone walls in the back parts of their buildings, and eſcape that way with their lives into adjoining buildings behind, and leave all their property to the mercy of the ſea.

"The Fort, a ſtrong ſtone fortification, that ſtood near the water edge at the north end of the town, and has bid defiance to that boiſterous element for eighty years paſt, was demoliſhed in leſs than three hours, and the guns are either buried in the ſand or have rolled down the bank into the ſea.

"A ſtrong ſtone wall, ſix feet high and from four to five feet thick, that ſtretched along the bay from one end of the town to the other, with intervals here and there to admit a paſſage to the water ſide, and was erected many years ago to defend the houſes from the violence of the ſurf in the hurricane months, was beaten down in half an hour's time, and there is now not the leaſt veſtage of it remaining, even its very foundation is waſhed up out of ground. Not a ſingle building that ſtood in the lower ſtreet next the ſea but what is either entirely deſtroyed or rendered utterly unſerviceable.

"The town of Preſcluſe, that ſtood about five miles from this place, is entirely deſtroyed; there is only one houſe and the church left ſtanding in it.

"Fort Royal has ſuffered but little. One of the prizes above-mentioned was drove aſhore in the bay at that place, the other went out to ſea and we have ſince heard nothing of her. The two frigates that convoyed the fleet from France rode out the ſtorm, and have received no damage: one of them had a large ſum in ſpecie on board, which ſhe brought out for the payment of the troops, and fortunately ſaved it.

"In the country the ſcene is truly diſtreſſing. The cane and fruit trees are in many places blown down and entirely deſtroyed.

"Before admiral Rodney left theſe ſeas he ſtationed three ſhips of the line, viz. the Ajax, the Vengeance and the Montague, and five frigates, at St. Lucia, to annoy the trade of this place. Accounts have been received here from that iſland that the Ajax and two of the frigates have been drove aſhore at Gros-Iſlet, and loſt, with the greateſt part of their crews; and the Vengeance, who laid in the Carenage at that place, is exceedingly damaged. The gale laſted there forty-eight hours, and laid waſte the whole country. The Montague went out to ſea, and has not yet been heard of.

"The fortifications on Mount Fontunay at that place are all blown down and deſtroyed.

"Two Engliſh frigates, viz. the Andromeda, of twenty-two guns, and the Aurora, of thirty ſix guns, are drove aſhore at the windward part of this iſland, and are entirely loſt; the crew of the former were all drowned except eighteen men: we have not yet heard how many men the Aurora loſt.

"One of the fleet that arrived here the 10th inſtant is drove aſhore in this harbour, entirely diſmaſted: we have not yet heard the fate of the reſt."

Extract of another letter dated St. Pierre, Martinique, October 30th, 1780.

"In St. Vincent there has been ſix hundred houſes deſtroyed by the late tempeſt, and the interior parts of the country entirely laid waſte.

"Two of the fleet that were driven from their anchors in this port, on the 11th inſtant, are returned; two others have arrived at Gaudaloup; but we have as yet heard nothing of the reſt."

Extract of a letter dated St. Euſtatia, November 9th, 1780.

"Theſe iſlands have ſuffered very much by a hurricane; tho' thoſe to windward are much worſe off than ourſelves. We are told, that in Barbados there are no houſes left intire, all the wind mills blown down, and near 1,00 lives loſt. St. Vincents is in much the ſame ſituation. Grenada, Dominique, St. Lucia, and Martinique, are much damaged. Every low ſituation is entirely deſtroyed by the ſea, which raged with more violence than ever known before.

"The town of Savanna La Mar, in Jamaica, is entirely ſwept away, with moſt of its inhabitants. Other parts of that iſland are alſo in a very ruinous ſituation.

"The Phœnix Britiſh ſhip of war is loſt on cape Mais; the Pomona frigate on Porto Rica."

*** The committee appointed on the 20th ult. by the merchants, traders, and other inhabitants of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, will meet this evening at 6 o'clock, at the Coffee-houſe.

*** Doctor Shippen's Vindication is unavoidably poſtponed till to-morrow evening, when it will be publiſhed in an extra paper, which will alſo contain remarks on trade, finance, &c. &c.

This MORNING.

At TEN o'Clock, on Morton's Wharff,
Will be ſold by Public Auction,

One hundred barrels of Flour, Four caſks of Hams, Three boxes of Muſtard, Twenty kegs of Neats Tongues and Tripe, Fifty caſks and ſeventy caſes of Red Port and Mountain Wine, Forty crates of Queen's Ware, &c. &c. &c.

Being Part of the Cargo of the Prize Brigantine Rover, taken by the Letters of Marque American and Neptune.

By order of the Court of Admiralty,
Dec. 5. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

To-morrow Morning,

At 10 o'clock, near Meſſ. Willing and Morris's Wharff,
Will be Sold by Public Auction,

Eighty half-barrels of Beef, Twelve barrels of Pork, Ten kegs of Neats Tongues, Three hundred firkins of Butter, A quantity of empty Bottles, Sixty coils of Cordage, A variety of Dry Goods, conſiſting of Broadcloths, Shalloons, Duffils, Worſted and yarn Stockings, Leather Shoes, Iriſh Linens, &c. &c. &c.

Being the remainder of the Cargo of the Prize Ship Sulannah, taken by the Privateer Brigantine Ariel.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty.
CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marſhal.

The MEMBERS of the
United Illinois and Ouabache
LAND COMPANIES,

ARE requeſted to take Notice, that the laſt Monday in December, appointed by the articles as the quarterly meeting, happening, this year, to be Chriſtmay day, the ſaid Meeting is poſtponed till Monday the Firſt of January next, to be then held at the City Tavern, at 6 o'clock in the Evening; when and where they are deſired to attend in perſon or by their attornies.

WM. MOORE SMITH.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennſylvania, ſs.

To ALL whom it may concern:

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the Admiralty Office, in Arch-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth ſtreets, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday the Ninth day of December, inſtant, for the Trial of the Bill of JOHN SOWDER, (qui tam, &c.) againſt ſundry Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, taken at ſea out of the Brig Endeavour, commanded by Thomas Gregory, on her voyage from Liverpool to Newfoundland. To the intent, that the owner or owners thereof, or any perſons concerned therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why a decree ſhould not paſs purſuant to the prayer of the ſaid Bill, &c.

By Order of the Judge,
ANDREW ROBESON, Regiſter.

On Saturday Next,

At 11 o'clock, at the Coffee-houſe,
Will be Sold by Public Vendue,
The Friendſhip Salt-Works;

Situate about 3 miles to eaſtward of Abſcakum bridge; with all the neceſſary utenſils for carrying on the buſineſs:

THE Works conſiſt of 8 wrought iron pans, from 8 feet by 16, to 18 by 22 feet; all lately ſet up on a new plan and now in blaſt, under cover of a houſe 100 feet by 50;

A large Ciſtern, calculated to hold water ſufficient for all the pans;

Two Pumps that go by water, for the purpoſe of pumping the water into the pans;

A good Salt Store. A large and convenient Dwelling Houſe, with a Kitchen and two Bake-ovens adjoining it;

Good Stables and other Out-houſes; together with the unexpired term of upwards of two years on a leaſe of the land whereupon the Works ſtand; and the privilege of cutting Wood, ſufficient for the works, at the moderate price of one buſhel of ſalt for 30 cords.

ALSO, A quantity of Hay and Wood, ready cut, two Waggons and four Horſes, with Gears to each; ſeveral other Draft Horſes, Houſhold and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

Philadelphia, Nov. 28, 1780.
TO BE SOLD,
A neat two ſtory brick Houſe,
And Lot of Ground,

Twenty-ſix feet front and eighty feet deep, ſituate in Third ſtreet, near South-ſtreet.

For Terms apply to ASHTON HUMPHREYS, Eſquire, in Front-ſtreet, the corner of Black horſe-alley.

The Field Officers and Captains,

belonging to the Pennſylvania Line, abſent upon furlough, or otherwiſe, are hereby required to join their reſpective regiments, in the vicinity of Morriſtown, ſtate of New Jerſey, on or before the 20th of December, enſuing; (except thoſe of the 8th) to the end, that the Arrangement of the Infantry may be compleated, agreeable to an Act of Congreſs, paſſed the 21ſt ultimo.

Thoſe Officers who do not comply with this order, or neglect ſending their determination in writing, to the Commanding Officer of the Diviſion, in camp, whether they will continue in the ſervice or retire from it, on or before the day aforeſaid, will be precluded the right of Priority which they would otherwiſe be entitled to.

ANTHONY WAYNE, B. G.
Totowa Camp, 25th Nov. 1780.

MADE AND SOLD,
Wholeſale and Retail,
JOHN BATES,

Near Church-alley, in Third ſtreet,

FRYING-PANS of all ſizes, Dripping pans, &c. Tin Ware of all ſorts: Alſo, to be ſold, Stoves, Stovepipes, &c.

N. B. The higheſt price will be given for old frying pan Handles. Nov. 30, 1780.

Juſt Imported from France and Holland,
AND TO BE SOLD, BY
Gerard William Beekman,

In Second-ſtreet, between Spruce and Walnut-ſtreets, oppoſite the old governor's houſe,

A ſmall Aſſortment of Dry Goods,
Excellent Green and Bohea Tea, Alſo,
A compleat Aſſortment of China, table and tea-table Setts,
Likewiſe, Common blue and white Cups and Saucars.

TO BE SOLD,
A ſtrong, healthy Negro Boy,

Ten years old; he has had the ſmall-pox. For further particulars enquire of the Printers.

TO BE HAD, GENTEEL
Ready furniſhed Lodgings,

Suitable for a ſmall Family, agreeably ſituated. Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,
A Negroe Man, about Thirty

Seven years old, uſed to farming and country work. Enquire of the Printers.

By His EXCELLENCY

Joseph Reed, Esquire,

President, and the Supreme Executive Council, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the honourable the Congress of the United States of America, by their resolve of the eighteenth day of October last, did recommend in the following words, to wit.

"Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God, the father of all mercies, amidst the vicissitudes and calamities of war, to bestow blessings on the people of these states, which call for their devout and thankful acknowledgements, more especially in the late remarkable interposition of his watchful providence, in rescuing the person of our Commander in Chief and the Army from imminent dangers, at the moment when treason was ripened for execution; in prospering the labours of the husbandman, and causing the earth to yield its encrease in plentiful harvests; and above all, in continuing to us the enjoyment of the gospel of peace:

"It is therefore recommended to the several states, to set apart Thursday the seventh day of December next, to be observed as a day of public THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER; that all the people may assemble on that day, to celebrate the praises of our Divine Benefactor; to confess our unworthiness of the least of his favours, and to offer our fervent supplications to the God of all Grace, that it may please him to pardon our heinous transgressions, and incline our hearts, for the future, to keep all his laws; to comfort and relieve our brethern who are any wise afflicted or distressed; to smile upon our husbandry and trade; to direct our public councils, and lead our forces by land and sea to victory; to take our illustrious Ally under his special protection, and favour our joint councils and exertions for the establishment of speedy and permanent peace; to cherish all schools and seminaries of education, and to cause the knowledge of christianity to spread over all the earth."

WHEREFORE, as well in respect of the said recommendation of Congress, as the plain dictates of duty, to acknowledge the favour and goodness of Providence, and implore its further protection; WE do hereby earnestly recommend to the good people of Pennsylvania, to set apart THURSDAY the seventh day of December next, for the pious purposes expressed in the said resolve, and that they abstain from all labour on that day.

Given, by order of the council, under the hand of his excellency Joseph Reed, esquire, president, and the seal of the state, at Philadelphia, this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Attest.

T. MATLACK, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

THE Committee of Grievances give Public Notice, that they will attend in the Committee Room, at Nine o'clock in the mornings of every Tuesday and Friday, during the sitting of this House, in order to receive such Complaints as belong to their appointment. Signed,

SAMUEL MORRIS,
JOSEPH M'CLEAN,
BENJAMIN FELL,
HENRY HAYES,
JOHN WHITEHILL,
WILLIAM MITCHEL,
STEPHEN DUNCAN,
MARK BURD,
PETER RHOADS,
DAVID MAKINNEY.

WANTED Immediately, in PUBLIC SERVICE,
A Number of Good
Waggon DRIVERS.

Any such may meet with Encouragement, by applying to Mr. JACOB HILTZHEIMER, in Philadelphia, or to SAMUEL MILES, D Q M For Pennsylvania.

Philadelphia, November 18, 1780.

Philadelphia, November 16, 1780.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from Philadelphia, on Tuesday night, the 14th instant, a NEGRO LAD named JOHNNY, about 18 years of age, short of stature, square shouldered and well made, has a remarkable large nose, thick lips, a very solemn look and a lounging heavy walk: He had on, when he went away, a new woollen drab coloured coat with scarlet cuffs and cape, green broadcloth waistcoat and purple breeches, a pair of new shoes and brass buckles, but no stockings; and took with him a blanket and a leathern jocky-cap.

As he is a stranger in this city, it is probable he may endeavour to get on board some vessel in the river; all masters of which are hereby forbid to receive or entertain him.

Whoever will take up the said Negro, and secure him in any gaol or otherwise, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above Reward, by applying at JOHN ORD's, Esquire, in Chesnut street, to

WILLIAM WEBB.

N. B. If he returns of his own accord his fault will be overlooked.

TO BE SOLD, BY
Peter and Jacob Kuhn,

At their Store the north side of Market street, midway between Fourth and Fifth streets.

CROSSCUT, whip, pannel, tennon and compass saws,
Rasp,
Files,
Chissels,
Gouges,
Planing Irons,
Desk, pew, chest and HL Hinges,
Square nob'd Latches with Bolts,
Thumb ditto,
Best spring Stock-Locks,
Chest and Padlocks,
Screws,
Augers,
Spike Gimlets,
Tap and bung Borers,
Hammers and Pinchers,
Carpenter's Squares and Compasses,
Saw Setts,
Cooper's Vices and Compasses,
Dawling-Bitts,
Marking and pincking Irons,
Cattors,
Hooks,
Cheese Tasters,
Plaistering Trowels,
Men and womens swivel Stirrups,
Snaffle Bitts,
Common ditto,
Spades and Shovels,
Iron Candlesticks,
Bellowses,
Shovels and Tongs,
Chaffing Dishes,
Razors and Scissars,
Ivory Combs,
Penknives,
Corkscrews,
Shoe, knee and waistband Buckles,
Elegant plained Candlesticks,
Ditto, Snuffers with cases,
Ditto Salts,
Japanned Tea Urns,
Ditto Salvers, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO.

Broadcloths and Cassimers,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Coarse and fine Linens,
Chintzes and chintz Counterpains,
Humhums,
Painted Silkt and Taffeties,
Mantuas, Peelongs, Persians and Sarsnet,
Sewing Silk,
Threads and Tapes,
Black Lace and Edging,
Spriged lawn Aprons,
Black and white Gauze,
Mens and womens Gloves,
Cane Hatts,
Toweling Diaper,
Jeans and Dimities,
Bandana and cambrick Handkerchiefs,
Silk and worsted Breeches Patterns,
Hair for Chair Bottoms,
Brass Nails for ditto,
Yard and half yard wide Carpeting, &c. &c. &c.
ALSO, Madeira Wine, Spirits and Rum by the Hogshead or Quarter-cask

---

THE Auditors of Public Accounts for this state have removed their office to the south-west corner of Front and Chesnut-streets.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of a lot on the commons about the 9th instant, (November) a Black Milch COW, with a white belley, and two white hind feet, about six years old, and in good order. Whoever takes up said Cow, and delivers her to EDWARD MILNE, in Second-street, shall have the above reward.

TO BE LET,

A SHOP in Second-street near Market-street, suitable for the dry good business. Enquire of the printers.

WAS taken up trespassing in the subscriber's turnip patch, a Bay MARE, about 14 hands high, her age not known. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold in three weeks from this date.

Kensington, Nov. 27. PETER BROWNE.

TO BE LET,
A convenient House,

READY FURNISHED;

With Stables and Coach-house. Enquire at Mr. RAQUETS, Merchant in Front-street, five doors below Walnut-street.

Genteel Lodgings and Boarding

To be had in a public Part of the City.

Enquire of the Printers.

GENTLEMEN who choose to Breakfast and Lodge at their Stores, may be provided with Dinner. Enquire as above. Nov. 26.

A Negroe Woman,

About twenty years old, with her CHILD,
TO BE SOLD,
Enquire of the Printers.

To be Sold, a likely Negro Boy,

TWELVE years of Age,
Fit for either Town or Country.
Enquire of the Printers.

Was taken up adrift, on the 23d instant,
A YAWL,

ENGLISH BUILT.

Whoever has lost said Yawl, by proving property, paying charges, and applying to the subscriber, at Mud-Fort, may have her again.

DANIEL BOWLIN.

A Quantity of BRANDY,
Dry HIDES,
White and brown Spanish SUGARS in Chests,
MOLASSES in Kegs,
RUM,
A few Pipes, Half-pipes and Quarter-casks of MADEIRA WINE,

TO BE SOLD, By
ROBERT MORRIS.

To be Sold by
PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Wednesday the 6th of December next, at the Continental Yard in this city,

A number of public HORSES,

For CASH only. The sale to begin at X o'clock.

By order of the Quartermaster General,
JACOB HILTZHEIMER.

Philadelphia, November 24, 1780.

The Proprietors of Indiana,

Are requested to be punctual in their Meeting at the Indian queen tavern, in Fourth street, Philadelphia,
On Tuesday the Fifth of December next,
At TEN o'clock in the Morning, agreeable to Adjournment. GEORGE MORGAN.

David Tew, Engraver,

In Walnut street, between Front and Second-streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

RETURNS his most gratefull thanks to all his Friends for their former favours, and begs leave to acquaint them and the Publick, in general, that he carries on the business in all its various branches: Where the utmost attention will be paid to their future favours.

N. B. An APPRENTICE will be taken who has a taste for drawing.

TO BE SOLD,
For Pennsylvania State Money,

FIVE hundred and twenty-five acres of deeded LAND, in Turbit township, in the county of Northumberland.

One hundred and twenty three acres of LAND, on Powel's creek, in Paxton township, in the county of Lancaster.

One thousand and fifty five acres LAND on the Shawane Cabin-creek, in the county of Bedford, one Moiety thereof.

A few SHARES of the Indiana Lands, on the Ohio river. For Terms of Sale apply to the subscriber, in Lancaster.

LEVY ANDREW LEVY.

Left in the subscriber's Waggon, in Philadelphia, the 15th of this instant,
A GREAT COAT.

The owner coming and proving his property may have it, with paying charges, &c. by applying to RICHARD LEEDOM, Bucks county, Northampton township. Nov. 17. WILLIAM BATEMAN.

TO BE SOLD,
A HEALTHY, HONEST
Negroe Woman and Child,

Fit for town or country. Enquire of the Printers.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

WENT adrift from the Schooner Eagle, lying at Mr. John Jones's wharff, a Pink stern BATTEAU, with a white bottom, 13 stars painted on each side and one on her stern. Whoever has taken up the said Batteau, and will return her on board the Eagle, or leave her with Mr. Samuel Howell, shall receive the above reward. GEORGE HOUSE.

November 14, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of doctor Thomas Bond, junr. in the Northern Liberties, about a month ago, a Gray MARE with a switch tail, shod all round, 7 or 8 years old: also a light Bay MARE shod before, with a switch tail, low in flesh, twelve years old. The owner or owners are desired to call on the subscriber and take them away, otherwise they will be sold, in two weeks, to pay the charges on them. ANDREW ROAT.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Strabane township, York county, about the first of August last, a Brown BULL with some white in his face, his hind feet white, and some white on his belley, a piece cut off the top of each horn, a crop off the nigh ear, and his off ear slit in several places, supposed to be done by dogs: he is about seven or eight years old. The owner is desired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take him away, otherwise he will be sold in two weeks from the date hereof.

November 9. THOMAS M'FARLAND.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

WEDNESDAY, THE DECEMBER 6, 1780.

The Pennsylvania OR GENERAL Packet THE ADVERTISER.

[Published every Tuesday and Saturday.] NUMBER 686.

By His EXCELLENCY

Joseph Reed, Esquire,

President, and the Supreme Executive Council, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS the honourable the Congress of the United States of America, by their resolve of the eighteenth day of October last, did recommend in the following words, to wit.

"Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God, the father of all mercies, amidst the vicisitudes and calamities of war, to bestow blessings on the people of these states, which call for their devout and thankful acknowledgements, more especially in the late remarkable interposition of his watchful providence, in rescuing the person of our Commander in Chief and the Army from imminent dangers, at the moment when treason was ripened for execution; in prospering the labours of the husbandman, and causing the earth to yield its encrease in plentiful harvests; and above all, in continuing to us the enjoyment of the gospel of peace:

"It is therefore recommended to the several states, to set apart Thursday the seventh day of December next, to be observed as a day of public THANKSGIVING AND PRAYER; that all the people may assemble on that day, to celebrate the praises of our Divine Benefactor; to confess our unworthiness of the least of his favours, and to offer our fervent supplications to the God of all Grace, that it may please him to pardon our heinous transgressions, and incline our hearts, for the future, to keep all his laws; to comfort and relieve our brethern who are any wise afflicted or distressed; to smile upon our husbandry and trade; to direct our public councils, and lead our forces by land and sea to victory; to take our illustrious Ally under his special protection, and favour our joint councils and exertions for the establishment of speedy and permanent peace; to cherish all schools and seminaries of education, and to cause the knowledge of christianity to spread over all the earth."

WHEREFORE, as well in respect of the said recommendation of Congress, as the plain dictates of duty, to acknowledge the favour and goodness of Providence, and implore its further protection; WE do hereby earnestly recommend to the good people of Pennsylvania, to set apart THURSDAY the seventh day of December next, for the pious purposes expressed in the said resolve, and that they abstain from all labour on that day.

Given, by order of the council, under the hand of his excellency Joseph Reed, esquire, president, and the seal of the state, at Philadelphia, this tenth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty.

JOSEPH REED, President.

Attest.
T. MATLACK, Secretary.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Wants a Place,

As a House-keeper, a middle aged Woman, Who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers. Nov. 24.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on immediately,

A genteel Front Room,

Suitable for an Office: Also, A large, good, dry CELLAR, in a public part of the city. Enquire of the Printers. Nov. 20.

To be Sold or Lett,

A Frame HOUSE, Brick KITCHEN, and BAKE HOUSE, and a Lot of Ground, with a good fence, opposite the barracks, in Second-street, Northern Liberties, clear of ground-rent, containing in front 35 feet, and in length or depth 150 feet. For terms apply to the subscriber, living on the premises.

Nov. 25. CHRISTIAN KUNCKLE.

November 13, 1780.

TO BE LETT,

THE HOUSES, WHARFF and STORES, now in the tenure of Mr. JOHN MEASE: Also, sundry Lots of Pasture GROUND, in excellent fence, adjoining the South street of this city. For terms apply to the subscriber; who has a Quantity of WOOD to dispose of standing, at nine miles and a half distant from the city. SAMUEL POWEL.

TO BE SOLD, BY

John Sparhawk,

In Second-street, five doors below the Friend's Meeting,

TANNER's Oil, a variety of Mens English Shoes, of the neatest make and best leather, very suitable for this season.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, viz.

Saltpetre, Camphor, Opium, Haerlem Oil, Keyser's Pills, Jesuit's Drops, Daffy's Elixir, British Oil, &c.

A general Assortment of Books, &c.

Among which are,

Large and small Bibles, French and English Dictionaries, Cook's New Voyage towards the South-pole and round the World, in the years 1772, 73, 74, and 75, Biographical Dictionary, 11 vols, Jeffery's Natural History of Florida, Godfry's Poems: The best Writing Paper of all sizes, Wax and Waters, A great variety of Paper Hangings, Quadrants, Surveying Instruments, Gunter's Scales, Money Scales, Backgammon Tables, Mens and womens Gloves, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD, BY

HUGH METIER,

At his STORE in Second-street, three doors above Arch-street,

BEST coarse allum salt, a small quantity of fine white salt, a few dozen best English playing cards, a large quantity of this country playing cards, coarse and fine white linens, coattings, red and blue baizes, white serges, mens and womens worsted and yarn hose, yarn mitts, mens cloaths ready made, second-hand cloaths of all kinds. Dec. 2d, 1780.

WAS taken up on the 1st day of May, a Black HORSE, 14 hands and a half high, has a large hollow between his shoulders, neither brand nor ear mark. Also, A Sorrel HORSE, on the 15th of September, with a bald face, 13 hands and a half high, neither brand nor ear mark. Also, on the 10th of November, a dark Brown COW, her two hind legs white, and a ring of white round her left fore foot, and a white spot on her right shoulder, neither brand nor ear mark. Whoever has lost the same may have them again, by applying to J. MITCHELL, Cryer.

BROKE into the plantation of the subscriber, on the Twentieth of November last, two HORSES, one a Black, 8 years of age, shod all round, paces and trots, has a star and blaze in his forehead, branded with a flat iron on his near hind buttock, and is about 14 hands high. The other a Grey, 12 years of age, shod all round, paces and trots, and is between 15 and 16 hands high. The owner or owners, proving their property and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to me,

MICHAEL COWHIR, Living on J. Dickinson's place, in Northern Liberty township.

November 27, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, living in Londonderry township, Chester county, the 24th of September last, a small brown MARE, supposed to be 5 years old, without brand or ear-mark. The owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have her again, otherwise she will be sold in four weeks for the same, by

HUGH MAGUIRE.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, about the last of October, one HORSE and one MARE: The Horse pale bay Colt, has a long bald along the nose, and the two hind feet white: The Mare is black, with a small star in her forehead. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

GEORGE REEL, Living in Nocamixon township, Bucks county, near Derham-furnace.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen from the subscriber, living in Lower Merrion township, Philadelphia county, on Lancaster road, near the sign of the Buck, nine miles from Philadelphia, a Bay MARE, about 16 years old, about 13 hands high; a natural pacer, she has a small star in her forehead, besides a particular mark she has in her near side, a small dent between her ribs, so that you may lay the end of your finger in it; she has a low carriage. Whosoever takes up the said Mare and thief, and secures them, or the Mare only, so that the owner can have her again, shall have the above reward, paid by me, MARGARET GOODMAN.

Just PUBLISHED and To be SOLD, by

JOHN DUNLAP,

At his Printing-Office in Market-street,

FATHER ABRAHAM's

ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of Our LORD, 1781.

A fresh ASSORTMENT of

Medicines, to be Sold,

BY

FREDERICK PHILE,

At his HOUSE, in Second-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets, opposite Black-horse alley:

AMONGST which are the following ARTICLES.

PERUVIAN Bark,	Cochineal,
Camphire,	Magnesia,
Opium,	Carraway Seeds,
Antimony,	Aniseeds,
Jallap,	Sena,
Rhubarb,	Manna,
Ipecacuana,	Gum Isinglass,
Tartar Emetic.	Gum Galbanum,
Calomel p. p.	Gum Myrrh,
Mercurius Dulcis,	Gum Mastick,
Quicksilver.	Gum Tracaganth,
Sal Petre,	Gum Aloes succot. & Hep.
Creamor Tartar,	Cantharides,
Flour of Brimstone,	Pulv. Stanni,
Epsom Salts,	Powder Blue,
Glauber Salts,	A few Keggs of Yellow Okre, ground in oil.
Carolina Pink root,	

And a VARIETY of other ARTICLES, too tedious to mention.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

Has removed his STORE from Mr. Owen Jones's, to the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Sitgreaves, on the North side of Market street, opposite the Indian King, where he has to Sell, by Wholesale and Retail, a large Quantity of the following Articles.

SUPERFINE, second and coarse Broadcloths, of all colours,	Mohair and Twist,
Blue, brown and white Knaps,	White & coloured Threads,
Thicksetts, Velvets and Velverets of all colours,	Pins, Needles, Tapes and Bobbins,
Spotted and flowered Corduroys,	Cambricks, Lawns, and Kentings,
Rattinets, Shalloons, and Tammies,	Taffaties, Persians, Paduasoys and Sarsnets,
Duroys, Everlastings, Camblets and Corded Worsted,	Bandana, Romal and Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Men's, women's and children's Worsted Hose,	Cross-barred, striped and plain Muslins,
Cotton Cords and Tassels,	Britannias,
A quantity of Blanketing,	Check Handkerchiefs,
Fine Linens,	A quantity of Chintzes and Calicoes,
Russia Sheetings,	Gauzes of different kinds,
Coarse and fine Hollands,	A quantity of Lace,
Cotton Checks,	Writing Paper,
Diapers and Dimethies,	English Shoes and Boots,
Drawboys,	
Marseilles Quilting,	ALSO,
A quantity of the best Sewing Silks,	Madeira & Claret Wines,
	Jamaica Spirit, and many Articles which are not enumerated.

Said NICHOLS takes this public Method of returning his best Thanks to those who have been so obliging as to favour him with their Custom at his late Store, and hopes a Continuance of their Friendship: He flatters himself, that his willingness to oblige, and the advantageous Methods he has of procuring his Supplies, will make it the Interest of every Person, who wish to purchase Goods, to frequent his Store.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION in Bucks county, on the river Delaware, about a mile and a half below Trenton, consisting of near 400 acres of land, about one half is cleared, and a good quantity of meadow, having two dwelling houses, the one brick, a well-frequented tavern; the other a boarded log one, and three framed barns in three proper parts of the place: likewise a good FISHERY, rented in the best times for 1.l. per annum; and a FERRY, now rented at the rate of 50l. per annum, specie, known by the name of the Continental Lower Trenton ferry, which will be sold with or without the Plantation, as may suit a purchaser. Enquire of the subscriber living in Second street. MARY EDDY.

Doctor Shippen's Vindication.

IN the fourth charge, I am accuſed of neglect of duty, whereby the ſick and wounded American ſoldiers ſuffered and died in a manner ſhocking to humanity: this I look upon as a crime of the blackeſt dye, and ſhould not think myſelf worthy an exiſtence had I not acquitted myſelf of it before the court-martial, and proved to them that I exerted every nerve, devoted every hour, and ſacrificed every private intereſt and pleaſure, to relieve the unavoidable diſtreſſes of 1777, and make the ſick comfortable and happy. I have abundant teſtimony of this, as will fully appear hereafter. It was never denied, for it was unavoidable, that there were many ſufferings in the hoſpitals after the battles of Brandywine and Germantown; but the witneſſes brought by my enemies proved, when croſs examined, that they were not owing to my neglect, to any deficiency of wine and ſugar, of tea, coffee, rice or vegetables, nor to a want of ſurgeons, commiſſaries, nurſes, medicines, or any thing I ought and could ſupply. They aroſe partly from a want of cloathing and covering neceſſary to keep the ſoldiers clean and warm, articles not at that time procurable in the country: partly from our army's being raw, unuſed to a Camp life, undiſciplined, and being expoſed to fatigue and great hardſhips, from their being obliged to fly before an army every way the reverſe, in a cold, inclement ſeaſon; and from our ſick and wounded being moved to a great diſtance in open waggons. For in December, 1777, I was ordered by general Waſhington to remove all the ſick from New-Jerſey and the vicinity of Camp into Lancaſter county, when ſcarce a waggon was to be had from a quartermaſter, or flour from a commiſſary. Notwithſtanding all theſe diſtreſſing circumſtances it was effected with little loſs; and by the uncommon care and attention of the hoſpital officers the conſequences were not near as fatal as was to be feared and expected. If theſe ſufferings were not unavoidable, or had ariſen from my neglect, why did not officers of all ranks in the army complain? why did they not apply to the commander in chief, and to Congreſs, and procure my diſmiſſion, as they had that of doctor Morgan, in 1776? his excellency's attention and humanity to his ſick and wounded ſoldiery was too great not to have known of their ſufferings; and had my neglect produced them he would certainly have brought me to condign puniſhment. He ſaw their diſtreſſes, he dropped a tear over them; he knew they were unavoidable: he ſaw me and my officers exerting ourſelves to the utmoſt for their relief, and could not ſay, as he did of the campaign of 1776, on the eaſt ſide of the river, where my accuſer preſided, that his eyes and ears too were ſhocked with the looks and complaints of poor creatures periſhing for want of care in the regimental or hoſpital ſurgeons. But it is pretended that there were ſcenes of diſtreſs that would ſhock humanity at READING. Yes, Lord Stirling, who was quartered there a conſiderable part of the time; general Mifflin, who was there all the winter; and the ſelect men of the town, made no complaint. Is it credible that ſuch ſhocking treatment of the ſick, as is pretended, would have eſcaped their obſervation or knowledge; or that, if they ſaw or heard it, they would not have been the firſt to impeach the authors of it, if it aroſe from willful neglect?

But neither from lord Stirling, general Mifflin, or the ſelect men, is there any complaint, or any certificate of the exiſtence of theſe inhuman ſcenes, much leſs of any neglect, cruelty and miſconduct in me. It would be trifling with the patience of the public to enter into the incompetency of the witneſſes doctor Morgan produced, and the low arts he employed, to draw from poor ignorant people certificates and depoſitions which, had they underſtood them, they could never have given. It is ſufficient to ſay, that as theſe arts were not practicable with more proper and competent witneſſes, he was obliged to have recourſe to thoſe who deſerve no credit. I will only take notice of Mr. Peter Ozeas, who has given the moſt affecting deſcription, and is the moſt intelligent among them: when croſs examined he depoſed, that "he did not know "that any ſick or wounded ſoldiers ever ſuffered or "died from my refuſing to relieve them or neglecting "my duty as director general:" "That he thought a "great deal of the ſufferings of the ſick at Reading, "aroſe from their want of blankets and change of linnen; to their coming in open waggons, in great "numbers at a time: that thoſe ſufferings happened "in January;" "that he heard no complaints after "doctor Latimer came:" and it is on oath before the court, that doctor Latimer went to Reading early in December. Mr. OZEAS alſo gave the following certificate, March the 10th, 1780: "I certify, that doc"tor Morgan frequently called upon me, and conver"ſed with me about the hoſpitals in Reading and "what I knew of them while I aſſiſted the barrack"maſter general. I told him with great freedom that "I thought they were not well attended, and that "doctor Kennedy, who had the management, was ve"ry croſs and inhuman, and I thought did not do "his duty. After theſe ſeveral viſits and repeated "converſations, he aſked me to go before a magiſtrate "and depoſe theſe matters, telling me he had given "doctor Shippen notice to attend. I told him I had "nothing againſt doctor Shippen, but that I looked "upon doctor Kennedy as the chief doctor. However "I went before ſquire Ruſh, and gave a depoſition by "no means intending to injure doctor Shippen, as I "had no reaſon to do it from my own knowledge. "And I further declare, when doctor Latimer took "the management upon doctor Kennedy's removal, "the hoſpitals were better taken care of and I heard "no complaints.

"PETER OZEAS.

"Atteſt. T. BOND, junior."

Doctor Tilton, who may be ſuppoſed to be a competent witneſs, is the only one who has ventured to give an inſtance of my actual neglect. He depoſed, that "he ſent me one written and two verbal meſſa"ges to Trenton, to have proper quarters prepared "for the wounded men from Brandywine; and that "the barracks were the only quarters he found ready "for them, out of which putrid caſes had juſt been re"moved. He found this out by ſome of his mens be"ing taken with putrid ſymptoms, three or four days "after they arrived at Princeton; one died; therefore "he was obliged to ſuſpect the barracks as the cauſe." It fully appears, that even this ſuſpicion was falſe, for doctor Otto, ſenior, and his ſon, who had attended the barracks, have depoſed there had not been any putrid caſes in them for three weeks before doctor Tilton arrived, and Mr. Kotts has ſworn the barracks were well cleaned by my orders for their reception.

If Dr. Hutchinſon, when anſwering all the unmeaning queſtions a Morgan could artfully ſuggeſt for twelve hours, ſeemed to imply any neglect in me, when croſs-examined he removed every ſuch idea, and poſitively depoſed, "that he did not know of any "ſick ſoldiers ſuffering or dying from my neglect of "duty."

Doctor Brown is produced as an evidence againſt me; but Doctor Brown, while he reprobates the ſyſtem with which I have no concern teſtifies to no neglect of mine; but imputes all the ſufferings of the ſick to that ſyſtem, and to the cauſes I have before aſſigned. This gentleman, in his letter to me written in his own cloſet, in his cool reflecting moments, without my ſolicitation, and ſworn to before the court-martial, ſays, "I know of NOTHING of which you can JUSTLY be "impeached: your conduct has been authoritative "and obliging; you have gained the eſteem of all "your officers." And in a letter to Congreſs, in February, 1778, after all theſe ſufferings of 1777, he wrote thus: "I believe Doctor Shippen, the preſent "director general, has performed the intentions of "Congreſs as fully as any man could have done it." In another letter, authenticated before the court too, he ſays, "I am then to aſſure you, that I ſincerely "wiſh you may honourably acquit yourſelf of all "the charges brought againſt you by Doctors Mor"gan and Ruſh, part of them, from my own knowledge, "I can pronounce you GUILTLESS of; for the reſt "I am ignorant; as you are unjuſtly calumniated "on ONE point, 'tis probably at leaſt you may be ſo "on ANOTHER alſo" What ſtronger teſtimony could Doctor Brown give in my favour: and no man was a better judge of, or better acquainted with, my conduct; having acted with me as my aſſiſtant phyſician in the flying Camp; as my aſſiſtant director, and as phyſician general, till his reſignation laſt Auguſt.

[To be continued.]

TO THE PRINTERS.

GENTLEMEN,

Your readineſs to give a place in the Packet to any thing which relates to our public affairs, leaves me no room to doubt your inſerting the following Obſervations on Paper Money, Trade and Finance, which will be continued in your next. T. G.

THE finance of a nation is one great branch of its government: It is that branch on which the ſupport of fleets and armies muſt neceſſarily depend. All civilized nations meaſure their own and their neighbours abilities to carry on a war upon this ſcale: And it is the idea entertained by Britain, of our want of ſkill in finance, or want of reſources, which determines that inveterate and deſperate nation ſtill to continue the war. This conſideration, added to the great diſtreſs daily ariſing from our want of money in the Treaſury, is ſurely ſufficient to obtain from us ſome ſerious attention to this great ſubject; a ſubject which requires the deliberate conſideration both of Congreſs and of the reſpective States in Union: And it will be well for us, if thoſe who are beſt qualified offer their ſentiments upon it as freely as I ſhall, without apology, offer mine.

It is impoſſible to ſpeak of the finance of America, in any tolerable degree pertinent to our preſent ſituation, and with any degree of juſtice to Congreſs, without taking notice of ſome circumſtances in which this truly PATRIOTIC WAR was undertaken.

It is enough on this occaſion to ſay, that Congreſs had no pretenſions of authority to eſtabliſh funds for redeeming the bills of credit, which neceſſity compelled that Honorable Body to emit, to ſupport the war and defend our country; That, far from deriving aid from the powers of government then exiſting, the genius of America, unaided, had to contend againſt them all. To thoſe who furniſhed ſupplies for the army Congreſs had nothing to pledge but the faith of that people whom they repreſented: This they pledged, and that people, now eſtabliſhed in diſtinct States, are bound to make good the engagement, by every principle of ſound policy as well as of juſtice. Indeed it remained, too long, a queſtion, what were the real engagements which had been made, and by what ſcale the claims of the public creditor ſhould be adjuſted: It is now decided, and Congreſs have done, perhaps, the beſt that human wiſdom could have deviſed, in a caſe ſo difficult and ſo complex: The proportion to be paid by each State is agreed upon, and it remains a duty on the reſpective States to provide and eſtabliſh funds for ſinking the bills of credit already iſſued; for paying the debt contracted; and for ſupporting the war ſo as to bring it to a happy end. For this purpoſe, it is indiſpenſibly neceſſary to ſupport a paper credit, of ſome kind, as a medium of commerce, or exchange of property: And it is a queſtion of ſome conſequence to be determined, how this credit can be ſupported.

In this enquiry it may be of uſe, and, to an inquiſitive mind at leiſure would afford amuſement, to trace minutely the cauſes of depreciation in the Continental bills of credit; but as a diſcovery of the weakneſs of ſome men, and the wickedneſs of others, which have contributed to this effect, would more than balance the pleaſure attending the enquiry, I ſhall only ſpeak of a few of the main cauſes, and of theſe only ſo far as they immediately relate to this queſtion.

Whatever may have been the effect of the uncertainty of ſucceſs in our bold and virtuous attempt to ſupport a perfect independence, this cauſe muſt have, long ſince, ceaſed to act: For even the minions and mad partizans of the Britiſh tyrant have acknowledged, that their hopes of final ſucceſs againſt us is extinguiſhed. The diſaffected have grown weary of their fooliſh attempts, which have conſtantly injured themſelves more than they have injured us; except only a few of this deſcription, who are kept in pay by the enemy and employed by them in buying and ſelling of gold. Theſe are now within the reach of that puniſhment which they have long merited, and there is reaſon to hope, that a circle will cloſe, 'ere long, which will take in the whole of them.

To forward this purpoſe, I ſhall lay open their conduct, ſo as to leave it almoſt impoſſible to miſtake an honeſt man for one of thoſe execrable traitors. Money is put into their hands by the enemy, and whenever there ariſes an extra demand for ſpecie, from any cauſe whatever, with this money they fly through the city, making a parade of purchaſe, and buy juſt enough to raiſe the exchange as far as they dare, without riſking a diſcovery of their wicked deſign. In a few days they ſell of it again to raiſe Continental, with which to repeat their crime. A loſs on this nefarious trade is certain and unavoidable, by ſo much as they raiſe the exchange proportioned to the quantity of ſpecie which they purchaſe. From whence it is clear, that thoſe who are concerned in it, muſt be employed by the enemy, who chearfully repair the loſs, together with a handſome reward to the villains for wickedneſs. And they have found it the cheapeſt poſſible mode of wounding our public credit, and thereby injuring and diſtreſſing us.

Look round you, my fellow citizens, and ſee who they are that have been employed in this kind of traffic; enquire their means of living; the ſtile and manner in which they have lived; and the principles which they have profeſſed and practiced. Conſider them a moment, and try if you can poſſibly doubt their having been employed by the enemy in this deſtructive buſineſs. Your late virtuous reſolves have, for the preſent, put a total ſtop to them; but look back, there is enough of their former conduct before you to determine who they are. For your own ſake, for the ſake of your country, report them to authority, that they may not eſcape and, reiterating their guilt, finally deſtroy us all.

Independent of the practices of the enemy, and the effects of folly and of guilt, the main cauſes of depreciation are, the ſtate of the American trade in which the balance is now greatly againſt her; and the want of ſolid and well eſtabliſhed funds for ſinking the Bill of Credit emitted by Congreſs and by the reſpective States.

When the balance of trade is againſt a nation, it is extremely difficult, even in old and well eſtabliſhed governments, to ſupport a paper credit on a par with ſpecie; and in young countries thoſe difficulties are much greater: Approaching very nearly to impoſſibilities. Indeed, in this caſe, the increaſe and improvement of a country adds to the difficulty, and more eſpecially where the public credit has, by any means, been wounded.

There are men in all nations who, from a variety of motives, incline to hoard gold, and till theſe are ſatisfied, or their means of obtaining it exhauſted, 'tis in vain that we expect to find the precious metals in circulation. While the ballance of trade continues ſo much in favour of a country that the encreaſe of ſpecie is equal to the encreaſing abilites of thoſe people, this diſpoſition is injurious only to themſelves; provided there is in circulation a medium of paper, or any other kind of money, ſufficient for the ready exchange of property among the people: For it is not difficult to prove, that paper eſtabliſhed on a ſolid foundation has many advantages over ſpecie: This however would lead me beſide the preſent deſign. But when the balance of trade is againſt a nation the hoarding of gold becomes extremely injurious to the credit of the State; and the injury is perpetually encreaſing, ſo long as the precious metals are really neceſſary to pay that ballance.

When the circulating ſpecie is exported and there ſtill remains a ballance due to foreign countries, which muſt be paid in ſpecie, the hoarder of the precious metals has it abſolutely in his power to determine the value of our paper money. The merchant muſt give him whatever he pleaſes to demand for his gold; or he muſt quit ſo much of his trade. There is a magic in buying and ſelling of gold which muſt be examined into and ſuppreſſed; or we ſhall be ruined. Let us try to comprehend it.

When exchange was at forty for one, a merchant wanted a few half joes, which he found ſome difficulty in purchaſing at the common exchange: in order to tempt the ſpecie holder, the merchant offered him forty-five for one, the bargain was cloſed and the miſer had ſqueeſed from the merchant five for one more than had been given the day before. But does this buſineſs end ſo? No. The merchant feels it to be his intereſt to have it known, that exchange has riſen; for he muſt riſe the price of his goods accordingly, and the riſe of exchange muſt be the reaſon aſſigned for it. The miſer ſets out to realiſe his Continental, and improve the bargain he has made; but he is aſtoniſhed to find the whole city already informed, that exchange is at forty five for one; that his forty-five dollars will purchaſe no more than the forty would have done had he not raiſed the exchange: He determines not to be catched ſo again: He will keep his gold! Next day the merchant tempts another wretch, of the ſame caſt, with fifty for one and inſtantly ſpreads the intelligence: The price of goods is again raiſed; or, in other words, the value of our paper money is depreciated, the public is injured and neither the merchant nor the miſer are a farthing the richer for it. The ignorant are aſtoniſhed at the ſtrange events which happen, and the whole appears to them like witch-craft. The comment of every one is contained in one ſtupid queſtion ten thouſand times repeated, Why don't Congreſs make the money better?

The fact I have ſtated, and its plain evident conſequences are known to every one; and yet if the neceſſity of ſome regulations in trade is hinted at, you are inſtantly and fiercely informed, ſometimes even by merchants of eminence, that "Trade muſt regulate itſelf," as if that excellent general rule had no exceptions, but was univerſal and applied to all poſſible caſes. Whereas the truth is, that trade never did, nor ever will regulate itſelf, while the ballance of it is againſt us, and the real ſolid intereſt of the merchant requires, in caſes like the preſent, that it ſhould be regulated, ſo far, at leaſt, as to prevent the balance turning againſt us.

There is an excellent maxim which ſome of our moſt intelligent merchants have adopted, and with good reaſon, "That the high price of goods of any kind, at any market, will induce traders to ſend thoſe goods to that market:" And this maxim is as true of gold as of any other merchandize. But does this rule ſtand the teſt of examination, with reſpect to ſpecie, in the preſent caſe? Certainly, no: For, paradoxical as it may at firſt appear, the higher the price given by the merchant, in paper, for gold, the more ſcarce the gold has become, and the more difficult to purchaſe. The reaſon is, that the rule does not apply to the caſe: For in a fluctuating medium, as our paper has hitherto been, it is impoſſible to

increase the price of gold by that medium? In other words, giving more of our paper for gold, leſſens the value of paper, but does not increaſe the price of gold. The true meaſure of gold, equally ſo in all countries, is the price of thoſe goods in a country which are wanted in, and can be exported to another country. The cheaper ſuch goods are in any country, the more ſpecie will be ſent into that country to purchaſe them.

Leſt I ſhould be ſuppoſed to have caſt a reflection upon the merchant, let me ſay, the importer has no intereſt in depreciating the paper money: He obtains no credit which is in any way affected by it; on the contrary, what the retailer gains by depreciation, during the credit allowed him by the importer, is in every inſtance the preciſe loſs of the importer.

[To be continued.]

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

WHEREAS, from the account given in my firſt addreſs to Dr. Shippen, of the ſtates that voted for him as director general of the military hoſpitals, it has been underſtood, that ALL the four eaſtern ſtates concurred in electing him: I am happy in an opportunity of declaring in this public manner, that I have good reaſon to believe that the ſtate of Connecticut did not concur in his re-appointment.

December 4th. BENJ. RUSH.

BASSETERRE, (St. Chriſtopher's) November 3.

WITH heart felt ſorrow we are obliged to relate a melancholy piece of intelligence to our readers; melancholy indeed ſince by it we have loſt a great number of fellow ſubjects. During the late bad weather his Majeſty's ſhips Laurel of 32 guns, the Andromeda of 28, and the ——— of 28, being cruizing to windward of Martinique when the ſtorm began, were drove on the rocks, and went to pieces. The captain of the Laurel, and ſome of her hands, ſwam aſhore, but thinking they ſaw the ſhip right, in attempting to ſwim off again, they unfortunately periſhed. Captain Byrne, of the Andromeda and the captain of the Laurel, with all their officers, are loſt. The boatſwain and five men of the Andromeda and twenty two of the other ſhips men were all that ſurvived out of the three ſhips crews: and it is generally feared that that amiable young gentleman Mr. Fahie, ſon to our worthy judge of the admiralty, who was acting lieutenant on board the Andromeda, is among the number of the loſt.

Two much cannot be ſaid in praiſe of that humane nobleman the marquis de Bouille. He no ſooner heard of the ſituation of the Britiſh ſhips, than he ſent round a guarda coaſta, with orders to give every aſſiſtance in their power to the miſerable ſurvivors. They did ſo; they brought the twenty eight men to St. Pierre, where they were refreſhed for three days at the general's proper coſt, and then ſent them in a cartel to Antigua, with a letter to general Burt, wherein his lordſhip informed his excellency, "that he had ſent him twenty-eight of his fellow ſubjects, whom he could not conſider as priſoners, as they did not come into his hands by the fate of war, but as men entitled to the rights of humanity."

RICHMOND, (Virginia) November 18.

Extract of a letter from Newbern, dated November 5.

ON the 28th ult. capt.——of this place, in a ſmall privateer, paſſed in the night off Charleſtown, a very large fleet, he knows not of what nation they are. In a veſſel he took the ſame day directly out of Charleſtown, he got South Carolina gazettes, which mention this fleet, and that they had for ſeveral days been off firing ſignal guns. In the veſſel taken, was a gentleman, who, on being aſked, who commanded in Charleſtown? anſwered, Lord Cornwallis, and that he returned to town that day; if ſo, it may have been in conſequence of this fleet ſeen off the bar, or perhaps in conſequence of the defeat of his army on the Catawbas; an event from all appearances not unlikely."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Euſtatius, to his friend in Smithfield, dated October 4, 1780.

"The aſpect of affairs is quite different from what it was ſome time paſt; we have had the arrival of a flag, 64 gun ſhip, and the admiral ſeems to give every protection to your trade; and the flag of the United States received no leſs than a ſalute from the admiral, which has not been done ſince the preſent war. It is reduced almoſt to a certainty, that the Dutch will enter into a war againſt England, in a very ſhort time, and will be joined by the Ruſſians, Danes and Sweeds. The laſt accounts from Holland, announce the above, and that the Dutch are fitting out their ſhips of war with the greateſt expedition."

BOSTON, November 16.

Tueſday laſt arrived in this harbour the letter of marque brig Amſterdam, captain Magee, in 44 days from Gottenburgh, in Sweden. On his paſſage from hence to that port, he took a Britiſh veſſel and carried her to Gottenburgh, where the prize was ſold. On his return he captured another Britiſh veſſel bound to Newfoundland, with proviſions and dry goods, ſaid to be a very valuable prize.

By a gentleman who came paſſenger with captain Magee, we learn, that there have been but few Britiſh cruizers in the northern ſeas the ſummer paſt, and thoſe few had met with little or no ſucceſs; but that a number of French cruizers had appeared in that quarter, and captured many Britiſh veſſels ſome of very great value, ſo that Britain has felt no inconſiderable blow on her trade in thoſe ſeas, as well as in other parts, and will be much diſappointed this year in the important articles of naval ſtores. We are further informed, that the northern maritime powers in Europe had been ſtrengthening their alliance, formed with a view to defend their rights of neutrality on the high ſeas, againſt the lawleſs power of Britain; and were more determined than ever to admit no ſearch of their veſſels purſuing their voyages, from Britiſh men of war or cruizers; by which means the trade of France and Spain, and every kind of ſupply for thoſe powers, will be ſecured in neutral bottoms. The combined fleets of Ruſſia, Sweden, and Denmark, exclusive of thoſe belonging to the ſtates of Holland, amounted to upwards of 40 men of war, which had put to ſea, and, after being joined, had convoyed a large quantity of ſtores to France, where they had arrived, and in the ports of which they were left when the laſt advices were received at Gottenburgh. We have alſo advice, through the ſame channel, that the fleets of France and Spain had put to ſea, and made a junction; and that the Britiſh fleet that had been cruizing ſome time in the channel and off Breſt, had choſe to relinquiſh that ſtation, and were retired to Torbay, where, by the laſt accounts, they were ſafe at anchor; while the combined fleets were again maſters of the channel, and would probably give ſome further ſtroke of importance to the trade, if not to the fleet of Britain.

It is allowed on all hands, that the impreſſion made on the Britiſh trade this year by the allied powers has been much greater than any during the war: the capture of the Quebec fleet, and the ſucceſſes in other quarters, added to the capital ſtroke of admiral Cordova, make a greater loſs to Britain than any thing of the kind ſhe has felt for near a century paſt, and muſt greatly affect her finances.

A few days ago a ſhip of 300 tons, from Jamaica bound to London, having on her paſſage met with bad weather, in which ſhe was obliged to throw all her guns overboard and ſtave 70 hogſheads of rum between decks, put into Canſo harbour on the Nova-Scotia ſhore to refit, and immediately diſpatched her boat to Halifax for aſſiſtance: on the paſſage the boat met with two armed ſhallops of 15 men each from Salem, who took the boat, and gaining intelligence of the ſituation of the ſhip proceeded for Canſo, and on their arrival took poſſeſſion of the ſhip without any reſiſtance, brought her away, and arrived ſafe in Salem harbour laſt Tueſday morning, having on board 380 hogſheads of rum and ſugar, beſides other valuable effects.

A prize brig to the Franklin privateer arrived at Salem on Monday evening, her cargo beef and pork.

Tueſday laſt arrived at Beverly, the ſhip Rambler, captain Lovet, 48 days from Gottenburgh.

The brig Adventure, captain Morris, of this port, and the ſhips Thorn and Franklin, of Salem, have lately captured a number of very valuable prizes; ſome of them are ſafe arrived, and the others daily expected.

Philadelphia, Dec. 6.

As many reports have been circulated reſpecting the Alliance frigate having come from France without the cloathing for the army; the public may be aſſured, that the frigate brought all the ſtores ſhe could ſtow, inſomuch, that if ſhe had met with an enemy at ſea, it was the opinion of her officers, ſhe muſt have thrown ſome of them overboard, to enable her to fight.

Captain Sowder on his paſſage from L'Orient took the brig Endeavour, captain Gregory, from Liverpool for Newfoundland, but, after taking out what was moſt valuable, let her go.

Paragraph of a letter taken on board a prize veſſel.

"New York, October 3d, 1780.

"It ſurprizes me that the burdens of the people and the increaſe of the national debt, ſhould be uſed as an argument againſt carrying on the war. Is there any other way by which the burdens of the people can be ſo ſpeedily relieved, and the national debt annihilated as by the ſucceſs of the war in the reduction of America? England will certainly become bankrupt, as Hume and others have foretold if ſhe is left alone to ſuſtain her burthens and this debt. Her only hope is in the taxes of America, and confiſcated eſtates. The confiſcation of half the eſtates in America that are forfeited, will go near to deſtroy this maſs that lies before us, and even, almoſt for a half a century to come, wipe away the neceſſity of taxes and burdens of every kind, from the votes of the houſe of commons. The people ſhould be taught this. Then, the preſent ſupplies which are demanded of them will be an argument to continue the war; for by no other means but the ſubjection of theſe colonies can they hope to be relieved."

Extract of a letter from an officer of diſtinction in the ſouthern army, dated Saliſbury, North-Carolina, November 13.

"I have been informed this morning, that 200 Britiſh cavalry, under the command of major Wemys, with Britiſh infantry and ſome tories, attempted to ſurprize general Sumpter with a party of South-Carolina militia, poſted at Sandy Creek. The enemy having the beſt of guides, avoided his centinels and came up to the general's quarters, and deſired him to ſurrender immediately, but he made his eſcape through a back door.--He found his men all under arms.--The enemy charged him mounted and were repulſed; they then diſmounted and charged his center, who reſerved their fire till they came within ten ſteps, when they gave a well directed fire, as did the flankers at the ſame time, and totally routed them: twelve of the enemy were killed and twenty-two taken priſoners, among the latter is major Wemys, whoſe thigh is broke. Major Wemys was the moſt active officer in burning the houſes of our unfortunate countrymen on Santee river, &c. It is ſaid a liſt of the houſes he burnt, was found upon him. A number of fine horſes fell into our hands."

TO BE SOLD,

A valuable Milch Cow,

Enquire of the Printers.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

ON the firſt day of December, ſtrayed or ſtolen from the ſtables of the ſubſcriber, living at Chriſtiana-bridge, Three GELDINGS, two of them Backs and matched for a carriage, one of them had the near hind foot white, the other totally black; the other a dark Bay, ſome white in his face, and four white feet; they all had ſwitched tails. The ſaid Horſes are the property of Mr. Jacob Giles, near Suſquehanna; and whoever ſhall return ſaid Horſes to the ſaid M. GILES, or the ſubſcriber, at Chriſtiana-bridge, ſhall have the above reward, or in proportion for either of them, and reaſonable charges paid.

JACOB ROTHERAM.

N. B. Said Horſes were all rough ſhod.

OF HIS EXCELLENCY,

George Waſhington, Eſq;

A New Impreſſion in Metzotinto;

Poſter ſize, i. e. 14 inches by 10 inches, excluſive of the margin;

Price Two Dollars, or the Value thereof in current Money, or Six Pound per Dozen to Shop-keepers or Perſons going abroad.

Any Perſons wanting the ſaid Prints,

Will apply to the ſubſcriber, at the corner of Third and Lombard-ſtreets,

CHARLES WILLSON PEALE.

Philadelphia, Nov. 21, 1780.

Half a Guinea Reward,

LOST, laſt Saturday, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreet, or in Third-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut ſtreets, A Child's LOCKET, glaſs front, ſet in gold, with a lock of platted, dark hair in the centre; the owner's name at large on the back, and the remainder of the necklace ſtrung with coral. Whoever has found and will deliver it to the Printers, ſhall receive the above reward with many thanks.

TO BE SOLD,

In Alexandria, by the Executors of JOHN WEST, junior, late of Fairfax county, Virginia, on the third day of January 1781, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day, FOUR very healthy and able-bodied

Negroe Men:

Two of them ſhip-carpenters, able to perform any work in that branch of buſineſs; one a good Blackſmith, capable of doing any country work; and the other an Houſe-joiner and Carpenter by trade.

Extract from the French Gazette, 1780.

WE deſire to acquaint LOUIS NOEL ANGIBAU, enliſted in the King's ſervice, under the name of BRIN DAMOUR, in the legion of Damas, in the year 1768, then in garriſon at Breſt; and who, ever ſince that time has given no intelligence of his perſon; that William Angibau, his father, deceaſed, in November, 1778, who left him a ſucceſſion. If any perſon, knowing the ſaid LOUIS NOEL ANGIBAU, ſhould be acquainted with either his death or the place of his reſidence, they are requeſted to give Notice of it to the Sieur ANGIBAU, his brother, living at Mr. Grand Jean, painter, in the ſtreet of FAUBOURG, St. Martin, at Paris.

United States Lottery-Office.

Philadelphia, November 29, 1780.

THE Managers hereby give Notice to all perſons, who have purchaſed Tickets in the third claſs, in this city, that they are now ready to renew the ſame in the fourth claſs. All tickets not renewed in ſix weeks from this date, will be the property of the United States. Philadelphia, December 1, 1780.

BROKE JAIL, laſt night, about twelve o'clock, the three following perſons, and got off by cutting the bars of the windows, the noted horſe thief, HENRY STROUS, formerly a reſident of Germantown, committed for horſe ſtealing, forgery, and ſundry actions of debt: The ſaid Henry Strous is ſo well known he needs no other deſcription.

And JOHN STEELMAN, late of the county of Glouceſter, in New-Jerſey, a tall ſlender man, of a fair complexion, wears his own hair long and tied behind, with a whitiſh coat and a faſhionable hatt: The ſaid Steelman was lately tried at Glouceſter and found guilty of the fact, and burnt in the hand; and tried here at the laſt court of Oyer and Terminer, and was pilloried for the offence, and ſhould have graced the gallows on Saturday laſt with his partner, who ſuffered for paſſing the counterfeit money.

A Frenchman, namad —— DUZEE, about 5 feet 2 inches, black complexion, wears his own black hair, blue coattes, red breeches and blue jacket, and wiſkers, and talks bad Engliſh. Whoever apprehends the above namad Henry Strous, and ſecures him in any jail, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall receive a reward of One Thouſand Pounds; and Five-Hundred Pounds for Steelman; and One Hundred Pounds for Duzee, by applying to WILLIAM WILL, Eſquire, Sheriff,

Or JOHN REYNOLDS, Jailor.

ALL perſons having any demands againſt Captain CHARLES STEWART, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated; and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment to SARAH STEWART, Adminiſtratrix to the ſaid eſtate. Nov. 20.

WANTED Immediately, in PUBLIC SERVICE,

A Number of Good

Waggon DRIVERS.

Any ſuch may meet with Encouragment, by applying to Mr. JACOB HILTZHEIMER, in Philadelphia, or to SAMUEL MILES, D Q M.

For Pennſylvania.

Philadelphia, November 18, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Shrabane townſhip, York county, about the firſt of Auguſt laſt, a Brown BULL with ſome white in his face, his hind feet white, and ſome white on his belley, a piece cut off the top of each horn, a crop off the nigh ear, and his off ear ſlit in ſeveral places, ſuppoſed to be done by dogs: he is about ſeven or eight years old. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold in two weeks from the date hereof.

November 9. THOMAS M'FARLAND.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform his Friends and fellow Citizens, that he is appointed AUCTIONEER or VENDUE-MASTER, for the City, by the Honourable the Supreme Executive Council, and that he has taken the large and convenient STORE belonging to Mr. Tench Francis, a few doors above Third-ſtreet, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, where GOODS will be received for Public Sale.

He will alſo attend the SALES of Ships, Lands, Horſes, &c. at the Coffee-houſe, as uſual.

He will be greatly obliged to thoſe Gentlemen who favour him with their Buſineſs, and they may depend upon punctual Attendance and Diſpatch in the Execution of it.

JOHN BAYARD.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1780.

Philadelphia, November 11, 1780.

WHEREAS the Honourable the Supreme Executive Council of this State have been pleaſed to appoint the ſubſcriber AUCTIONEER or VENDUE MASTER for the diſtrict of Southwark.

He therefore takes this opportunity of informing the Public, and his Friends in particular, that he has rented that large and commodious STORE, at the corner of Front and South-ſtreets, which he formerly occupied, otherwiſe known by the name of HART's Vendue Store, where he intends carrying on the Buſineſs; and will be obliged to thoſe who may be pleaſed to employ him. The Store will be kept open for the reception of Goods of all kinds; and as he intends keeping Auction every THURSDAY, he begs that thoſe who mean to favour him with their cuſtom would be pleaſed to forward their Goods, that he may have an opportunity of publiſhing them in an hand bill before the day of ſale which will much oblige their moſt humble Servant,

WILLIAM BROWN.

TO BE SOLD,

A NEW HARPSICHORD, with three ſtops, and compleatly finiſhed. Enquire of BERNADEES VICTOR, Muſick Maſter, in Carter's alley, from eight to ten o'clock of a Morning.

TO BE SOLD,

For Caſh, foreign or home Produce, or exchanged for a Houſe and Lot in the city of Philadelphia;

A PLANTATION in Mill-creek Hundred, Newcaſtle county, ſix miles from Wilmington, three from Newport and five from Chriſtiana-bridge, on the great road leading from Newport to Lancaſter, containing about 250 acres, about 100 is cleared, including about 17 acres of meadow, an apple and peach orchard; the woodland is well timbered; a ſquare log dwelling houſe, a weaver's ſhop that will contain four looms,; a large barn, two ſtables and a hay houſe, a draw-well of good water: it is healthy, and is capable of much improvement: this place is well known there about, as numbers of people reſort there to bathe and drink at a mineral ſpring lately found on ſaid land; it is poſſible it may be of great value, in a future day, to the owner: there is a lively ſtream of water runs through the premiſes, on which may be erected either a griſt or fulling mill.

A ſmall tract of patent unimproved LAND, in Lack townſhip, Cumberland county, containing 177 acres; a good horſe and riding chair, with a leather top fit for a journey. For terms apply to WILLIAM PATTERSON, Eſquire, at Chriſtiana bridge, Newcaſtle county, or ARCHIBALD GARDNER, in Front ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, Philadelphia.

To be Sold,

FIFTEEN acres of excellent GRASS GROUND, two miles from the Court-Houſe. Enquire of the printers.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, from off the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living at the head of Saſſafras river, Kent county, Maryland, on the night of the 30th of October laſt, a grey MARE, 4 years old laſt Spring, about 13 hands and an half high, a natural trotter, with a ſwitch tail and long mane. Whoever takes up ſaid mare and the thief, ſo that the thief may be proſecuted to conviction, ſhall have the above reward for the thief and mare, or Three Hundred Dollars for the mare only, and reaſonable charges, paid by ALEX. BAIRD.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from off the Commons of this city, about the 10th inſtant, October, a red COW, adout nine years old, almoſt dry and forward with calf; ſhe has ſome white on one ſide of her face, had a bell on, and branded CL on one of her horns. Whoever will deliver ſaid Cow to the ſubſcriber in Cheſnut-ſtreet, oppoſite the Carpenter's hall, or give information where ſhe may be found, ſhall receive the above reward.

CHARLES LOGAN.

TO BE SOLD,

A Genteel three ſtory BRICK HOUSE, Piazza and Kitchen; the whole almoſt new, at preſent occupied by Mr. Robert Lewis; ſituated in Fourth ſtreet, next door to where Mr. George Meade lives. Enquire of Wm. Williams, Front ſtreet, below Almond-ſtreet.

Alexander Boyd and Co.

HAVE now compleatly fitted up their STORE at the upper end of Second ſtreet, for the reception of all kinds of MERCHANDIZE or FURNITURE; where they will be received for public ſale. The ſtricteſt attention will be paid to the diſpoſal of them as well as ſtoring, previous to their ſale. They alſo ſell HORSES, CARRIAGES, CATTLE, HOUSES, LANDS, SHIPPING, &c. &c.

N. B. The day of public ſale for all kinds of merchandize or furniture will be on Tueſday in each week; for horſes, carriages, cattle, &c. on Wedneſday and Saturday; to begin at twelve o'clock each day: for ſhipping or their materials, houſes or lands, on any day that may be agreed on. Inventory of ſhipping, deſcription of lands, houſes, &c. will be placed in the moſt conſpicuous part of their ſtore, and due regard paid to public notificaitons of the ſale, with the time, &c.

Lately IMPORTED and now for SALE, by

LEONARD JACOBY,

At his STORE in Second-ſtreet, a few doors above Race-ſtreet, Philadelphia, viz.

SUPERFINE, Fine, Middling and Coarſe BOULTING CLOTHS, German Scythes and Straw Knives, Spinning-wheel Irons, Iron Lamps and Waggon Screws, Rifles and Gun Barrels; A large Aſſortment of Plain Irons, German Bibles and Pſalm Books. Likewiſe, A number of elegantly finiſhed SWORD and HANGER BLADES, with the Devices on them of the Standards of the Firſt, Second, Third and Fourth Battalion of City Militia. Alſo, A Quantity of Raven's and Ruſſia Duck, Brown Holland and Oznabrig by the piece.

At ſaid STORE is likewiſe for SALE, by

Leonard Jacoby and Company,

Wholeſale and Retail,

Madeira, Liſbon and Teneriff WINES; Spirits, Rum, Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Chocolate, Pepper, Allſpice, Ginger, Salt, and a Quantity of 4, 6, 9 and 12 pound Cannon Ball.

TO BE LETT,

Andover Furnace and Forge,

Situate in the county of Suſſex, New-Jerſey.

They are now in good repair, and may be entered upon immediately:

And a large Quantity of Wood ready cut.

For terms apply to ARCHIBALD STEWART at Hacket's town, or to JOHN LARDNER in Philadelphia.

N. B. Some NEGROES belonging to ſaid Works, To be SOLD.

TO BE SOLD,

Two Hundred Pair of

BUCKSKIN BREECHES.

Any perſon wanting them, will pleaſe to enquire at the ſubſcriber's; who lives next door to Mr. Jackſon's ſtore, in Water and Spruce-ſtreets.

PATRICK M'CLOSKEY.

A Paper Mill and Dwelling Houſe

TO BE SOLD OR LETT

And may be entered upon immediately,

AT the Falls of Schuylkill, on the main Road from Reading to Philadelphia, and within five Miles of the City, a few Days work will put the Mill in good order, the running Geers being all new, made by a compleat Workman. The Houſe has four Rooms on a floor, neatly finiſhed, there is a good Stable and Garden, incloſed with a board fence. For terms apply to JACOB MORGAN, junior, in Second-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

FLAX-SEED received in exchange for OIL,

By RICHARD WELLS,

In Arch-ſtreet, near Sixth-ſtreet, who hath for ſale, SPRMACETI Candles in boxes, Flax-ſeed Oil by the barrel, Cotton in bags, Flax-ſeed Meal in caſks, Three Iron Screws, 8, 4 and 3 inches diameter. 10t

---

LOST in the ſkirts of Philadelphia, on the Frankford road, a ſmall Bundle of MEDICINES, directed to Doctor Samuel Kennedy, containing the following, viz. lbſs. ſpt. nitr. dulc. lb. quarter ſpt. lavend. camp. lbi. ſal. nitr. lbi. ſal. glaub. lbſs. rad. dianth. lb. quarter fol. ſen. lb. quarter ſal. ammon. crud. lb. quarter magnes. alb. If found, to be delivered to Mr. SHARP DELANEY, Apothecary, in Second-ſtreet, who will handſomely Reward them for the ſame, according to the value.

State of Pennſylvania, Philadelphia county, November 4th, 1780.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the deputy conſtable of Germantown townſhip, on Tueſday the 31ſt day of October laſt, a certain JACOB DEWEES, of Springfield townſhip, (ſingle man) and is a paper maker by trade, is about 23 years of age, is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, is ſlim made, has ſhort brown hair ſomewhat curly, is of a thin viſage, has loſt ſome of his fore teeth, and has a ſharp noſe; his dreſs is uncertain, as it is probable he may have changed the ſame. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Jacob Dewees, and lodges him in any gaol in this ſtate, or delivers him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above reward paid by me,

JOHN MOYER.

Imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe, and to be ſold, wholeſale and retail, by

JOHN KEAN,

At the ſtore formerly occupied by Mr. James Cunningham, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, juſt oppoſite the Meal-market.

DARK, blue, buff, white, ſcarlet, brown, cinnamon, claret and cloth coloured ſuperfine broad cloths.

Brown, claret, blue and cloth coloured ſeconds.

Blue, brown and light coloured naps.

Velvets of all colours, ribbed, plain, ſpotted and flowered.

Drawboys.

Fine and coarſe cambricks and lawns.

Broad and narrow Ruſſia ſheeting.

Checks.

Worſted and ſilk hoſe.

A beautiful aſſortment of chintz and calicoes.

Figured and plain minionet lawns.

Minionet lawn handkerchiefs.

White, blue and brown ſerges.

Fine and coarſe linens.

White peelongs, ſarſnets and perſians.

Black mode.

Womens white gloves.

Tapes.

White and coloured threads.

Silk gauze.

Corded dimities.

A large quantity of the beſt ſewing ſilk.

Ribbons.

Silk handkerchiefs.

Ivory combs.

A quantity of coarſe milled hoſe.

Writing paper.

Snuff in bottles.

ALSO, Excellent claret in hogſheads and bottles.

Said KEAN's induſtry and attention will be directed to the procuring the beſt goods, to keep a general aſſortment, and to ſell at the loweſt prices the ſituation of the times will admit. Perſons having goods to diſpoſe of cheap for caſh, in him may find a purchaſer. At the ſtore conſtant attendance will be given, the ſtricteſt punctuality obſerved, and every endeavour exerciſed to give general ſatisfaction.

FOR SALE,

A Three ſtory Brick HOUSE and a Lot of GROUND, with a Piazza and Kitchen, ſituate on the north ſide of Arch-ſtreet, above Fifth-ſtreet, and adjoining the Preſbyterian burial ground; the Lot 18 and a half feet front, and 63 feet in depth, to a 3 feet alley, running into Fifth-ſtreet, clear of ground-rent, and poſſeſſion may be had immediately: A two ſtory Brick HOUSE and Lot of GROUND, ſituate at the ſouth-eaſt corner of Fourth and Union-ſtreets; the Lot 16 feet on Fourth-ſtreet and 40 feet on Union ſtreet, ſubject to a ground-rent of 4l. 5s. currency, per annum. Two Brick HOUSES and Lot of GROUND, 34 feet front and 33 feet deep, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Fourth-ſtreet, near Walnut ſtreet, known by the ſign of the Three Jolly Iriſhmen; ſubject to a ground-rent of 30 Spaniſh milled dollars per annum. A Lot of GROUND, 20 feet front and 306 feet deep, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, adjoining the eaſt ſide of Cunningham's lot. For Terms of Sale apply to ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, at his Office in Fourth-ſtreet, below Spruce-ſtreet.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from his bail, one JOHN RYNE, a German by birth but ſpeaks good Engliſh, about 30 years of age, he has formerly been ſervant to Mr. Abraham Wilth, tobacconiſt in Second-ſtreet, and lately lived with his mother in Southwark, where he followed chocolate making. He is rather taller than the middle ſize, black ſhort hair, wears a dark blue coattee and jacket, white breeches and ſtockings, and ſilver buckles, his waiſtcoat is brown cloth, and by the neck faced with read pluſh: he is juſt recovered of a fit of ſickneſs and retains a pale ſickly look, is much given to chewing tobacco: he was ſeen in Philadelphia laſt Saturday morning, and is ſuppoſed to have gone off with ſome country waggon, as he had a new cheſt lately made for his purpoſe of travelling. Whoever will ſecure and deliver him to his bail, JOHN SHUTE, baker, in Front ſtreet, below the Blue-bell, in Southwark, ſhall be intitled to the above reward, beſides reaſonable expences.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Lots of LAND in Springfield townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to North-Wales, and between 11 and 12 miles from the city; one of them containing nine acres and a half, with a good two ſtory ſtone Houſe, log ſtable, and good bearing orchard; and would be very ſuitable for a tradeſman, as it is a very thick ſettled part of the country. The other a wood Lot, containing about twelve acres. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid Lots, or either of them, may know the terms by applying to ROBERT MORRIS, in Briſtol townſhip, neas Frankford. October 23d, 1780.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has opened a SCHOOL at Newcaſtle, upon Delaware, for the inſtruction of Youths in Latin and Greek languages. His long experience in the education of youth, being Rector of Wilmington Academy from its firſt foundation, will, he apprehends, ſufficiently recommend his Seminary to public notice. Such young Gentlemen as wiſh to be admitted, he attempts likewiſe to teach, on a new, eaſy and ſimple plan, that important, but too much neglected part of education, the ſpeaking and writing the Engliſh language grammatically and elegantly. Strict attention will be paid, as well to the heath and morality of his pupils, as to their proficiency in literature.

SAMUEL ARMOR.

Good Accommodations may be procured in the town at reaſonable rates. Newcaſtle, Nov. 1.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

SATURDAY, THE DECEMBER 9, 1780.

Pennsylvania Packet OR GENERAL THE ADVERTISER.

[Published every Tuesday and Saturday.] NUMBER 687.

GRAND-LODGE,

Philadelphia, November 29, 1780.

THE different Lodges under the jurisdiction of the Grand-Lodge of Pennsylvania, are requested to take Notice, that the Monday preceding St. JOHN's Day, happening, this year, to be Christmas day, the Grand Communication will be held on Monday the Eighteenth day of December, in the Grand Lodge Room, Lodge-alley, at Ten o'clock in the Forenoon, and it is hoped the different Officers who, by the wholsome Rules of Masonry ought to be present, will be punctual in their Attendance, as Matters of very general Importance to the whole Fraternity will be laid before them.

By order of the Right Worshipfull
GRAND MASTER.

WM. MOORE SMITH,
Dep. Grand Secretary.

Just Imported, and To be Sold, by
Bunner, Murray and Company,
On Mease's wharff, below the Bridge,

RUSSIA Sheetings, Ravens Duck, Dutch Dowlass, Loaf Sugar, Rum, Table Knives and Forks, Barlow Penknives, Pistol capt dit. Buck-capt dit. Scissors, Awl-blades, Common and White-chapple Needles, &c.

ALSO, To be Sold, A Quantity of Red Oak Staves and Knockdowns, Cedar and pine Boards, Plank and Scantling.

TENCH COXE,

Has for Sale, at his store in Walnut-street, the third door east of Second-street,

COARSE Cloths, Linens, silk and cotton Hose, Lawns, Cambricks, Muslins, pink and sky-blue Gauze, Calicoes, silk and linen Handkerchiefs, Bindings, Threads, Dimities, Nankeens, Ginghams, Salempores, Havannah Snuff, Dutch Stoves, genuine old Madeira Wine of the most excellent quality, sherry Wine, bottled Porter, English Cheese: Also, a Hand Organ of four barrels. Dec. 2d, 1780.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and former Customers in particular, and the Public in general, that he continues to carry on his Business, of a TAYLOR, in all the various branches of the trade, at his house, the south side of Market-street, and next door to the Indian-King, where all those who please to favour him with their commands may depend on having their Cloaths cut and finished off in the neatest and best manner, for Cash only, as the present difficult times prevents his giving any credit. He has provided himself with an assistant, and a number of good journeymen, which enables him to carry on Business with the utmost Dispatch; and he makes no doubt but he shall give general Satisfaction.

The Public's humble Servant,
JOHN MARTIN.

N B. Good wages will be given to Journeymen who are compleat at the taylor's trade, and two or three Apprentices would be taken, if well recommended.

Philadelphia, November 16, 1780.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from Philadelphia, on Tuesday night, the 14th instant, a NEGRO LAD named JOHNNY, about 18 years of age, short of stature, square shouldered and well made, has a remarkable large nose, thick lips, a very solemn look and a lounging heavy walk: He had on, when he went away, a new woollen drab coloured coat with scarlet cuffs and cape, green broadcloth waistcoat and purple breeches, a pair of new shoes and brass buckles, but no stockings; and took with him a blanket and a leathern jocky-cap.

As he is a stranger in this city, it is probable he may endeavour to get on board some vessel in the river; all masters of which are hereby forbid to receive or entertain him.

Whoever will take up the said Negro, and secure him in any gaol or otherwise, so that his master may have him again, shall receive the above Reward, by applying at JOHN ORD's, Esquire, in Chesnut-street, to

WILLIAM WEBB.

N. B. If he returns of his own accord his fault will be overlooked.

A Capable and industrious PERSON, who has been engaged in the active scenes of business in this city, who understands accounts, and can be well recommended for sobriety, will meet with good encouragement, by applying to the Printers.

Just PUBLISHED and To be SOLD, by
JOHN DUNLAP,
At his Printing-Office in Market street,
FATHER ABRAHAM's
ALMANACK,
For the YEAR of Our LORD, 1781.

Port of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, ss.

To ALL whom it may concern.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the Admiralty Office, in Arch-street, between Third and Fourth streets, in the city of Philadelphia, on Saturday the Ninth day of December, instant, for the Trial of the Bill of JOHN SOWDER, (qui tam, &c.) against sundry Goods, Wares and Merchandizes, taken at sea out of the Brig Endeavour, commanded by Thomas Gregory, on her voyage from Liverpool to Newfoundland. To the intent, that the owner or owners thereof, or any persons concerned therein, may appear and shew cause, if any they have, why a decree should not pass pursuant to the prayer of the said Bill, &c. By Order of the Judge,

ANDREW ROBESON, Register.

This Morning.

At 11 o'clock, at the Coffee-house,
Will be Sold by Public Vendue,
The Friendship Salt-Works;

Situate about 3 miles to eastward of Absekum bridge; with all the necessary utensials for carrying on the business:

THE Works consist of 8 wrought iron pans, from 8 feet by 16, to 18 by 22 feet; all lately set up on a new plan and now in blast, under cover of a house 100 feet by 50;

A large Cistern, calculated to hold water sufficient for all the pans;

Two Pumps that go by water, for the purpose of pumping the water into the pans;

A good Salt Sale. A large and convenient Dwelling House, with a Kitchen and two Bake-ovens adjoining it;

Good Stables and other Out-houses; together with the unexpired term of upwards of two years on a lease of the land whereupon the Works stand; and the privilege of cutting Wood, sufficient for the works, at the moderate price of one bushel of salt for 30 cords.

ALSO, A quantity of Hay and Wood, ready cut, two Waggons and four Horses, with Gears to each; several other Draft Horses, Houshold and Kitchen Furniture, &c.

The Field Officers and Captains,

belonging to the Pennsylvania Line, absent upon furlough, or otherwise, are hereby required to join their respective regiments, in the vicinity of Morristown, state of New Jersey, on or before the 20th of December, ensuing; (except those of the 8th) to the end, that the Arrangement of the Infantry may be compleated, agreeable to an Act of Congress, passed the 21st ultimo.

Those Officers who do not comply with this order, or neglect sending their determination in writing, to the Commanding Officer of the Division, in camp, whether they will continue in the service or retire from it, on or before the day aforesaid, will be precluded the right of Priority which they would otherwise be entitled to.

ANTHONY WAYNE, B. G.

Totowa Camp, 25th Nov. 1780.

November 30, 1780.

The MEMBERS of the
United Illinois and Ouabache
LAND COMPANIES,

ARE requested to take Notice, that the last Monday in December, appointed by the articles as the quarterly meeting, happening, this year, to be Christmas day, the said Meeting is postponed till Monday the First of January next, to be then held at the City Tavern, at 6 o'clock in the Evening; when and where they are desired to attend in person or by their attornies.

WM. MOORE SMITH

TO BE LET,

A SHOP in Second-street near Market-street, suitable for the dry good business. Enquire of the printers.

Observations on Paper Credit, Trade and Finance.

(Continued from our Paper of Wednesday Evening.)

HOW the arts of the enemy and the balance of trade have operated in depreciating our money, has already been shewn. The first may be guarded against by our vigilance in detecting, and steadiness in punishing, the emissaries employed in it by the enemy: The latter by a decrease of our imports, or by an increase of our exports. By sumptuary laws, restraining the importation of articles of meer luxury, our imports may be lessened by an amazing sum; or, by laying heavy duties on them they may be made to yield a very considerable revenue. In doing either of these, it must be acknowledged, there will arise some difficulties, and it will require solid judgment and an intimate knowledge of facts to avoid them: However, sound politicians, as well as able generals, distinguish between difficulties and impossibilities. But it is not absolutely necessary to restrain our imports, while we can so readily encrease our exports.

If timely and proper attention be paid to the means of securing ample and certain supplies for the army, and due caution be used to prevent supplies being sent to the enemy, the real inconveniencies from an open trade, if any, are very few; the advantages are numerous and important: Among which the encouragement and revival of a spirit of industry and agriculture is of immense importance to us. Indeed the discouragement and destruction of these are among the greatest calamities of war.

Restraints on trade produce an illicit trade, and fines and forfeitures always operate as premiums offered for violating the laws; are injurious to the honest trader, and against the country with whom we trade. They tend to a very unequal distribution of property, by throwing trade into the hands of a few men who dare to violate the laws, and, by this means, unprincipled dishonest men become the wealthiest, and, in the end, if they have abilities, most powerful men in our country. In every view they are directly opposite to genuine republican principles.

Suppose the opening of your ports would encrease the price of provisions, how would this operate on the State? Would it be an injury to the State to receive a high price rather than a low price for our produce? Let the farmer judge of this, and let the politician determine whether or not the farmer's ability to pay taxes will be encreased by encreasing the value of the produce of his lands and his labour. Those States who have no provisions to export, and who would have to pay their share of the encreased price, might complain of it; other States could have no reason for complaint. But the evil (supposing it to be an evil) would be temporary: For, the price of provisions, in all countries, depend on their necessities compared with their supplies: If their necessities are great and the supplies small, the price will be high: Encrease the supply and the price will fall, and this fall will lower the price in the country where the supplies are raised. However the scales of commerce may be agitated by accident, they will play up and down an equal number of times, and rest at last upon a perfect level.

In order to obtain supplies for the army, the farmer must be permitted to export all that is over and above that supply, and this he ought to be certain of doing; otherwise he may be so far discouraged as not to raise even that supply. Britain tried, to its utmost extent, the effect of prohibitory laws, and they utterly failed. They encouraged the exportation of grain by bounties, and they succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectation, and they have ever since had plenty. This ought to be a lesson to us.

Secure the supplies for the army as soon as possible. Open your ports, and give every possible incouragement to the industry of the farmer, and there cannot be a doubt but that in a fertile country which produces the staff of life, and is filled with laborious and frugal inhabitants, there will be an abundance of all things. Trade will then regulate itself.

But neither the merchants necessity for specie to pay the balance of trade, nor the arts of the enemy would have had so great an effect on our money, had it been funded in due time. Could this have been done, and the funds securely established, our money would have had some known value: At least there would have been data to have reasoned from concerning it. Men might have differed in their opinions of our chance of success; but the product of the funds, and the time in which the bills could have been redeemed, might have been pretty well ascertained, and these would have afforded principles upon which to have formed a judgment.

While we consider this, let us do justice to the Representatives of the United States, by constantly bearing in mind, that they had no authority to establish funds for this purpose. This act of justice is become the more necessary by some unmeritted and injurious reflections upon that body, whose reputation is invaluable, while the success of our struggle for liberty so greatly depends on it. Perhaps, too, justice to the respective States requires,

that we ſhould remember how hazardous it would have been to have made laws for taxation the firſt acts of our new governments.

To every unprejudiced mind it muſt appear a wonderful circumſtance, that paper money, unfunded, ſhould have preſerved its credit ſo long as our paper did; eſpecially under the gloomy appearance of our affairs in 1776 and 1777. Making all due allowance for the advantage of ſpecie then in circulation, and the little imports of that time, there ariſes, from this circumſtance, abundant cauſe to admire the firm virtue and manly perſeverance of the true independent Whigs throughout the States. But when it was ſuggeſted to be doubtful, whether, or not, Congreſs would recommend to the States to redeem the money at the expreſſed value, and this ſuggeſtion was ſtrengthened by the reſolution of Congreſs, requiring the people to bring in the emiſſions of May 1777, and of April 1778, on pain of forfeiture, which muſt be acknowledged to have been an arbitrary and unreaſonable act of aſſumed power, and the greateſt error in policy ever committed by that body, it is truly aſtoniſhing, that the money retained any credit at all: For there was no longer a poſſibility of forming any kind of judgment of its value; and nothing but enthuſiaſm could have ſupported it a ſingle hour. That it continued current, poſterity will conſider as the miracle of the age.

Had thoſe States who claim immenſe tracts of weſtern country, ſeen their real intereſt and conſented, as juſtice and ſound policy dictated, to have aſcertained the limits of their reſpective States, within ſuch bounds as would have rendered them practicable governments, and have ſuffered the remainder to have been pledged for the redemption of our paper money, its credit would have been ſupported, thoſe States would, in all human probability, have remained in ſecurity, unviolated by the ravages of war, their people compact and their ſtrength entire. But, deluded by the vain hope of dominion, while themſelves were reading a leſſon of inſtruction to Britain, upon the folly of attempting to govern a country againſt the intereſt of the people, they endeavoured to take poſſeſſion of an immenſe tract of land, which they can never govern, ſcattered their people, diſabled themſelves themſelves from ſupporting their quota of men in the field of war, broke their internal ſtrength by ſending their beſt ſenſible men from the heart of their countries, and thereby invited the enemy into their States. Whatever advantages a few individuals may promiſe themſelves, thoſe governments muſt, before this time, be convinced they can derive no benefit from perſiſting in their claims. Thoſe lands, I conceive, are the property of the United States, as having been wreſted by their united force, from the crown of Britain, and ought to be ſold to pay the expence of the war.

But whether thoſe lands be appropriated to this purpoſe, or whatever elſe be the funds, it is of the laſt importance that they be firmly eſtabliſhed, ſo as to leave no doubt of the ſecurity. The ſhock which public credit has received renders this indiſpenſibly neceſſary: For altho' we ought to ſuppoſe, that Congreſs will not again riſk the dangers and inconveniencies which they have experienced from a delay, yet the people will expect every poſſible ſecurity.

To grant this, it would be found policy to inveſt Congreſs with authority to prevent any State from withdrawing the funds appropriated for the redemption of the paper money and the diſcharge of the public debt; or by any means leſſening the ſecurity pledged: And there is great juſtice in it from this conſideration, that the United States are bound for each individual State, and from thence derive a right to the exerciſe of ſuch a power for the common ſecurity. This authority ought to be an article of the confederation.

What funds are the moſt proper to be pledged for the payment of the public debt, contracted or to be contracted, is, it ſeems, a queſtion to be decided by the reſpective States, and adapted to the different circumſtances of the States and the genius of the people. It is certain that the more ſimple taxes are the more equal and the lighter they are, if the people have underſtanding enough to keep them ſo, and patriotiſm enough to pay them directly without grudging. But if folly renders deceptions and refinement in taxation neceſſary, there is a fund of inſtruction on this head, contained in Poſtlethwaite's hiſtory of the public revenue from 1688 to 1753, which is abundantly ſufficient for the purpoſe. Taxes muſt be laid and funds eſtabliſhed without further delay, and it is moſt ſeriouſly to be wiſhed by every friend to his country, that our legiſlatures would aſſume courage and enter upon it immediately. To proportion the funds to the debt we muſt firſt eſtimate what is the amount of it.

As commerce muſt bear a great ſhare of the expence of this new empire, the manner in which it is to contribute ought now to be conſidered. While we remained under the crown of Britain, great part of the trade of Connecticut, and of part of the State of New-Jerſey, was carried on through New-York; and no ſmall part of the trade of New-Jerſey, Delaware and Maryland, and ſome from Virginia, was carried on through Philadelphia, and theſe ſeemed to be the natural channels of it. But ſhould the whole debts of the United States be apportioned to the reſpective States, on the principles now in uſe, and Pennſylvania and New-York States lay duties on imports and exports, the other States may think they have reaſon to complain. To avoid theſe ideas, ſuppoſe a duty, for a limited time, were laid on imports and exports, and appropriated for the purpoſe of paying the principal and intereſt of our foreign debts: This duty to be collected by officers appointed by Congreſs, leſt officers appointed by the reſpective States ſhould not think it the intereſt of the State to be very exact in collecting the duties.

When the principles on which our ports ſhall be opened are agreed upon, and the farmer thereby ſtimulated to that induſtry on which the revival of trade and the product of taxes do ſo neceſſarily depend, and when your funds are eſtabliſhed, it will be well worth our enquiry what is the beſt mode of anticipating thoſe funds and applying them to our preſent neceſſities.

[To be continued.]

ALL perſons having any demands againſt Captain CHARLES STEWART, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts, properly authenticated; and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate are deſired to make immediate payment to SARAH STEWART, Adminiſtratrix to the ſaid eſtate. Nov. 20.

Doctor Shippen's Vindication.

CERTIFICATES and affidavits have been produced too from the good people of Ephrata, concerning the ſufferings of the ſick when firſt carried to that place in 1777, but not one inſtance of my neglect of duty; and their opinion of me and my conduct may be learned from the following letter of the reverend Mr. Miller, the head of that ſociety, authenticated before a magiſtrate, and written without my ſolicitation on hearing I was accuſed before Congreſs:

"Reſpected SIR,

As by your direction the winter before laſt a large hoſpital was eſtabliſhed at Ephrata, to which we have ſubmitted without reluctance, being indebted to bear a proportionable ſhare in the calamities of the preſent war: I ſhould ſooner have acknowledged your favour of protection, without which we ſhould not have been in a condition to weather out that ſtorm. Indeed all circumſtances did then join to make the ſituation of the ſick comfortable. Your VIGILANCE in viſiting the ſame as often as neceſſity called for it; a conſtant ſupply of medicines and refreſhments by your order were ſent from Manheim, which your deputies the ſenior doctors have applied with a peculiar care and ſcrupuloſity; a plentiful market, conſtantly kept up by the neighbours, of veal, milk, and other articles neceſſary to recruit the ſtrength of poor ſoldiers; a good government kept by the ſenior doctors meſſieurs Scot and E. Smith, in which vices attending a ſoldier's life were ſuppreſſed; and a harmonizing ſpirit prevailed among the doctors, officers and privates of ſaid hoſpital on the one, and our community on the other ſide. The winter ſeaſon was ſpent comfortably, and many hours with edification of ſpirit. Conſidering farther with what regularity things were conducted, the care taken for the ſick, the equity obſerved in all dealings, I muſt ſay to the praiſe of the ſenior doctors, and your perſon, &c. that they merited your approbation, and you the full confidence of the conſcript fathers. Should your labour not turn out to general ſatisfaction, remember that very critical circumſtances commonly attend ſuch officers which often traverſe even the moſt ſanguine hopes of ſucceſs, of which the public cannot be ſufficiently acquainted. Si ſatisfactum eſt conſcientiæ, non opus eſt, ut ſatis fiat opinionibus hominum. I conclude recommending you under the wings of divine protection, and remain, reſpected ſir,

Ephrata, Your humble ſervant,
July 15, 1779. PETER MILLER."

There is not in all the evidence adduced to ſupport this charge, one proof of neglect. On the contrary, how fully and honourably is it proved by the preceeding and following declarations, on oath and certificates, of perſons, of the moſt unexceptionable character, good judges of and beſt acquainted with my duty; that I performed every part of it in ſuch a manner as entitles me to the thanks of my country.

Doctor Brown, my aſſiſtant phyſician in 1776, and aſſiſtant director in 1777, and phyſician general till laſt Auguſt, you have already ſeen has ſaid on oath he knew nothing of which I could be juſtly impeached, and that I had anſwered the intentions of Congreſs as director general as fully as any man could have done it.

Doctor Craik, the aſſiſtant director, has depoſed, that "doctor Peter Yarnal, a junior ſurgeon, has affirmed that he acted as a mate under me in 1776: that he remained a few days at Bethlehem, where he ſaw a number of ſick under thoſe diſeaſes incident to the army, properly attended by phyſicians, and well ſupplied with hoſpital ſtores and medicines: that the hoſpitals at Reading, before the battle of Germantown, had a proper allowance of wine, ſugar, rice, as well as freſh meat, milk and vegetables; cloathing was wanted: that the hoſpitals were much thinned by the time the wounded arrived from the action at Germantown; that they were placed in the different churches, court-houſe, powder-houſe and friends meeting houſe: that the officers were lodged in decent families, were ſupplied with regimen, conſtantly attended and their wounds dreſſed: that the privates were likewiſe carefully attended, and wanted for nothing in the compaſs of our power to obtain: that the ſurgeons generally went into the hoſpitals about eight or nine o'clock in the morning, and did not cloſe their eyes till the taſk was finiſhed: that doctor Shippen, the director general, came to Reading and examined ſtrictly into the ſtate of our hoſpitals; that he walked with him among the different wards where the ſick and wounded were lodged, many of them he interrogated concerning their health, and their wounds, enjoined us to pay the greateſt attention to their complaints and iſſue ſuch ſtores and nouriſhment as was neceſſary for them; ſome of their wounds the director dreſſed himſelf, to inſtruct him in deſperate caſes and fractures. In a ſhort time they ſent a number of the privates to their regiments: that there were at that time a plenty of hoſpital ſtores in Reading, but had much trouble in procuring milk, which was more immediately neceſſary for the relief of the wounded. In the latter end of December the ſick came in great numbers to Reading in open waggons, no others being to be had: that from the ſeverity of the weather, want of cloathing, and travelling over a rough mountainous country, ſome died and others were much dejected; they were under a neceſſity of crowding them together into the churches and other places till they could procure waggons to move them forward: that he was ordered to proceed to Ephrata; the brethern freely gave up their chappel and a dwelling-houſe; the rooms in the chappel were large and commodious, thoſe of the dwelling-houſe ſmall; near 250 were lodged in this place without being much crowded: that the brethern were charitable and ſupplied us with neceſſaries as far as they were able; ſome would ſet up with them the moſt of the nights: that doctor Shippen came opportunely to direct for them, and gave him inſtructions relative thereto: he went with him into every room and ward to viſit the ſick and ordered ſtoves to be fixed up in the chappel: that the deponent returned to Reading for wine, ſpirits and medicine, which were immediately ſent to him; he had plenty of other ſtores: that in May he went to Nottingham hoſpital and found plenty of ſtores. He alſo depoſed, that during the whole courſe of time he could freely ſay that he knew of nothing that has been tranſacted by doctor Shippen unbecoming the character of director general or an honeſt man; but that he had frequently obſerved him paying every mark of attention and humanity to the complaints of the ſick and wounded, and pointing out meaſures for their relief."

How fully does this depoſition oppoſe what the inhabitants of Reading and Ephrata were prevailed on to ſign?

To the ſame purpoſe doctor Otto, a ſenior ſurgeon, has depoſed "that all the hoſpitals he attended were well ſupplied with wine, ſugar and other hoſpital ſtores, medicines and inſtruments, and he had no reaſon to complain: that my orders, as well by letter as verbally, were that every thing he thought neceſſary for the ſick and wounded ſhould be provided for them: that all his orders to the commiſſaries were always obeyed, and conſidered as their only vouchers: that the hoſpitals he attended were as well ſupplied with wine, ſugar and other ſtores, while I was purveyor as they have been ſince; and that I performed the duties of director general with humanity, frugality and ſkill."

Mr. M'Karaker, commiſſary, declared on oath, "that there was a plenty of wine, ſugar and other hoſpital ſtores at Reading when he took charge of it in November, 1777: that he daily iſſued the quantity of ſtores ordered by the ſenior ſurgeon for the ſick and wounded; and that my orders were, that the ſick and wounded ſhould have every thing the ſenior phyſician thought neceſſary; and that he was ſupplied with money for the purpoſe; that doctor Kennedy was induſtrious, frugal and attentive to the complaints of the ſick: that the principal reaſon of the anger of the people of Reading againſt him was, his haughty manner of behaving, and not his neglect of the ſick: that the ſurgeons at Reading daily viſited the ſick and dreſſed the wounded."

By this depoſition it appears there was plenty of wine and ſugar, as well as other ſtores at Reading; and that the ſick were ſupplied with as much as the proper judges thought neceſſary; and the reſt of this depoſition contradicts almoſt every thing that has been certified by the honeſt but miſled villagers.

TO detect impoſitions on the public, eſpecially when they are intended to gratify private malice, and to traduce the characters of gentlemen who are now ſerving their country in very important ſtations, is the duty of every honeſt man: this is my ſole reaſon for taking notice of a piece ſigned Benjamin Ruſh, in the Pennſylvania Packet of the 2d of this month. In any other view both the writer and his preformance are too contemptible to deſerve a moment's attention.

That the reader may ſee what impoſitions doctor Ruſh is capable of when they are likely to ſerve the purpoſes of his malice againſt doctor Shippen, the court-martial, many worthy witneſſes adduced on the trial, and two or three reſpectable members of Congreſs, who would not contribute to his malevolent deſigns, I ſhall contraſt what this ſame doctor Ruſh wrote me on February 1ſt, 1778, with what he has now impoſed on the public, from which he will appear in his true light.

DOCTOR RUSH the LETTER-WRITER.

"Dear Sir, Lancaſter, February 1, 1778.

IN a letter which doctor Shippen ſent to the Congreſs, a few days ago, I find he has charg'd me with complaining UNJUSTLY of him and his "good officers," in a letter to general Waſhington. Both theſe charges are falſe, if by his good officers he means the aſſiſtant directors of the hoſpitals. I complained only of the abuſes which prevailed in the hoſpitals, without charging them upon ANY MAN. In my charges againſt the abuſes of our hoſpitals, before the committee, I cenſured PRINCIPALLY the ſyſtem of the hoſpitals. I wiſhed to confine myſelf only to it, having no perſonal reſentment againſt doctor Shippen, but was forced from my chief object by doctor Shippen, to inſinuate that part of the abuſes of which I complained, originated with himſelf. I had occaſion once to mention your name, but it was only to acknowledge that the uncommon ſucceſs of the ſurgeons in Morris-county laſt ſummer was entirely owing to the LIBERAL and PUNCTUAL proviſion you made for the ſick. I thought it neceſſary to give you this information, as I doubt not, but the tranſactions between Shippen and me at York-Town, will receive a different complexion from another quarter.

To avoid the fate of doctor Morgan, as well as to gratify my own inclinations, I have ſent in my reſignation.

It would have given me pleaſure, to have aſſiſted in putting in force the new regulations intended for the hoſpitals before I left the department; but I am ſatisfied they will be faithfully executed by doctor Brown and the gentlemen who act under them. May you enjoy many happy days together! accept of my thanks for the zeal---HUMANITY---and punctuality, with which you ſupported me in the execution of my duty, and believe me to be, with real regard, your ſincere friend---and humble ſervant,

B. RUSH."

THOMAS BOND, junr. eſquire,
Aſſiſtant Director General of the
Military Hoſpitals, &c. at Camp.

DOCTOR RUSH the NEWS PAPER-WRITER.

"THE chairman of the committee, appointed to hear us merits your thanks likewiſe, for the fidelity with which he executed the ſcheme you had concerted, for driving me out of the hoſpital department: he informed me that I had loſt ground in Congreſs, and obliquely hinted to me that I ſhould be diſmiſſed, unleſs I reſigned my office of phyſician general to the hoſpitals: I told him, that I accepted of my commiſſion to ſerve the army and my country and not the Congreſs; and that while I did my duty faithfully I was indifferent what opinion they entertained of me; and further, dared and defied them to diſmiſs me without any charges being brought againſt me. The gentleman, upon hearing this, altered his plan, and told me that little or no change would be made in the hoſpital ſyſtem; and that the purveying buſineſs would ſtill remain in your hands. This information produced the deſired effect: I knew 'twas impoſſible to do juſtice to the ſick while you had the direction of the hoſpital ſtore, and therefore I immediately reſigned my commiſſion."

Doctor Rush's resignation was delivered to Congress on the 30th of January, as appears by the Journals of that honourable body; and the FEAR of being DISMISSED was, as doctor Rush then acknowledged, the reason of his resignation. It now suits his calumniating view to forge new and totally opposite reasons, and to attempt to impose them on the public, in which attempt it has been luckily in my power to detect him.

Having thus shewn that Dr. Rush is capable of LYING, in the WORST SENSE of that appobrious WORD, it is unworthy of me to take any notice of the pretended private conversation concerning doctor Shippen, which he has imputed to me, but to observe that this mention of it was prompted by the same malignant spirit which has so shamefully actuated doctor Rush thro the whole of his disgraceful writings, and carries in it the strongest marks of an unprincipled man.

It also confirms me that Horace, who well knew the world, was right when he delineated such a character thus:

Absentem qui rodit amicum,
Qui non defendit alio culpante, solutos
Qui captat risus hominum, famamque dicacis,
Fingere qui non visa potest; commissa tacere
Qui nequit, hic niger est, hunc tu Romane caveto.

"He who malignant tears an absent friend,
"Or when attack'd by others don't defend;
"Who trivial bursts of laughter strives to raise,
"And courts of prating petulance the praise;
"Of things he never saw, who tells his tale,
"And friendship's secrets knows not to conceal:
"This man is vile, here, Roman, fix your mark;
"His soul is black, as his complexion's dark.

THOMAS BOND, junior.

State of PENNSYLVANIA.

In General Assembly, Tuesday, December 5, 1780. P. M.

Ordered, That the bill for apprehending persons suspected of corresponding or trading with the enemies of the United States of America, &c. be printed for public consideration.

Extract from the minutes,
SAMUEL STERETT, clerk.

An ACT to impower the supreme executive council, the justices of the supreme court, and justices of the courts of general quarter sessions of the peace, in the city and several counties of this state, to apprehend all persons suspected of being inimical to the American cause, and for other purposes therein mentioned.

WHEREAS sundry persons, inhabitants of this commonwealth, have lately been detected corresponding and clandestinely trading with the enemies of this and the United States of America: and whereas the laws heretofore made in this state have not provided adequate punishments for such offences: therefore

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the representatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in general assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That whenever complaint shall be made to the supreme executive council of this state, or to the justices of the supreme court, or to the justices of the courts of general quarter sessions of the peace, or any of them, that the general conduct of any person within this commonwealth is such, that there is just reason to suspect he, she or they correspond or clandestinely trade with the enemies of this and the United States aforesaid, it shall and may be lawful to and for the said executive council, or justices, or any or either of them, and they are hereby required, to issue their warrant and apprehend such person or persons and bring him, her or them before the said council or justice, and if it shall appear upon due examination, either by the oath or affirmation of one or more credible witness or witnesses, or by any letter or written paper purporting such correspondence, or by any invoice of any goods, wares or merchandize, of any kind whatsoever, that he, she or they correspond or trade with the enemy aforesaid, he she or they shall be committed to the goal of the said city or county by the council or justices aforesaid, there to remain, without bail or mainprize, until the next court of general quarter sessions of the peace, to be held for the county where the party offending is apprehended, (unless admitted to bail by the justices of the supreme court) there to take their trial by due course of law for the crime aforesaid.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons whatsoever shall be found corresponding or trading with the enemies aforesaid, in this state or elsewhere, and shall be convicted thereof in any court of general quarter sessions of the peace in this state, by the oath or affirmation of one or more credible witness or witnesses, or by any letter or paper purporting any intelligence or correspondence, or by any invoice of goods, wares or merchandize, of any kind whatever, such person or persons shall be adjudged guilty of misprision of treason, and shall suffer imprisonment during the war, and forfeit to this commonwealth one half of his, her or their lands and tenements, goods and chattels: provided always nevertheless, that persons corresponding or transacting business with the enemies aforesaid, and having first obtained the permission of the supreme executive council so to do, shall not be deemed to be comprehended within the meaning or intention of this act.

And, in order that proper information may be obtained,

Be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the supreme executive council, and justices aforesaid, or either of them, be and they are hereby empowered, whenever the same shall be necessary, to issue their warrant, under hand and seal, directed to the sheriff or any constable of the city or county, where the occasion may arise, commanding him to seize his, her or their papers who may be so suspected as aforesaid.

TO THE PRINTERS.

IT is a very melancholy circumstance that our army should now be starving for the want of cloathing. There must be a capital fault some where. The gentlemen who have lately come from France, can probably give some account of the causes of its detension. They will render an essential service to their country by giving the public any information in their power on this subject.

ERRATA in the first Piece on Paper Money, &c. published in our last.

First column, line 10 from the bottom; for HOPES read HOPE.

Second column, line 10 from the top; dele OF, and read THEY SELL IT: Line 15, read for THEIR wickedness.

Seventh par. 2d col. line 9; for RISE read RAISE.

THE Quarterly Meeting of the society of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick will be held on Monday the 18th instant, at the City Tavern, when the Members are requested to attend. Dinner to be on the table at III o'clock.

United States Lottery-Office,

Philadelphia, November 29, 1780.

THE Managers hereby give Notice to all persons, who have purchased Tickets in the third class, in this city, that they are now ready to renew the same in the fourth class. All tickets not renewed in six weeks from this date, will be the property of the United States.

N. B. Those adventurers in the third class of the Lottery, who choose to renew their Tickets in the fourth class, are requested not to defer their application for the renewal, as the hurry of the business will be such towards the close of the time limited, (if the adventurers should delay their application) that many persons may be excluded.

THIS DAY,

At Ten o'clock, at Clifford's Wharff,
WILL BEGIN
The Sales, by Public Auction,
Of a large and neat Assortment of
DRY GOODS,
CONSISTING OF

COARSE and fine Scotch and Irish Linens,
Oznabrigs,
Printed Linens and Handkerchiefs,
Check Handkerchiefs and Scotch Checks,
Kentings and Lawns,
Silk and thread Gauzes, and gauze Handkerchiefs,
Diaper Tablecloths and Cloutings,
Mens and womens thread Hose,
Mens ready made Shirts,
Tapes, Bobbins and Threads,
Mens Shoes and Boots,
Womens leather and stuff Shoes,
Mens Saddles and Bridles,
And a VARIETY of SADLERY, &c. &c. &c.

Being Part of the Cargo of the Prize Brigantine AJAX, taken by the Letter of Marque Brigantine Friendship.

By order of the Court of Admiralty,
Dec. 9. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

This Day at 12 o'Clock,

At Clifford's Wharff, Will be Sold,
Three Hundred and Fifty Bushels
Newcastle Coal:

Which may be seen on board the prize ship SARAH, at BRIGHT's wharff.

This EVENING.

At Six o'clock, at the Coffee-house,
Will be SOLD, by PUBLIC AUCTION,
The Prize Ship Sarah,

Taken by the privateer ship Viper, as she now lays at Bright's wharff,

With her Guns, Tackle and Apparel,

Agreeable to Inventory, to be seen at the Place of SALE.

By Order of the Court of Admiralty.
CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS lost, on the 4th instant, December, between Market street and the White lamb on Frankford road, a Black Leather POCKET BOOK, with a small sum of Paper Money therein, five Loan-office Certificates of 400 dollars each, and some other Writings, of no use to any person but the owner. Whoever will deliver the said Pocket Book to the subscriber, in Kamping town, shall receive the above Reward, paid by JOHN KEITER.

Wants Employment,

A PERSON who writes a good hand, understands accounts and can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,
A valuable Milch Cow,
Enquire of the Printers.

Imported in the last Vessels from France, and to be sold for good bills on Europe or cash, by

JACOB MORRIS,

On the west side of Front-street a few doors below Walnut street,

A few trunks of Chintzes and Callicoes, suitable to the season,
A few bales coarse Linen of good quality,
Mens Silk and mens and womens Cotton Hose,
Excellent Bohea Tea, &c. &c. &c.

December 8th, 1780.

Imported in the last Vessels from Europe and the West-Indies,

And TO BE SOLD, By
Nelson and Fox,

At their STORE, in Water-street, a few doors above Walnut-street,

WEST-INDIA Rum in Hogsheads,
Muscovado Sugar in Hogsheads and Barrels,
Teneriff and Lisbon Wine in Pipes,
Best Congo, Souchong and Bohea Tea in Chests,
Coffee in Barrels,
Molasses in Hogsheads,
Superfine Havanna Sugars in Chests, &c. &c.

They have also a Quantity of excellent Bottled Port Wine in Boxes of two and a half dozen each, and in Casks of ten dozen each, a few Hogsheads and Tierces of Country Rum, a Quantity of the best Maryland Tobacco.

Just Imported, and to be Sold, By
Peter and Jacob Kuhn,

The north side of Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets,

Bohea Tea and Pepper,
Russia Sheetings and Oznabrigs,
Bed-Ticks and Brittannias, &c. &c.

Just Imported, and To be Sold, By
Shirtliff and Shoemaker,

At their STORE in Water-street, opposite Hamilton's Wharff,

Russia Sheetings, Oznabrigs, Muscovado Sugars, Cocoa, and Gin in Cases, &c.
BY WHOLESALE.

DESERTED,

From the Laboratory Company, under the command of Lieutenant BENJAMIN HOEY, the following SOLDIERS, viz.

WILLIAM HAMILTON, born in England, about 6 feet high, fair complexion, wears his own hair.
NATHAN HIGHLANDS, born in Ireland, about 5 feet 6 inches high, swarthy complexion and black hair.
WILLIAM BUCKLEY, born in Ireland, about 5 feet 8 inches high, swarthy complexion, black hair.
NICHOLAS DIGNAN, born in Ireland, fair complexion and light hair, abut five feet six inches high. JOSEPH MATTHEWS alias JOHN BIRD, about five feet two inches high, very dark complexion, and much pitted with the small-pox. JAMES BROWN, about five feet six inches high, dark complexion, and black hair. Whoever takes up and secures the above deserters, shall receive six hundred dollars reward, and proportionably for any of them, with necessary charges, by applying at the Commissary General of Military Stores Office, in Chesnut-street, Philadelphia.

N. B. All masters of vessels are forbid to harbour or conceal any of the above Deserters, on penalty as by law provided. December 6, 1780.

Philadelphia, December 6, 1780.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, on the night of the 5th instant, from the plantation of Peter De Haven, in Charlestown township, Chester county, a dark Bay GELDING, four years old last spring, is a natural trotter, about 16 hands high, lengthy and well made, has a blaze in his face, his near fest is both white, and the hair is part off, a bushy mane, and has never been docked; the hair is scalded off the upper part of his head with eating S. John's-wort: Also, A Black GELDING, twelve years old, paces and trots, about 14 hands and a half high, has a blaze in his face, several saddle-marks on his back, and a scar on his off buttock. Whoever takes up said Horses, and delivers them to Isaac Warner in Blockley township, or Peter De Haven in Fourth-street, Philadelphia, two doors below the College, shall receive Five Hundred Dollars; and for the Horses and Thief, or Thieves, if brought to conviction, the above Reward with reasonable charges paid, by

ISAAC WARNER,
PETER DE HAVEN.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS stolen last night, out of the subscriber's Stable in Moreland Township, A Black MARE, about 5 years old, 15 hands high, shod before, a small snip on her nose, a white ring round her off fore leg, occasioned by being tyed head and foot. The above reward will be paid for Mare and Thief, or three hundred dollars for the Mare only, with reasonable charges, if brought home: paid by me

December 8th, 1780. JOHN BLAKE.

*** Major Talmage's account of his late successful expedition to Long Island, (in a letter to his excellency the Commander in Chief,) together with the commendatory resolutions of Congress thereon, will be published in our next.

Philadelphia, Nov. 28, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A neat two ſtory brick Houſe,

And Lot of Ground,

Twenty-ſix feet front and eighty feet deep, ſituate in Third-ſtreet, near South-ſtreet.

For Terms apply to ASHTON HUMPHREYS, Eſquire, in Front-ſtreet, the corner of Black horſe-alley.

MADE AND SOLD,
Wholeſale and Retail,

JOHN BATES,

Near Church-alley, in Third ſtreet,

FRYING-PANS of all ſizes, Dripping pans, &c. Tin Ware of all ſorts: Alſo, to be ſold, Stoves, Stove-pipes, &c.

N. B. The higheſt price will be given for old frying pan Handles. Nov. 30, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A ſtrong, healthy Negro Boy,

Ten years old; he has had the ſmall-pox. For further particulars enquire of the Printers.

TO BE HAD, GENTEEL

Ready furniſhed Lodgings,

Suitable for a ſmall Family, agreeably ſituated. Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,

A Negroe Man, about Thirty

Seven years old, uſed to arming and country work. Enquire of the Printers.

A Negroe Woman,

About twenty years old, with her CHILD,

TO BE SOLD,

Enquire of the Printers.

To be Sold, a likely Negro Boy,

TWELVE years of Age,

Fit for either Town or Country.

Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,
A HEALTHY, HONEST

Negroe Woman and Child,

Fit for town or country. Enquire of the Printers.

Wants a Place as a Wet Nurſe, A

Woman with a good Character,

That can be well recommended, both for her honeſty and ſobriety. Enquire of the Printers.

TO BE LET,

A convenient Houſe,

READY FURNISHED;

With Stables and Coach-houſe. Enquire at Mr. RAQUETS, Merchant in Front-ſtreet, five doors below Walnut-ſtreet.

Genteel Lodgings and Boarding

To be had in a public Part of the City.

Enquire of the Printers.

GENTLEMEN who chooſe to Breakfaſt and Lodge at their Stores, may be provided with Dinner. Enquire as above. Nov. 26.

TO BE LETT,

And may be entered on immediately,

A genteel Front Room,

Suitable for an Office: Alſo, A large, good, dry CELLAR, in a public part of the city. Enquire of the Printers. Nov. 20.

Wants a Place,

As a Houſe-keeper, a middle aged Woman,

Who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers. Nov. 24.

Was taken up adrift, on the 23d inſtant,

A YAWL,

ENGLISH BUILT.

Whoever has loſt ſaid Yawl, by proving property, paying charges, and applying to the ſubſcriber, at Mud-Fort, may have her again.

DANIEL BOWLIN.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of a lot on the commons about the 9th inſtant, (November) a Black Milch COW, with a white belley, and two white hind feet, about ſix years old, and in good order. Whoever takes up ſaid Cow, and delivers her to EDWARD MILNE, in Second-ſtreet, ſhall have the above reward.

Juſt Imported from France and Holland,
AND TO BE SOLD, BY

Gerard William Beekman,

In Second-ſtreet, between Spruce and Walnut-ſtreets, oppoſite the old governor's houſe,

A ſmall Aſſortment of Dry Goods,

Excellent Green and Bohea Tea, Alſo,

A compleat Aſſortment of China, table and tea-table Setts,

Likewiſe, Common blue and white Cups and Saucers.

TO BE SOLD,

For Pennſylvania State Money,

FIVE hundred and twenty-five acres of deeded LAND, in Turbit townſhip, in the county of Northumberland.

One hundred and twenty three acres of LAND, on Powel's creek, in Paxton townſhip, in the county of Lancaſter.

One thouſand and fifty five acres LAND on the Shawane Cabin-creek, in the county of Bedford, one Moiety thereof.

A few SHARES of the Indiana Lands, on the Ohio river. For Terms of Sale apply to the ſubſcriber, in Lancaſter.

LEVY ANDREW LEVY.

THE Auditors of Public Accounts for this ſtate have removed their office to the ſouth-weſt corner of Front and Cheſnut-ſtreets.

WAS taken up treſpaſſing in the ſubſcriber's turnip patch, a Bay MARE, about 14 hands high, her age not known. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take her away, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold in three weeks from this date.

Kenſington, Nov. 27. PETER BROWNE.

November 14, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of doctor Thomas Bond, junr. in the Northern Liberties, about a month ago, a Gray MARE with a ſwitch tail, ſhod all round, 7 or 8 years old; alſo a light Bay MARE ſhod before, with a ſwitch tail, low in fleſh, twelve years old. The owner or owners are deſired to call on the ſubſcriber and take them away, otherwiſe they will be ſold, in two weeks, to pay the charges on them. ANDREW ROAT.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

WENT adrift from the Schooner Eagle, lying at Mr. John Jones's wharff, a Pink-ſtern BATTEAU, with a white bottom, 13 ſtars painted on each ſide and one on her ſtern. Whoever has taken up the ſaid Batteau, and will return her on board the Eagle, or leave her with Mr. Samuel Howell, ſhall receive the above reward. GEORGE HOUSE.

To be Sold or Lett,

A Frame HOUSE, Brick KITCHEN, and BAKE HOUSE, and a Lot of Ground, with a good fence, oppoſite the barracks, in Second-ſtreet, Northern Liberties, clear of ground-rant, containing in front 35 feet, and in length or depth 150 feet. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

Nov. 25. CHRISTIAN KUNCKLE.

November 13, 1780.

TO BE LETT,

THE HOUSES, WHARFF and STORES, now in the tenure of Mr. JOHN MEASE: Alſo, ſundry Lotts of Paſture GROUND, in excellent fence, adjoining the South ſtreet of this city. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber; who has a Quantity of WOOD to diſpoſe of ſtanding, at nine miles and a half diſtant from the city. SAMUEL POWEL.

David Tew, Engraver,

In Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets, PHILADELPHIA.

RETURNS his moſt gratefull thanks to all his Friends for their former favours, and begs leave to acquaint them and the Publick, in general, that he carries on the buſineſs in all its various branches: Where the utmoſt attention will be paid to their future favours.

N. B. An APPRENTICE will be taken who has a taſte for drawing.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, about the laſt of October, one HORSE and one MARE: The Horſe pale bay Colt, has a long bald along the noſe, and the two hind feet white: The Mare is black, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take them away.

GEORGE REEL, Living in Nocamixon townſhip, Bucks county, near Durham-furnace.

TO BE SOLD,

A Genteel three ſtory BRICK HOUSE. Piazza and Kitchen; the whole almoſt new, at preſent occupied by Mr. Robert Lewis; ſituated in Fourth ſtreet, next door to where Mr. George Meade lives. Enquire of Wm. Williams, Front ſtreet, below Almond-ſtreet.

A Quantity of BRANDY,
Dry HIDES,
White and brown Spaniſh SUGARS in Cheſts,
MOLASSES in Kegs,
RUM,
A few Pipes, Half-pipes and Quarter-caſks of MADEIRA WINE,

TO BE SOLD, By

ROBERT MORRIS.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Peter and Jacob Kuhn,

At their Store the north ſide of Market ſtreet, midway between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets.

CROSSCUT, whip, pannel, tennon and compaſs ſaws,
Rasps,
Files,
Chiſſels,
Gouges,
Plaining Irons,
Deſk, pew, cheſt and HL Hinges,
Square nob'd Latches with Bolts,
Thumb ditto,
Beſt ſpring Stock-Locks,
Cheſt and Padlocks,
Screws,
Augers,
Spike Gimlets,
Tap and bung Borers,
Hammers and Pincers,
Carpenter's Squares and Compaſſes,
Saw Setts,
Cooper's Vices and Compaſſes,
Dawling-Bitts,
Marking and pincking Irons,
Caſtors,
Hooks,
Cheeſe Taſters,
Plaiſtering Trowels,
Men and womens ſwivel Stirrups,
Snaffle Bitts,
Common ditto,
Spades and Shovels,
Iron Candleſticks,
Bellowſes,
Shovels and Tongs,
Chaiſſing Diſhes,
Raizors and Sciſſars,
Ivory Combs,
Penknives,
Corkſcrews,
Shoe, knee and waiſtband Buckles,
Elegant plaited Candleſticks,
Ditto, Snuffers with caſes,
Ditto Salts,
Jappaned Tea Urns,
Ditto Salvers, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

Broadcloths and Caſſimers,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Coarſe and fine Linens,
Chintzes and chintz Counterpains,
Humhums,
Painted Silkt and Taffeties,
Mantuas, Peelongs, Perſians and Sarſnet.
Sewing Silk,
Threads and Tapes,
Black Lace and Edging,
Spriged lawn Aprons,
Black and white Ganze,
Mens and womens Gloves,
Cane Hatts,
Toweling Diaper,
Jeans and Dimities,
Bandana and cambrick Handkerchiefs,
Silk and worſted Breeches Patterns,
Hair for Chair Bottoms,
Braſs Nails for ditto,
Yard and half yard wide Carpeting, &c. &c. &c.
ALSO, Madeira Wine, Spirits and Rum by the Hogſhead or Quarter-caſk.

TO BE SOLD, BY

John Sparhawk,

In Second-ſtreet, five doors below the Friend's Meeting.

TANNER's Oil, a variety of Mens Engliſh Shoes, of the neateſt make and beſt leather, very ſuitable for this ſeaſon.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, viz.

Saltpetre, Camphor, Opium, Haerlem Oil, Keyſer's Pills, Jeſuit's Drops, Daffy's Elixir, Britiſh Oil, &c.

A general Aſſortment of Books, &c.

Among which are,

Large and ſmall Bibles, French and Engliſh Dictionaries, Cook's New Voyage towards the South-pole and round the World, in the years 1772, 73, 74, and 75. Biographical Dictionary, 11 vols, Jeffery's Natural Hiſtory of Florida, Godfry's Poems: The beſt Writing Paper of all ſizes, Wax and Waters, A great variety of Paper Hangings, Quadrants, Surveying Inſtruments, Gunter's Scales, Money Scales, Backgammon Tables, Mens and womens Gloves, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD, BY

HUGH METIER,

At his STORE in Second-ſtreet, three doors above Arch-ſtreet,

BEST coarſe allum ſalt, a ſmall quantity of fine white ſalt, a few dozen beſt Engliſh playing cards, a large quantity of this country playing cards, coarſe and fine white linens, coattings, red and blue baizes, white ſerges, mens and womens worſted and yarn hoſe, yarn mitts, mens cloaths ready made, ſecond-hand cloaths of all kinds. Dec. 2d, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION in Bucks county, on the river Delaware, about a mile and a half below Trenton, conſiſting of near 400 acres of land, about one half is cleared, and a good quantity of meadow, having two dwelling houſes, the one brick, a well-frequented tavern; the other a boarded log one, and three framed barns in three proper parts of the place: likewiſe a good FISHERY, rented in the beſt times for 10l. per annum; and a FERRY, now rented at the rate of 50l. per annum, ſpecie, known by the name of the Continental Lower Trenton ferry, which will be ſold with or without the Plantation, as may ſuit a purchaſer. Enquire of the ſubſcriber living in Second-ſtreet. MARY EDDY.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

TUESDAY, THE DECEMBER 12, 1780.

Pennsylvania Packet OR GENERAL THE ADVERTISER.

[Publiſhed every Tueſday and Saturday.] NUMBER 688.

Obſervations on Paper Credit, Trade and Finance.

(Continued from our laſt.)

TO obtain the ſupplies for an army our legiſlatures muſt determine how the individuals who furniſh them ſhall be paid. This would be unneceſſary if every man had in poſſeſſion his proportion of the articles wanted, and the whole amounted to no more than the people could ſpare: In this caſe a ſpecific tax would anſwer every purpoſe. If there were ſo much ſpecie among the people, the value of which is underſtood and acknowledged, as that each man could procure and pay his proportion of the ſum neceſſary to purchaſe thoſe ſupplies, it is plain that a tax in ſpecie would preciſely anſwer the ſame purpoſe as a tax in kind: And the ſame is equally true of a tax to be paid in paper money, of any kind, whoſe value was underſtood and acknowledged.

A tax in kind is evidently impoſſible, and a tax in ſpecie requires the leſs conſideration, from the little probability of there being enough of it to ſerve as a circulating medium, and alſo, becauſe any thing of this kind would break in upon the plan which is ſuppoſed moſt proper now to be carried into execution; I mean that of the 18th of March. It is only neceſſary to remark, that a tax in ſpecie tends directly to deſtroy paper money. Taxes can only be paid in that money which is received in exchange for property: If ſpecie is received for property taxes can be paid in ſpecie; But if paper be received for property the taxes muſt be received in paper. This needs no reaſoning upon.

To have the value of paper money underſtood and acknowledged, we muſt form a plan by which each man ſhall redeem his proportion of it: A plan ſo ſimple in its conſtruction as to be comprehended by all claſſes of men among whom the money is to circulate. This, expereince has taught America, is not difficult; for it not only has been done, but often repeated, and is become familiar, and in ſome ſort, habitual to us. Hence continental bills derived their credit.

Monarchies have never been able to make uſe of paper credit, becauſe the redemption of it depended on the will of the prince; while republics and mixed governments wherein the people had a voice, have derived great benefits from paper credit, becauſe the people would not ſuffer the public faith to be violated: A breach of public faith being, in all caſes, evidently againſt the intereſt of thoſe governments, and even dangerous to their exiſtence. It requires but a moment's conſideration to ſee, that in republican governments the preſervation of public faith depends on the people themſelves, ſo long as they annually chuſe their legiſlatures, and I lay it down as a truth to be relied upon, that a free people will always do what is right, in all caſes, where they are well informed of facts.

When a plan is formed and underſtood, by which each man will redeem his proportion of the bills of credit; or, in other words, funds are eſtabliſhed for ſinking thoſe bills, there can be no doubt but that a wiſe and virtuous people will give them a free circulation. The tender of the bills iſſued on ſuch funds, would, in effect, contain in it, this queſtion to the perſon to whom it was tendered viz. Are you for ſupporting the liberty and independence of America at the joint expence of the people; or are you againſt it.

Every man of ſenſe and virtue among us will receive it, and none but thoſe who wiſh to eſtabliſh Britiſh tyranny over America will refuſe it, and all ſuch ought, on the refuſal, to be conſidered and treated as open and avowed enemies to us. So very much depends on the deciſion of this queſtion, that I chuſe to leave it on the mind of the reader, and have no doubt but every friend of liberty will give it a due conſideration.

(To be Continued.)

Doctor Morgan's further remarks on doctor Shippen's attempt to vindicate himſelf.

To WILLIAM SHIPPEN, junior, eſquire, &c.

BY a ſingular concurrence of events you appear to the world a political Paradox. Whilſt indolence, love of pleaſure and diſſipation were your cardinal qualities, and you were an entire novice in the management of a military hoſpital, you were choſen to be chief phyſician of that department, in a ſeparate diſtrict, that required perſonal induſtry, capacity, humanity and integrity, to govern it with ſucceſs. With the ſingle talent of what is called GOOD FELLOWSHIP you have ballanced the want of every other quality, and have kept an army, and an infant republic, in equilibrio, betwixt exalting you to the pinnacle of honour, and conſigning you to merited diſgrace. You have been found guilty by a court-martial of ſpeculating in hoſpital ſtores, and eſcaped the ſmalleſt reprehenſion for it; whilſt leſſer offenders have for ſmaller crimes, ſuffered exemplary puniſhment. Of every other weighty, public charge againſt you, a court-martial have given you a partial, cold, diſhonourable acquital. Congreſs has refuſed to ratify even that acquital; and yet, ſo paradoxical is every thing that relates to you, that you have again, by a ſingle ballot, which was no ballot, been re-elected director general of the hoſpitals. You are certainly the wonder of the public and the riddle of your department.

But I proceed to remark on your publications:

In the firſt paragraph of your piece of November 28th, you have exhauſted a large ſtock of a certain ſpecies of eloquence, that, amongſt a particular claſs of toraitors, would richly entitle you to the palm of preheminence. In this, like Longinus, you ſoar and are yourſelf, "the great ſublime you draw."

I leave it to your pen to rectify the inconſiſtency of your aſſertions; that had you always uſed public waggons, and given no credit, the whole amount would not exceed TWENTY POUNDS; and that, by not uſing a baggage waggon for 18 months, you had ſaved to the public above "ſeven hundred pounds" I aſk what uſe you had for a baggage waggon during that period? was it not when you made your Head-Quarters at Manheim, or became ſtationary for near two years at Philadelphia, and ſeldom even viſited the camp but for your amuſement, or as it promoted your ſpeculations? This attempt to vindicate yourſelf, like the former, ſtill rolls back upon you. I only requeſt of you to proceed as you have begun; a few more ſuch vindications will ſhorten my undertaking, and render the pains I am at in producing teſtimony on oath to convict you of crimes in office, an act of ſupererogation.

Your aſſertion, that the members of Congreſs, who refuſed to ratify your acquital, did ſo, leaſt you ſhould be thought reprehenſible, is a refinement in ſophiſtry worthy of yourſelf. Members of that honourable body have purged themſelves of that reflection upon them, by declaring Congreſs laid it down as a maxim, that they have no power to add to the ſentence of a court-martial, or to inflict a heavier puniſhment than the court inflict; but it is their undoubted prerogative to remit the puniſhment, if they think fit to do ſo. They deemed a ſimple reprehenſion for offences ſo atrocious as yours, ſo be a meer burleſque puniſhment, ſo very inadequate was it to your crimes; therefore choſe to omit that; but immediately after reſolved, that ſelling hoſpital ſtores, &c. is a capital crime, and made it puniſhable with death, or otherwiſe, according to the nature and circumſtances of the offence; a reſolution that reflects greater reproach and diſgrace upon you, than any puniſhment whatever could have done.

In your performance of the 25th of November, you plunge into the "MIGHTY AFFAIR" of wine, as you, ſcoffing at the ſentence of the court, are pleaſed to term your peculation and ſpeculation in that article.

Here you are tranſfixed by the ſentence of a court-martial, and every attempt to flounce through the ſlough with this dart rivetting you to the ſpot, will only ſink you the deeper. The court affirm, that you did ſpeculate in and ſell hoſpital ſtores, that is ſtores proper for an hoſpital; by which is evidently meaned ſtores of the hoſpitals, which the ſick could not do without. The court do in no wiſe declare they did not belong to the public. On the contrary, by repeating the word ſtores, inſtead of calling them articles of trade, they mark them out as hoſpital property; and declare expreſſly hoſpital ſtores, and ſtores proper for an hoſpital to be one and the ſame. How was it poſſible for them to conſider them in any other light than public property? I proved, and you have no where denied, that juſt before you purchaſed the five pipes of Madeira from meſſieurs Conyngham and Neſbitt, you drew no leſs a ſum than 100,000 dollars from the treaſury; that the ten pipes and ſixteen tierces of wine you ſold at Boſton was purchaſed with public money, for which you were furniſhed with an order of the United States on the loan office for ſixty-ſeven thouſand dollars; and that the twenty hogſheads of ſugar and ſix hundred buſhels of ſalt you afterwards purchaſed, was with the proceeds thereof, as well as the wine you transferred to your deputy, doctor Foſter, for twenty-ſix hundred pounds, and allowed him three thouſand pounds in return, that he might taſte, with you, the ſweets of ſpeculation. If theſe ſtores were not public property, pray how came you to make uſe of your father's name in advertiſing, on the Coffee-houſe books, for ſale, a bill for twenty thouſand dollars, which you ſold to a mercantile houſe in this town; and another of five thouſand dollars, being part of the profits you made in that very ſpeculation? Will you deny that theſe were hoſpital ſtores, or that they were public property? Do you charge this to the prudence of Mr. James, or was it the reſult of your own prudence to cover a fraud, or if you pleaſe, "to prevent the ſuſpicion of impertinent enquirers"? It further appears, from the accompt of Meſſrs. Barrett, that the very medicines purchaſed at Boſton by your agent, John Brown Cutting, were procured from the board of war by doctor Scott, amounting to two thouſand five hundred and five pounds, nine ſhillings and ſeven pence; and paid for with part of the above order of ſixty-ſeven thouſand dollars; "prompt payment."

When doctor Ruſh had ſo recently remarked in the Packet of November 21ſt, on the unbluſhing "manner in which many of your witneſſes performed "the evolutions you had taught them," was it ſimple effrontery, or downright ſtupidity, that induced you to put the matter beyond the reach of doubt, by exhibiting to the public ſo ſtriking a proof, in the queſtions and anſwers of the ſaid Cutting? The books of the treaſury prove that previous to his ſetting out for Boſton, on your errand, you drew a large ſum from thence, beſides the order for ſixty-ſeven thouſand dollars. How did he know the money you gave him was not public money? without choaking at the oath he had taken, he glibly ſwallowed the whole of a very complex queſtion, which it was impoſſible for him, or any mortal but yourſelf to anſwer, with, "you did." Perhaps you told him it was your own money: but did that make it ſo. Compare this man's teſtimony with the depoſition of Michael Bright, a perſon of unblemiſhed character and ſpotleſs integrity, who was no ways intereſted in your ſpeculations. He affirms, that Cutting told him, the ſugar you ſold to Mr. Biddle was public property, and belonged to the general hoſpital; yet you lean upon ſuch a witneſs. I likewiſe find in meſſieurs Banett's account, a charge againſt the United States, of caſh paid Uriah Gibbs for tranſporting two loads from Boſton to Bethlehem, one hundred and ſixty-four pounds ſixteen ſhillings.

[To be continued.]

OF HIS EXCELLENCY,

George Waſhington, Eſq;

A New Impreſſion in Metzotinto;

From the original Picture belonging to the State of Pennſylvania;

Poſter ſize, i. e. 14 inches by 10 inches, excluſive of the margin;

Price Two Dollars, or the Value thereof in current Money, or Six Pound per Dozen to Shop-keepers or Perſons going abroad.

Any Perſons wanting the ſaid Prints,

Will apply to CHARLES W. PEALE, at the corner of Third and Lombard-ſtreets.

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

Has removed his STORE from Mr. Owen Jones's, to the Store formerly occupied by Mr. Sitgreaves, on the North ſide of Market ſtreet, oppoſite the Indian King, where he has to Sell, by Wholeſale and Retail, a large Quantity of the following Articles.

SUPERFINE, ſecond and coarſe Broadcloths, of all colours,
Blue, brown and white Knaps,
Thickſetts, Velvets and Velverets of all colours,
Spotted and flowered Corduroys,
Rattinets, Shalloons, and Tammies,
Duroys, Everlaſtings, Camblets and Corded Worſted,
Men's, women's and children's Worſted Hoſe,
Cotton Cords and Taſſels,
A quantity of Blanketing,
Fine Linens,
Ruſſia Sheetings,
Coarſe and fine Hollands,
Cotton Checks,
Diapers and Dimethies,
Drawboys,
Marſeilles Quilting,
A quantity of the beſt Sewing Silks,
Mohair and Twiſt,
White & coloured Threads,
Pins, Needles, Tapes and Bobbins,
Cambricks, Lawns, and Kentings,
Taffaties, Perſians, Paduaſoys and Sarſnets,
Bandana, Romal and Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Croſs-barred, ſtriped and plain Muſlins,
Britannias,
Check Handkerchiefs,
A quantity of Chintzes and Calicoes,
Gauzes of different kinds,
A quantity of Lace,
Writing Paper,
Engliſh Shoes and Boots,

ALSO,

Madeira & Claret Wines,
Jamaica Spirit, and many Articles which are not enumerated.

Said NICHOLS takes this public Method of returning his beſt Thanks to thoſe who have been ſo obliging as to favour him with their Cuſtom at his late Store, and hopes a Continuance of their Friendſhip: He flatters himſelf, that his willingneſs to oblige, and the advantageous Methods he has of procuring his Supplies, will make it the Intereſt of every Perſon, who wiſh to purchaſe Goods, to frequent his Store.

HAGUE, July 9.

WE hear that there is no more talk of the holding of a Congreſs here; her majeſty the empreſs of Ruſſia having ſignified her deſire to have the conference held at Peterſburgh, the States General have in conſequences appointed, on the propoſal of the prince Stadtholder, Meſſ. de Waſſonaar de Starrenburgh, and de Heekeren de Brantzenburgh, deputies to the aſſembly of their High Mightineſſes, from the provinces of Holland and Weſt-Friſeland and of Utrecht, miniſters plenipotentiaries to go to Peterſburgh, in order to aſſiſt at the conferences to be held there for the protection of neutral commerce.

Paris, Aug. 2. A number of troops are daily marching towards Normandy and Bretagne: and it is ſaid that camps will be formed next month near the coaſts of thoſe provinces.

Ratiſbon, Sept. 17. On Wedneſday morning laſt a fire broke out at Straubing in Lower Bavaria, which in leſs than 14 hours conſumed 2 large churches, one convent, two or three public edifices, and upwards of 180 private houſes, making in all nearly half the town. The damage is eſtimated at upwards of 500,000l.

Madrid, Sept. 11. It is ſaid here that the Emperor of Morocco has permitted the Spaniards to attack Engliſh veſſels under the cannon of his forts, and to purſue them on his coaſts.

We have accounts from Cadiz, that the combined fleet entered that port the 29th of laſt month; and that the Engliſh troops, who were priſoners on board, will be landed at St. Maria, where all the other priſoners and paſſengers are, and from whence they will be ſent to Cordoua.

Stockholm, Sept. 19. The following is the ſubſtance of the report of captain Harald Chriſtjerin, of the Black Eagle, a Swediſh frigate, which has appeared in the public papers, dated Spithead, July 29, viz.

"That having ſailed from Helſingor, as convoy to the merchantmen confided to his care, he perceived on the 16th of July, at noon, off the Start, in the Engliſh channel, two armed veſſels bearing down on the convoy; upon which he ordered all the veſſels to keep as near him as poſſible, and prepared for battle. About two o'clock he ſaw one of the armed veſſels, which hoiſted Engliſh colours, ſent out her boat to a veſſel which did not belong to his convoy, but holded Swediſh colours; upon which captain Harald hoiſted his colours, and fired one gun, which the armed veſſel did not mind, but boarded the above veſſel, who ſtruck her colours; that he then thought he ought to repel force by force, and accordingly fired 22 times with 12 pounders at the privateer, whom he obliged to leave the veſſel, and upon returning to his convoy he found the other armed veſſel had dared to ſend out a boat towards two of his convoy, but after firing many ſhot at her, he obliged her to ſheer off; that after this he brought the veſſels under his care ſafe to their deſtinations, but that a long paſſage and contrary winds obliged him to put into Spithead, to refreſh his people, and take in neceſſaries, &c. and that he had been treated in that port with every attention due to a commander of a Swediſh ſhip of war."

Paris, Sept. 29. M. de la Touche Treville, who has been for ſome days here and at Verſailles, is to be ready to ſail by the 10th of October with his ſquadron.

We have accounts from Breſt, that 60 merchantmen ſailed from that port, under convoy of one man of war, and that the copper bottomed ſhips are all in the road.

As the war continues longer than was imagined it would in 1777, the king has publiſhed an ordinance with the regulations relative to all batteries, corps of obſervation, and ſignals eſtabliſhed on the coaſts, &c.

LONDON, October 11.

Saturday private advices were brought to town from France, and immediately ſent to the king at Windſor. We learn that they contain the particulars of the intended military and naval reinforcement going to America, and that inſtead of 8 ſail of the line and 7000 men, 12 ſail of the line and 10,000 choice troops are ordered on that ſervcie.

Government have received diſpatches from general Vaughan, dated at St. Lucia, with accounts that the army is in the moſt lamentable ſituation from ſickneſs, nearly one half of the nominal troops being, at this time, totally diſabled. What is very ſingular, he mentions that the 98th regiment in particular has ſuffered ſo much from the prevailing contagion, that there is not one man in it capable of bearing arms.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, Sept. 30.

On the 25th a Congreſs brig, mounting 18 guns, arrived from America in the Texel, and immediately landed two gentlemen, who, it appears, are going to Copenhagen, as reſident and ſecretary from the Congreſs; their names were Brown and Williams, and they were to ſet off from this city, on their journey to Denmark, to-morrow.

Diſpatches of great conſequence are ſaid to have arrived yeſterday from the continent, ſuppoſed to be an official confirmation of the Queen of Portugal's acceeding not only to the armed neutrality, but to an alliance with the houſe of Bourbon; in conſequence of which, a meeting of all the great officers of ſtate was held laſt night at lord Hillſborough's office, the particulars of which have not yet tranſpired.

The commitment of Mr. Laurens to the Tower of London, by the three ſecretaries of ſtate, on Friday laſt, runs thus:

Theſe are in his majeſty's name to authoriſe you to receive into your cuſtody the perſon of Henry Laurens, eſq; ſent herewith on ſuſpicion of high treaſon, whom you are to keep ſafe until he ſhall be delivered by due courſe of law: for ſo doing this is your warrant.

Dated at Whitehall, the 6th day of October, 1780.

STORMONT,
HILLSBOROUGH,
G. GERMAIN.

To Charles Earl Cornwallis,
Conſtable of the Tower of
London, or his deputy.

A great fire broke out on the 16th of Auguſt laſt, at Salonica, in the Levant, which burnt down above ſix hundred houſes, the greateſt part of which belonged to Jews, who have thereby loſt all they poſſeſſed in that city.

The grand fleet are not to ſail from Torbay, until the fleet for America are ready to ſail, which are expected the firſt fair wind.

The outward-bound ſhips, which eſcaped being taken on the 9th of Auguſt, were underwrote laſt night at forty guineas per cent.

Extract of a letter from Paris, September 26.

"The prince de Montabarrey, miniſter and ſecretary of ſtate for the war department, has ſent circular letters to the commanders of all the French and foreign regiments of infantry, acquainting them, that it is the King's intention that the different corps which the war has required to be ſent to America, ſhall be compleated: and that to this effect, each regiment ſhall furniſh a detachment, conſiſting of two ſerjeants, three corporals, and ſeventy-five ſoldiers, excepting only ſuch regiments as have already furniſhed detachments for the ſervice of his majeſty's navy, and which are now only to furniſh a proportionate number of men. The miniſter recommends to prefer ſuch men as ſhall offer voluntarily, declaring unto them, that they are to be incorporated into the regiments of land troops actually ſerving in America: and he further obſerves, that theſe detachments ſhould only conſiſt of men from the age of 18 to 30, or ſuch as have been at ſea, though they ſhould happen to be older; but that if a ſufficient number ſhould not offer voluntarily his majeſty's will and pleaſure was notwithſtanding to be executed.

"Our letters from Breſt mention, that the workmen in that port are buſily employed in ſheathing with copper all the ſhips that are deſtined for North-America, under the command of monſieur de la Touche Treville. The ſecond diviſion of the army, under the command of count de Rochambeau, which is to embark on board the ſaid ſquadron, conſiſts of the regiments of Auvergne, Meuſtri, Rouergne, and Anhalt, commanded by their colonels the viſcount de Laval, count de Guibert, viſcount de Guſtine, and the count de Wirgenſtein."

DUBLIN, Octo. 17. It is feared the ſeverities exerciſed by lord Cornwallis on the relapſed Americans, will be attended with very ill conſequences by expoſing any of the American refugees who may be ſo unhappy as to fall into the hands of their countrymen to a like fate, and thus open a ſcene of blood, too horrid to reflect on.

St. JOHN's in ANTIGUA, Nov. 8, 1780.

His Majeſty's ſhips Andromeda and Laurel, of 28 guns each, the Beaver's prize of 16, and the Endymion are loſt, the two former under Trinity rocks Martinique. The Egmont of 74 guns, Blanch of 36, Deal-Caſtle of 24, and Camelion of 16, miſſing.

PROVIDENCE, November 15.

Friday laſt the duke de Lauſun's legion arrived here from Newport, and on Sunday proceeded for Lebanon, in Connecticut. They are an excellent body of troops, and make a very martial appearance.

NORWICH, November 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Cape Francois, to his friend in this town, dated October 9, 1780.

"The Engliſh frigate Unicorn, that has harraſſed the American coaſt ſo much, was ſome time ſince taken and brought in here by the French frigate Landremarque; and a privateer brig from Jamaica, mounting 12 guns.

"A few days after the capture of theſe veſſels, the French King's ſloop called the Cutter, mounting 18 ſix pounders, ſent in two brigs from Jamaica, one mounting 14, the other 16 guns."

TRENTON, December 6.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in St. Croix, dated Oct. 12, 1780, to his friend in this town.

"A Liverpool man laſt week was obliged to pay two thouſand one hundred and eighty-nine peices of eight for firing at two Americans under the guns of the fort, where he chaſed them—a good round ſum! He really caught a Scotch prize—A very good refreſhment for Captain Levenberg. Unfortunately for the Britiſh veſſel, it was calm, ſo that ſhe could not get away from the fort."

Philadelphia, Dec. 12.

Laſt Saturday captain Durham, in a ſchooner, arrived here in 18 days from Cape Francois. Letters received by her contain the following accounts, concerning the hurricane which has been ſo ſeverely felt in the iſlands, viz. "Cape Francois, October 29, 1780.

"We learn that, beſides the hurricane, they have had at Jamaica an earthquake and an irruption of a vulcano. The town of Savannah la Marr is totally deſtroyed, excepting only one houſe: Many other towns and villages have met a ſimiliar fate. The town of Kingſton only has eſcaped with little damage. Several veſſels were loſt in Port-Royal, one of which was a privateer of 22 guns, which was ready to have proceeded on her cruize. The Engliſh have alſo ſuffered other loſſes, no leſs conſiderable. Two of their ſhips, one of 74 and the other of 64 guns, were wrecked upon the Golden Keys, and the whole crews periſhed, excepting five men, who were ſaved by a Spaniſh goelette; one of their frigates and a privateer run aſhore on the Iſle of Cuba; ſome of their crews were ſaved by the Spaniards.

"There has been alſo an inſurrection of the negroes at Jamaica: The governor was obliged to march a regiment to reduce them to order; ſuch is the unhappy ſituation of that iſland. Our iſlands and thoſe of the Spaniards ſuffered equally by the hurricane. The loſſes cannot be made up for a long time, and eſpecially as the diſtractions of war will not admit of ſuch reciprocal relief as would tend conſiderably to ſoften the calamities..

"The ſquadron commanded by M. de Monteuil, which had been driven by the hurricane into Porto-Rico, is now on a cruize, in ſearch of unfortunate veſſels as may need aſſiſtance: He has already preſerved the crews of 5 veſſels from Martinique, which were loſt on the coaſt of Porto-Rico, and were part of a convoy of 54 ſail from Europe. 7 others of this convoy are arrived at the Cape, in the moſt diſtreſſed ſituation; the fate of the others is not yet known."

In CONGRESS, December 6th, 1780.

WHILE Congreſs are ſenſible of the patriotiſm, courage and perſeverance of the officers and privates of their regular forces, as well as of the militia throughout theſe United States, and of the military conduct of the principal commanders in both; it gives them pleaſure to be ſo frequently called upon to confer marks of diſtinction and applauſe for enterprizes which do honour to the profeſſion of arms, and claim a high rank among military atchievements: in this light they view the enterprize againſt fort St. George on Long-Iſland, planned, and conducted with wiſdom and great gallantry, by major Tallmadge, of the light dragoons, and executed with intrepidity and compleat ſucceſs by the officers and ſoldiers of his detachment:

Ordered, therefore, That major Tallmadge's report to the commander in chief be publiſhed, with the preceeding minute, as a tribute to diſtinguiſhed merit, and in teſtimony of the ſenſe Congreſs entertain of this brilliant ſervice. Extract from the minutes,

CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

SIR, Fairfield, November 25, 1780.

I had the honour to receive your excellency's orders of the 11th inſtant. On the 16th following, in obedience to which, a detachment of colonel Sheldon's diſmounted dragoons under the command of captain Edgar, were ordered to march the next day to Fairfield, to which place I directed a number of boats to repair. The troops arrived in the vicinity of Fairfield on the evening of the 18th, at which place, by reaſon of a very ſevere ſtorm, we were detained till the 21ſt inſtant; on the evening of which, at four o'clock, I embarked the troops in eight boats: the whole in number, including the crews, amounted to about eighty men. With a favourable wind we landed ſafely on Long-Iſland, at a place called the Old Man's about eight o'clock the ſame evening. After leaving about twenty men with the boats in charge of captain Sutton, we began our march to put your excellency's orders in execution: but a very ſevere ſtorm coming on, however it might have favoured an attack on the Fort, obliged me to poſtpone it, as I was well aware that attention muſt be paid as well to a favourable time for re-croſſing the ſound (which is at this place more than 20 miles wide) as to attacking the Fort. I accordingly concealed the troops till the evening of the 22d, when, at ſeven o'clock, we began our march acroſs Long-Iſland, and, at three o'clock the next morning, were within two miles of Fort St. George at South-Haven. By the moſt accurate information I found that the Fort and other works had been intirely compleated but a few days before, and that the garriſon conſiſted of about fifty men. It may be neceſſary here to obſerve, that the works of Fort St. George conſiſted of two large ſtrong houſes, and a Fort about 90 feet ſquare, connected together by a very ſtrong ſtockade or line of ſharpened pickets 12 feet long: the whole forming a triangle, the Fort and houſes ſtanding in the angles. The Fort conſiſted of a high wall and deep ditch, incircled with a ſtrong abattis, having but one gate a ſally-port, which led directly into the grand parade within the pickets. This Fort had embraſures for ſix guns, tho' but two were mounted: the houſes were ſtrongly barricaded. From this deſcription I found it neceſſary, ſmall as my detachment was, to make three different attacks at the ſame time. I accordingly detached lieutenant Jackſon with 16 men, with orders to advance as nigh the Fort as he could, undiſcovered, and there to halt till the alarm was given by the advance of the detachment under my immediate command. The van of this detachment, who carried axes to beat down obſtructions, was led by lieutenant Brewſter, directly againſt the new houſe, while the remainder, with captain Edgar and myſelf at their head, followed cloſe after. Another ſmall diviſion was directed to file off and ſurround the other houſe; Mr. Simmons bringing up the rear, with directions to halt where the breach might be made, to prevent the garriſon from eſcaping. Thus prepared, the troops were put in motion preciſely at four o'clock, and, contrary to my expectations, the pioneers advanced within twenty yards of the works before they were diſcovered. The centinel firing, the different detachments immediately ruſhed on, and paſſing all obſtructions met at the ſame inſtant in the centre of the Fort, where the watch-word was given from all quarters at the ſame time. The guard in the Fort was ſecured; but the two houſes contained the main body of the garriſon, who began to fire from the windows. I immediately ordered the troops to enter the houſes, the doors of which, tho' ſtrongly bolted and barred, were ſoon burſt open, and in leſs than ten minutes the whole garriſon were our priſoners.

Being informed that a veſſel lay within view of the Fort, loaded with ſtores, rum, wine, ſugar, glaſs, &c. I detached a party who boarded and took her. Thus maſters of the whole, my firſt object was to demoliſh, as much as poſſible, their works, &c. We accordingly ſet fire to the ſmall garriſon, buildings, ſtockade and abattis, conſuming at the ſame time the public ſtores that could be collected, including a conſiderable quantity of ammunition and arms, which the troops ſo much fatigued, and having ſo long a march to make back, could not carry. We remained at the Fort from four to eight o'clock in the morning, when having deſtroyed as much of it as poſſible, we began our march back. The veſſel being aground was burnt.

I have the honour to incloſe your excellency a return of the priſoners: the arms and other public ſtores to a conſiderable amount were, as I before mentioned, chiefly deſtroyed. The ſoldiers brought off a few articles of cloathing and other things, which tho' ſmall, (as we endeavoured to keep them as light as poſſible that they might not fail on their march) I truſt your excellency will permit to be diſtributed among them.

I feel peculiarly happy that I can inform your excellency, that we had not a man killed in this enterprize, and but one wounded: him we brought off. The enemy's loſs was ſeven killed and wounded, moſt of the latter, mortally. The ſurprize was ſo compleat, that before they could rally they were all priſoners.

On our return, I mounted ten men on the horſes taken at the Fort, and, while captain Edgar marched the detachment and priſoners acroſs the iſland, I filed off, with lieutenant Brewſter, to Coram, and ſet fire to the whole magazine of the king's forage at that

place, supposed to contain more than 300 tons, and joined the detachment again in less than two hours. By this time the militia began to muster, but prudently avoided coming near us. Some guns were fired, but no damage received. By 4 o'clock the afternoon of the same day we reached our boats, and having embarked the troops and prisoners arrived safe at this place at 11 o'clock on the evening of the 23d. Thus, in about 21 hours, we performed a march of near forty miles, took Fort St. George, &c. &c. and in less than 6 hours more were landed at this place.

I should be remiss in my duty, should I omit to observe that the officers and soldiers under my command behaved with the greatest fortitude and spirit, both upon their long and fatiguing march, and in the moment of action. Mr. Muirson, a volunteer upon the occasion, deserves commendation. He advanced with a part of lieutenant Jackson's detachment over the abattis and wall into the fort. In fine, every order that was given was executed with alacrity and precision.

I have the honour to be,
with great respect and esteem,
Sir, Your Excellency's most obedient
and humble Servant,
BENJAMIN TALLMADGE,
Major 2d. L. D.

His Excellency General WASHINGTON.

P. S. I have enclosed a rough draft of the fort for your excellency's information.

The standard of the fort will be sent forward with the prisoners.

Return of prisoners taken in Fort St. George.
1 Half pay Lieutenant Colonel,
1 Half-pay Captain,
1 Lieutenant,
1 Surgeon,
50 Rank and File.

54
1 Garrison Standard.

Extract of a letter from Trenton, New-Jersey, to a gentleman in this city, dated December 9, 1780.

"The trade of this town have done themselves the highest honour by giving a full and immediate currency to the new bills of credit, issued in pursuance of the resolutions of Congress of the 18th of March last. As soon as it was known a bill was before the legislature for regulating the exchange, they took them at par with specie, even previous to its being enacted into a law. If the same disposition prevails in your city, the object is attained, and that it does I have no room to doubt, after seeing the comparative value of the old continental bills and specie fixed to a point by voluntary agreement of the citizens. The rate you have adopted prevails far and wide: the trade of your city can give it such operation. They who can do so much good, can also do a proportionate harm. Remember how much depends upon your integrity and patriotism. It is the interest of every honest man, that money should not fluctuate; it is the interest of every sharping speculator, who increases his gain by filching from his virtuous neighbours, that it should: This is the contest. Let us attend to it, and do what honesty and our country justly require of us."

PHILADELPHIA, December 11, 1780.

THE committee of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, appointed at the State House, on Monday the 20th ult. for carrying into execution the resolves agreed upon at that time by a numerous meeting of the inhabitants, having been informed that Richard Powell, a shoemaker, living in Front-street, between Market-street and Chesnut-street, had violated the said resolves by asking of lieutenant colonel J. Nevill twenty-five shillings hard money, or three hundred and twenty continental dollars, for a pair of shoes:

The committee notified the said Richard Powell of the complaint against him, and requested his attendance, in order to explain his conduct. Upon his not appearing, they sent to him a second time, to let him know they still waited for him: to both those messages they received disobliging answers, but he afterwards appeared and treated them with haughtiness and contempt; and upon being made acquainted with the complaint, and expostulated with on the nature of the offence, he acknowledged having signed the association, and confessed the charge, but gave no satisfactory reasons for his conduct.

The committee, at several subsequent meetings, sent for the said Richard Powell, in order to give him a further opportunity of explaining his conduct, being unwilling to expose him to the resentment of their fellow citizens if they could by any other means bring him to a sense of his fault: but as he has refused to appear before them, they think themselves obliged to present this state of the transaction to the public.

By order of the committee,
J. BAYARD, chairman.
Attest. JAMES HUTCHINSON, secretary.

N. B. Those gentlemen who have not yet returned the association papers to the committee, are requested to compleat them and return them to the committee on Saturday evening next.

BUCKS, November 29th, 1780.

The militia of this county were this week exercised by colonel Ryan, inspector of the Pennsylvania militia. Their numbers were about fourteen hundred, all well armed, and in good order, their attention to the word of command, the good and regular order with which they performed the different evolutions, did them honor, and highly evinces the utility of the regulation proposed for disciplining the militia.

A H I N T.

IT is expected that no man, who has not taken a decisive part in favour of American independence, will IN FUTURE intrude on the dancing assembly of the city: such characters are either too detestable or too insignificant for Whig Society. The company of those who were so insensible of the rights of mankind and of personal honour, as to join the enemies of their country in the most gloomy moment of the revolution, cannot be admitted. The subscription paper, thro' accident, has been handed to some characters of this description.

W.

*** The American Philosophical Society are to meet next Friday evening at the Library-Room.

To the Printers of the Pennsylvania Packet.

AS there have been several reports, foreign to truth, industriously circulated, respecting a certificate given by me to Mr. Cutting, one of Dr. Shippen's witnesses, I beg you would give the following copy of it a place in your paper, and oblige, gentlemen, your most humble servant, B. RUSH.

"With respect to that part of my second letter to Dr. Shippen, which relates to the contradiction between the evidence of Mr. Michael Bright, of Reading, and Mr. Cutting, I leave it to the public to judge which of them is to be believed by the credibility of the respective gentlemen.

"In my general declaration, of some of Dr. Shippen's principal witnesses having plundered the hospitals, I declare that I do not consider Mr. Cutting as a principal witness, and therefore cannot be supposed to include him in the said declaration.

Dec. 2d. B. RUSH."

To the Printers of the Pennsylvania Packet.

WHEN Dr. Thomas Bond, jun. one of Dr. Shippen's principal witnesses, acquits himself in the opinion of the public, of the serious charges which will be brought against him in next Saturday's paper by Dr. Morgan, I shall take notice of his publication contained in your paper of Saturday last.

Dec. 12th. BENJAMIN RUSH.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

I saw the other day an infamous hand bill, issued by that arch traitor Benedict Arnold. I was amazed to think how such a wretch could presume to find his like in the worthy army of America. If he cannot recruit his bloody master's army till he gets American traitors he will never be of service to him.

I approve of our Congress treating him and all he does with the greatest contempt, as he is unworthy the thought of an honest man;—but would it not be well if Congress issue a proclamation, offering a reward of one hundred thousand pounds to any one who delivers that arch traitor Arnold, dead or alive, to the commander of any post in our army, with a pardon to the person delivering him up, in case such person should be a new levie or refugee, &c. If Congress should not issue such proclamation, I hope the whigs sotiety or some other worthies will do it by subscription: it will at least send Arnold the sooner to the infernal Regions; it will haunt him by night and day; disturb his nightly rest; make him suspect his companions; so that he will want more than his TWO FACES.

† Doctor Shippen's Vindication came too late for this day's paper, but will have a place in our next.

This Morning,

At TEN o'clock, at Clifford's Wharff,
Will be Sold by Public Auction,
A large and neat Assortment of

DRY GOODS;

CONSISTING OF

Coarse and fine Broadcloths and Trimmings,
Coarse and fine Irish and Scotch Linens,
Oznabrigs,
Check Handkerchiefs and Scotch Checks,
Kentings and Lawns,
Silk, Thread, Gauze and Gauze Handkerchiefs,
Diaper Table-cloths and Cloutings,
Mens and womens Thread Hose,
Mens ready made Shirts,
Tapes, Bobbins and Threads,
Mens Shoes and Boots,
Womens leather and stuff Shoes,
Mens Saddles and Bridles,
And a Variety of Sadlery, &c. &c. &c.

Being Part of the Cargo of the Prize Brigantine AJAX, taken by the Letter of Marque Brigantine Friendship.
By Order of the Court of Admiralty.
Dec. 12. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

On Monday the 18th inst.

At TEN o'clock in the Forenoon,
Near Messrs. Willing and Morris's Wharff,
Will be sold by Public Auction,
Fifty Casks and Three Hundred Bushels of

S A L T:

Being the Cargo of the Prize Sloop Polly, taken by the Privateer Brigantine Ariel, Captain Lawler:

And at SIX o'clock in the
Evening of the same Day,
Will be Sold by Public Auction,
At the Coffee-House, the said

Prize Sloop Polly,

With all her Tackle and Apparel,
Agreeable to Inventory, to be seen at the Place of Sale.
By order of the Court of Admiralty,
Dec. 11. CLEMENT BIDDLE, Marshal.

Just Imported and To be Sold,

By Andrew Tybout,

In Chesnut-street, at the corner of Strawberry-alley,
White, Buff, Scarlet and Blue Broadcloths,
Shalloons suitable, Rattinetts, Callimancoes, Cambletts, Blankets, Irish Linens, Checks, Dimities, Sewing Thread, Crude Tartar, Copperas and Lodwood.

Imported in the last Vessels from Europe and the West-Indies, and
TO BE SOLD, BY

Budden, Lawrence & Co.

At their STORE in Front-street, a few doors above Market-street,
For Cash or Bills of Exchange on Europe or the West-Indies,
The following ARTICLES, viz.

FINE and coarse Cloths,
Several bales of Blankets,
Broad and narrow white Swanskins,
White and blue Halfthicks,
Mens, womens and childrens worsted Hose,
Ditto, ditto cotton and thread Hose,
A few pieces of fine Holland black Lace,
A large quantity of brown and white coarse Threads,
Mens and womens white kid Gloves,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Fine Threads and sewing Silks,
A variety of Hard Ware,
And a number of fine Wire Sieves for meal.

Just Imported, and To be Sold on the lowest Terms,

By Wooddrop and Joseph Sims,

At their STORE in Water-street, midway between Spruce and Pine-streets,
German Dowlas, Oznabrigs, a Quantity of French sewing Threads, a small box of assorted Ironmongery, excellent Bohea Tea in chests and half chests, Muscovado Sugar in Hogsheads, Black Pepper, &c. &c.

Wanted immediately, at the Glass-House in Kensington,

A number of Workmen,

That understands the Making of white and green Glass.
ALSO,
Labourers, Cordwood and Wood-Ashes.
For terms apply to THOMAS LEIPER, Tobacconist, the corner of Spruce and Water-streets:
WHO HAS FOR SALE,
A general Assortment of Green Glass,
Maryland Tobacco in hogsheads, Scotch Snuff in bottles, bladders and casks, and Manufactured Tobacco, as usual.

Two Writing Masters wanted
AT THE UNIVERSITY:

Persons well qualified, and who can bring with them good Recommendations, will please to apply to Mr. James Davidson, Rector of the Academy.

WHEREAS the honourable the Congress of the United States, have directed Major General Greene, late Quarter Master General, to lay a state of the Debts of his department before the Treasury Board; and have, by their act of the 26th of August last, RESOLVED, That all and singular the Creditors of the United States, for Supplies furnished the Army, or the Transportation thereof, shall be intitled to receive the just value of the sums due to them respectively, &c. and directed that the Accounts shall be liquidated agreeable to the Value of Continental Bills of Credit compared with Specie at the time the Debts became due.

In order to comply with the said Requisitions and Resolves, and to bring all Accounts under my direction to a just and equitable Settlement: I do earnestly request all Persons who have any Accounts or Demands against the Department in my District, unsettled, to bring them in immediately, that they may be liquidated, and Certificates given in Specie, agreeable to the spirit and intention of said Resolve.

Those who have received Certificates, and choose to have them liquidated in Specie, will please to apply as soon as possible.

Attendance will be given at my Office, in Chesnut-street, to the First of January next, before which time it is expected every Account will be presented and settled. JOHN MITCHELL, late D. Q. M.

Philadelphia, December 9, 1780.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY, on Saturday the 9th instant, a NEGROE MAN, named DUKE, about 35 years of age, formerly belonging to Mr. Dollinson, now the property of the Minister of France: He is about 5 feet 4 inches high, strong and lusty, has broad shoulders, is remarkably thick-lip'd, and has lost almost all his fore-teeth; had on a brown great coat, an old round hat; is supposed to have taken with him a coarse yellow linen jacket and trowsers, a pair of grey cloth overalls and a large yellow linen frock. Whoever apprehends said Negroe, shall, on delivering him to M. CARRE, at the house of the Minister of France, receive the above Reward.

ALL persons indebted, or who have any effects belonging to the estate of the late Major PETER SCULL, deceased, are desired to settle with the subscribers; and those who have any demands against the said estate are required to bring in the same properly attested, that they may be settled and adjusted, by
SUSANNAH SCULL,
JAMES BIDDLE,
ALEXANDER GRAYDON,
} Executors.
Reading, December 5, 1780.

BOOK-KEEPING.

A PERSON who understands BOOK-KEEPING, and can be well recommended, is desirous of engaging to tend a store or compting-house. Enquire of the Printers.

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform his Friends and fellow Citizens, that he is appointed AUCTIONEER or VENDUE-MASTER, for the City, by the Honourable the Supreme Executive Council, and that he has taken the large and convenient STORE belonging to Mr. Tench Francis, a few doors above Third-ſtreet, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, where GOODS will be received for Public Sale.

He will alſo attend the SALES of Ships, Lands, Horſes, &c. at the Coffee-houſe, as uſual.

He will be greatly obliged to thoſe Gentlemen who favour him with their Buſineſs, and they may depend upon punctual Attendance and Diſpatch in the Execution of it.

JOHN BAYARD.

Philadelphia, November 6, 1780.

Extract from the French Gazette, 1780.

WE deſire to acquaint LOUIS NOEL ANGIBAU, enliſted in the King's ſervice, under the name of BRIN DAMOUR, in the legion of Damas, in the year 1768, then in garriſon at Breſt; and who, ever ſince that time has given no intelligence of his perſon; that William Angibau, his father, deceaſed, in November, 1778, who left him a ſucceſſion. If any perſon, knowing the ſaid LOUIS NOEL ANGIBAU, ſhould be acquainted with either his death or the place of his reſidence, they are requeſted to give Notice of it to the Sieur ANGIBAU, his brother, living at Mr. Grand Jean, painter, in the ſtreet of FAUBOURG, St. Martin, at Paris.

TO BE SOLD,

In Alexandria, by the Executors of JOHN WEST, junior, late of Fairfax county, Virginia, on the third day of January 1781, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day, FOUR very healthy and able-bodied

Negroe Men:

Two of them ſhip-carpenters, able to perform any work in that branch of buſineſs; one a good Blackſmith, capable of doing any country work; and the other an Houſe-joiner and Carpenter by trade.

Half a Guinea Reward,

LOST, laſt Saturday, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreet, or in Third-ſtreet, between Cheſnut and Walnut ſtreets, A Child's LOCKET, glaſs front, ſet in gold, with a lock of platted, dark hair in the centre; the owner's name at large on the back, and the remainder of the necklace ſtrung with coral. Whoever has found and will deliver it to the Printers, ſhall receive the above reward with many thanks.

BROKE JAIL, laſt night, about twelve o'clock, the three following perſons, and got off by cutting the bars of the windows, the noted horſe thief, HENRY STROUS, formerly a reſident of Germantown, committed for horſe ſtealing, forgery, and ſundry actions of debt: The ſaid Henry Strous is ſo well known he needs no other deſcription.

And JOHN STEELMAN, late of the county of Glouceſter, in New-Jerſey, a tall ſlender man, of a fair complexion, wears his own hair long and tied behind, with a whitiſh coat and a faſhionable hatt: The ſaid Steelman was lately tried at Glouceſter and found guilty of the fact, and burnt in the hand; and tried here at the laſt court of Oyer and Terminer, and was pilloried for the offence, and ſhould have graced the gallows on Saturday laſt with his partner, who ſuffered for paſſing the counterfeit money.

A Frenchman, named —— DUZEE, about 5 feet 2 inches, black complexion, wears his own black hair, blue coattee, red breeches and blue jacket, and wiſkers, and talks bad Engliſh. Whoever apprehends the above named Henry Strous, and ſecures him in any jail, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall receive a reward of One Thouſand Pounds; and Five Hundred Pounds for Steelman; and One Hundred Pounds for Duzee, by applying to WILLIAM WILL, Eſquire, Sheriff, or JOHN REYNOLDS, Jailor.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

ON the firſt day of December, ſtrayed or ſtolen from the ſtables of the ſubſcriber, living at Chriſtiana-bridge, Three GELDINGS, two of them Blacks and matched for a carriage, one of them had the near hind foot white, the other totally black; the other a dark Bay, ſome white in his face, and four white feet; they all had ſwitched tails. The ſaid Horſes are the property of Mr. Jacob Giles, near Suſquehanna; and whoever ſhall return ſaid Horſes to the ſaid Mr. GILES, or the ſubſcriber, at Chriſtiana-bridge, ſhall have the above reward, or in proportion for either of them, and reaſonable charges paid.

JACOB ROTHERAM.

N. B. Said Horſes were al rough ſhod.

TO BE SOLD,

Two Hundred Pair of

BUCKSKIN BREECHES.

Any perſon wanting them, will pleaſe to enquire at the ſubſcriber's; who lives next door to Mr. Jackſon's ſtore, in Water and Spruce-ſtreets.

PATRICK M'CLOSKEY.

Philadelphia, November 11, 1780.

WHEREAS the Honourable the Supreme Executive Council of this State have been pleaſed to appoint the ſubſcriber AUCTIONEER or VENDUE MASTER for the diſtrict of Southwark.

He therefore takes this opportunity of informing the Public, and his Friends in particular, that he has rented that large and commodious STORE, at the corner of Front and South-ſtreets, which he formerly occupied, otherwiſe known by the name of HART's Vendue Store, where he intends carrying on the Buſineſs; and will be obliged to thoſe who may be pleaſed to employ him. The Store will be kept open for the reception of Goods of all kinds; and as he intends keeping Auction every THURSDAY, he begs that thoſe who mean to favour him with their cuſtom would be pleaſed to forward their Goods, that he may have an opportunity of publiſhing them in an hand-bill before the day of ſale which will much oblige their moſt humble Servant,

WILLIAM BROWN.

Alexander Boyd and Co.

HAVE now compleatly fitted up their STORE at the upper end of Second-ſtreet, for the reception of all kinds of MERCHANDIZE or FURNITURE; where they will be received for public ſale. The ſtricteſt attention will be paid to the diſpoſal of them as well as ſtoring, previous to their ſale. They alſo ſell HORSES, CARRIAGES, CATTLE, HOUSES, LANDS, SHIPPING, &c. &c.

N. B. The day of public ſale for all kinds of merchandize or furniture will be on Tueſday in each week; for horſes, carriages, cattle, &c. on Wedneſday and Saturday; to begin at twelve o'clock each day: for ſhipping or their materials, houſes or lands, on any day that may be agreed on. Inventory of ſhipping, deſcription of lands, houſes, &c. will be placed in the moſt conſpicuous part of their ſtore, and due regard paid to public notificaitons of the ſale, with the time, &c.

WAS taken up on the 1ſt day of May, a Black HORSE, 14 hands and a half high, has a large hollow between his ſhoulders, neither brand nor ear mark. Alſo, A Sorrel HORSE, on the 15th of September, with a bald face, 13 hands and a half high, neither brand nor ear mark. Alſo, on the 10th of November, a dark Brown COW, her two hind legs white, and a ring of white round her left fore foot, and a white ſpot on her right ſhoulder, neither brand nor ear mark. Whoever has loſt the ſame may have them again, by applying to J. MITCHELL, Cryer.

BROKE into the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the Twentieth of November laſt, two HORSES, one a Black, 8 years of age, ſhod all round, paces and trots, has a ſtar and blaze in his forehead, branded with a flat iron on his near hind buttock, and is about 14 hands high. The other a Grey, 12 years of age, ſhod all round, paces and trots, and is between 15 and 16 hands high. The owner or owners, proving their property and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to me,

MICHAEL COWHIR, Living on J. Dickinſon's place, in Northern Liberty townſhip.

November 27, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Londonderry townſhip, Cheſter county, the 24th of September laſt, a ſmall brown MARE, ſuppoſed to be 5 years old, without brand or ear-mark. The owner, proving his property and paying charges, may have her again, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold in four weeks for the ſame, by

HUGH MAGUIRE.

TO BE LETT,

Andover Furnace and Forge,

Situate in the county of Suſſex, New-Jerſey.

They are now in good repair, and may be entered upon immediately:

And a large Quantity of Wood ready cut.

For terms apply to ARCHIBALD STEWART at Hacket's town, or to JOHN LARDNER in Philadelphia.

N. B. Some NEGROES belonging to ſaid Works, To be SOLD.

A Paper Mill and Dwelling Houſe

TO BE SOLD OR LETT

And may be entered upon immediately,

AT the Falls of Schuylkill, on the main Road from Reading to Philadelphia, and within five Miles of the City, a few Days work will put the Mill in good order, the running Geers being all new, made by a compleat Workman. The Houſe has four Rooms on a floor, neatly finiſhed, there is a good Stable and Garden, incloſed with a board fence. For terms apply to JACOB MORGAN, junior, in Second-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

LOST in the ſkirts of Philadelphia, on the Frankford road, a ſmall Bundle of MEDICINES directed to Doctor Samuel Kennedy, containing the following, viz. lbſs. ſpt. nitr. dulc. lb quarter ſpt. lavend. camp. lbi. ſal. nitr. lbi. ſal. glaub. lbſs. rad. dianth. lb. quarter fol. ſen. lb. quarter ſal. ammon. crud. lb. quarter magnes. alb. If found, to be delivered to Mr. SHARP DELANEY, Apothecary, in Second-ſtreet, who will handſomely Reward them for the ſame, according to the value.

TO BE SOLD,

At their Store the north ſide of Market ſtreet, midway between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets.

Peter and Jacob Kuhn,

CROSSCUT, whip, pannel, tennon and compaſs ſaws,
Rasps,
Files,
Chiſſels,
Gouges,
Plaining Irons,
Deſk, pew, cheſt and HL Hinges,
Square nob'd Latches with Bolts,
Thumb ditto,
Bright ſpring Book-Locks,
Cheſt and Padlocks,
Screws,
Augers,
Spike Gimlets,
Tap and bung Borers,
Hammers and Pinchers,
Carpenter's Squares and Compaſſes,
Saw-Setts,
Cooper's Vices and Compaſſes,
Dawling-Bitts,
Marking and pinching Irons,
Caſtors,
Hooks,
Cheeſe Taſters,
Plaiſtering Trowels,
Men and womens ſwivel Stirrups,
Snaffle Bitts,
Common ditto,
Spades and Shovels,
Iron Candleſticks,
Bellowſes,
Shovels and Tongs,
Chaffing Diſhes,
Raizors and Sciſſars,
Ivory Combs,
Penknives,
Corkſcrews,
Shoe, knee and waiſtband Buckles,
Elegant plaited Candleſticks,
Ditto, Snuffers with caſes,
Ditto Salts,
Jappaned Tea Urns,
Ditto Salvers, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

Broadcloths and Caſſimers,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Coarſe and fine Linens,
Chintzes and chintz Counterpains,
Humhums,
Painted Silkt and Taffeties,
Mantuas, Peelongs, Perſians and Sarſnet.
Sewing Silk,
Threads and Tapes,
Black Lace and Edging,
Spriged lawn Aprons,
Black and white Gauze,
Mens and womens Gloves,
Cane Hatts,
Toweling Diaper,
Jeans and Dimities,
Bandana and cambrick Handkerchiefs,
Silk and worſted Breeches Patterns,
Hair for Chair Bottoms,
Braſs Nails for ditto,
Yard and half yard wide Carpeting, &c. &c. &c.
ALSO, Madeira Wine, Spirits and Rum by the Hogſhead or Quarter-caſk.

FLAX-SEED received in exchange for OIL,

By RICHARD WELLS,

In Arch-ſtreet, near Sixth ſtreet, who hath for ſale, SPRMACETI Candles in boxes, Flax-ſeed Oil by the barrel, Cotton in bags, Flax-ſeed Meal in caſks, Three Iron Screws, 8, 4 and 3 inches diameter. 10t

---

THE Committee of Grievances give Public Notice, that they will attend in the Committee Room, at Nine o'clock in the mornings of every Tueſday and Friday, during the ſitting of this Houſe, in order to receive ſuch Complaints as belong to their appointment.

Signed,

SAMUEL MORRIS,
JOSEPH M'CLEAN,
BENJAMIN FELL,
HENRY HAYES,
JOHN WHITEHILL,
WILLIAM MITCHEL,
STEPHEN DUNCAN,
MARK BURD,
PETER RHOADS,
DAVID MAKINNEY.

WANTED Immediately, in PUBLIC SERVICE,

A Number of Good

Waggon DRIVERS.

Any ſuch may meet with Enccurag ment, by applying to Mr. JACOB HILTZHEIMER, in Philadelphia, or to SAMUEL MILES, D Q M. For Pennſylvania.

Philadelphia, November 18, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Strabane townſhip, York county, about the firſt of Auguſt laſt, a Brown BULL with ſome white in his face, his hind feet white, and ſome white on his belley, a piece cut off the top of each horn, a crop off the nigh ear, and his off ear ſlit in ſeveral places, ſuppoſed to be done by dogs: he is about ſeven or eight years old. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold in two weeks from the date hereof.

November 9. THOMAS M'FARLAND.

To be Sold,

FIFTEEN acres of excellent GRASS GROUND, two miles from the Court-Houſe. Enquire of the printers.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO Lots of LAND in Springfield townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the great road leading from Philadelphia to North-Wales, and between 11 and 12 miles from the city; one of them containing nine acres and a half, with a good two ſtory ſtone Houſe, log ſtable, and good bearing orchard; and would be very ſuitable for a tradeſman, as it is a very thick ſettled part of the country. The other a wood Lot, containing about twelve acres. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe ſaid Lots, or either of them, may know the terms by applying to ROBERT MORRIS, in Briſtol townſhip, neas Frankford. October 23d, 1780.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

SATURDAY, THE DECEMBER 16, 1780.

Pocket OR GENERAL

THE ADVERTISER.

[Published every Tuesday and Saturday.] NUMBER 689.

Drugs, Medicines, and Painters COLOURS, &c. To be Sold, By

Christopher, junr. and Charles Marshall,

At their old Medicinal and Colour STORE, the sign of the Golden Ball and Apothecaries Arms, in Chesnut-street, Philadelphia.

Amongst which are,

ANTIMONY Crude,
Calomel,
Cantharidies,
Colocynth,
Cort. Peruvian,
Casearilla,
Flu. Chamœmel,
Ful. Senœ Alexr.
Gum Alves,
Ammon,
Arabic
Assafœtid,
Camphor,
Gabbanum,
Myrha,
Opium,
Ichthyocolla,
Magnesia Alb.
Manna,
Merc. Dulc.
Viv. Crud,
Emetic Flav.

Ol. Lavendul.
Rorismarin,
Vitriol,
Rad. Caryoph Amer.
Cihrœ,
Galengal,
Gentian,
Jalap,
Ipecacoane,
Rhœ,
Sarsaparill.
Sal. Epsom,
Glauber,
Nirum,
Sem. Anisi,
Suc. Glycyrhizœ,
Sulph. Flor.
Viv.
Tart. Cremor,
Emetic,
Vitriol Alb.
Rom. &c. &c.

Patent Medicines, viz.

BATEMAN's Drops,
British Oil,
Turlington's Balsam,
Daffy's and Squire's Elixir,
Godfrey's Cordial.
Anderson's and Hooper's Pills,
Walker's Jesuit Drops and Electuary.
Greenough's Tinctures for Scurvey in the Gums and Tooth-ach,
Bitters, &c.

ALSO, Painters Colours, viz.

WHITE Lead,
Spanish Brown,
Yellow Oker,
Venetian Red,
Verdigrease, common and Distilled,
Umber,
Prussian Blue,
Vermillion,
Drop Lake,
King's Yellow,
Rose Pink,
Carmine,
Blue Biso and Verditer,
Ivory and Lampblack,
WITH
Linseed Oil,
Brushes,

Tools,
Camel's Hair and Black Lead Pencils,
Gold Leaves and Dutch Metal.
GLASS of most Sizes for Pictures, Houses and Cabbin Windows, with Glazier's Diamonds and Putty,
Blue Smalt and Magnes for Potters,
Crocus Martis and Putty for polishing,
Pumice-stone,
Frost,
Crucibles,
Vials, &c.

N. B. Physician's PRESCRIPTIONS faithfully compounded, Boxes of Medicines for Ships or private Families living remote from a Doctor, carefully put up with suitable Directions; and our country Customers may depend on their Orders being particularly attended to.

TO BE LETT,

Speedwell Saw-Mill and Lands,

On Waiding River, in West New-Jersey, Burlington County, &c.

The above Mill and Lands was advertised and sold the 24th day of April last, at vendue; the conditions of sale not being complied with, said Mill and Lands revolved back to the former owner, &c.

THEY will now be Lett, either to the Shares or for Cash, as best suits the Renter, and may be entered on immediately: The Mill is in good repair and now sawing; she has plenty of timber, pine and cedar, belonging to her; the boards may be rafted from the Mill-tail to where the sloops take in to go to sea, or by carting about 8 miles, to a branch of Anchocus, they may be brought directly to Philadelphia.

There is on the Premises, one new two story Frame House and Kitchen, with good stone Cellars, a brick Oven, two Log Houses for tenants, &c. a large Frame Barn, 60 by 40 feet, and Stabling plenty for horses, a good bearing Peach Orchard, young Apple ditto, a great plenty of summer and fall Seeds for oxen or all kinds of cattle; the Land brings good Rye and Corn, and Garden Truck in abundance. Should the Person applying, incline to settle there, and choose to buy the Place, terms may be made easy, &c. It is a good seat for a Furnace, with a great Quantity of Coal-wood and Ore belonging thereto. For particulars, apply to

BENJAMIN RANDOLPH, in Chesnut-street.

Philadelphia, Dec. 11, 1780.

Just Imported in the Amiable Elizabeth,

From l'Orient, Captain Lambert;

AND TO BE SOLD, At

Mr. ROBERTS's

STORE, in Water-street, where Mr. Shoemaker formerly lived:

A LARGE Quantity of fine Cloth and Linens, Blankets, Plush, Camblets, Shalloons, fine twilled Flannel, Callimancoes, Prunel, Cambricks, embroidered muslin Handkerchiefs. Hatts, fine yarn and thread Stockings, Calicoes, Silks, Stuffs, Ribbands and Stockines, black Gauze and Lace, white Thread, Sail-twine, Window-glass, Shot, Gloves, Work-bags, Brandy, and fine Liverpool Salt.

WAS taken up trespassing in the Garden of the subscriber, living near the Robinhood Tavern, on the 12th of October last, a Red COW with a white face, is crept in the right ear, and has a bullet hole in the left. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

Nov. 28, 1780. HENRY YOUNG.

Chester, December 11, 1780.

THE Person who left a Brown MARE at the subscriber's, the first day of August last, is desired to come and discharge the expences for her keeping, otherwise she will be sold in ten days from the date hereof, as this is the second time of advertising, by

JOSEPH BRINTON.

WANTS A PLACE,

As a Wet-Nurse,

A Woman that can be well recommended.

Enquire of the Printers.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Doctor Shippen's Vindication continued.

I have already given the public very ample evidence of the malice and falsehood of imputing to me the fatality and deplorable state of the sick in the fall and winter of 1776 and 1777. The following parts of doctor Brown's testimony, authenticated at the trial, are so full and explicit, that it is impossible to doubt, after reading them, of the malevolence which prompted the prosecution against me, and which continues to propagate the most attrocious calumnies in the publications of doctor Morgan and his Co-adjutor doctor Rush. I shall take no farther notice of the spirit which animates these persons, than to shew that it is a LYING SPIRIT, and this, I trust, will consign them, in the public opinion, to the contempt they deserve.

The reader will observe, that doctor Brown was from his situation, perfectly qualified to judge of the truth of this charge against me, from his own experience: that he saw the situation of the army; knew the causes of their distress, and has declared them to be such as I could have no connection with nor were in my power to controul or prevent: that the diseases commenced under doctor Morgan, were transferred with his sick to my hospitals, and says expressly that the aggravation of them was owing to doctor Morgan more than to any man, in these words; "I therefore hesitate not "to attribute both the origin and progress of infection, "and the great fatality of that season, to reasons "which doctor Morgan has entirely suppressed, viz. "the particular and unavoidable circumstances of the "army and sick at that time; his scrupulous adher-"ence to a supposed dignity of office, and disobedience "to the resolve of Congress for providing for the sick "in the most practicable and convenient manner," "&c. &c. In another place, doctor Brown says, "I had seen nothing like fatality or unassisted distress "in your hospitals at Amboy, Elizabeth-Town, or "Fort Lee, which I had severally visited and exami-"ned: these had few patients in them comparatively, "were WELL FURNISHED AND ATTENDED, and the "sick did well; whereas those I found at Schronen-"burg were in the most deplorable condition, I ever "saw any either before or since, enveloped in rags and "filth, teeming with infection, and dying by half do-"zens every night; the gentlemen with them were un-"provided even with necessaries for their present sub-"sistence: they had sickened on the east side the ri-"ver; but doctor Morgan had declined doing any "thing for them because he misunderstood the resolve "of Congress of October 9, putting under his charge, "indiscriminately all the sick of the troops on that side "of the river." This is the identical doctor Morgan who accuses me, in conjunction with his modest and unassuming assistant doctor Rush. Doctor Brown continues, "I know, that if the truth be made to appear, "respecting the allegations made by doctor Morgan, "in that part of his publication I have seen, wherein "he throws on you the blame of the fatality and de-"plorable state of the sick in the fall and winter of "1776 and 1777; I am certain you will and ought to "be acquitted fully of that charge and a stigma fixed "on him and all his tedious and labor'd writings, for "the uncandid and malicious manner and intention of "them." Doctor Isaac Foster has also borne his testimony to the reform and improvement made in the hospital at Danbury, after it came, by the dismission of doctor Morgan, under my care: his words are these;

"Danbury, October 2d, 1777.

"Every thing in our department goes on smoothly, and I can, with truth, assure you, that the hospitals are in such repute, that the sick soldiers are as anxious this year to be admitted into them, as they were last year to avoid them."

It was without doubt this contrast between my management and that of doctor Morgan, so much to his disadvantage, which contributed to excite in him that rancorous malice which has displayed itself in his virulent and unprincipled prosecution. I subjoin, for the information of the public, certificates produced at the trial, from doctor M'Kenzie, doctor Finley, and the assistant commissary, which shew the futility of the certificates obtained against me, how little I have deserved the imputation even of neglect of duty, much less of being the murderer of thousands of my countrymen.

I DO certify and declare, That I acted at Reading as senior surgeon a great part of the winter 1777, and beginning of 1778, and was there while doctor Kennedy was senior surgeon: that I never knew hospital stores to be exchanged for any poultry or vegetables, or that the sick soldiers ever suffered from neglect in doctor Shippen as director general: that the sick were as well supplied with medicines and stores as the times would admit.

SAMUEL M'KENZIE, S. S.

Philadelphia, March 7, 1780.

I saw doctor M'Kenzie sign this writing.

THOMAS BOND, junior.

I DO certify, That in the certificate which I signed, at doctor Rush's request, I did not mean in the least to cast any reflections on the director general. The weak Madeira wine, mentioned there, was served out only about two weeks, being, as the commissary told me, the bottom of a pipe: before and after that, we had good wine and plenty of it, both white and red. As to the quantity not being issued that was ordered, doctor Shippen knew nothing of it, it lay with the commissary, steward and matron; which was to blame I know not: it did not often happen. Altho' the sick did not get venison, poultry or wild fowl, yet the doctors of the hospital had these things sometimes, in lieu of beef, they being as cheap. What the director had he paid for himself, and I am assured by the gentleman who bought those things, that all the director had did not cost more than 16 dollars. During the six weeks that I imagined doctor Shippen had been at Bethlehem, and only visited the hospitals once, doctor Brown, the physician and surgeon general, and doctor Bond, the assistant director, were constantly there too, and one or other visited the hospital almost every day; nor did the greatest distress or mortality prevail in that time, but came on from being crouded with the sick from Jersey and other places, after the director left us to prepare hospitals in Lancaster county, whatever returns of sick and dead we sent from this hospital to the director, were as exact as we could make out, at that time: doctor Shippen always wrote for and directed true and exact ones, and I believe they were near the truth, altho', as set forth in that certificate, the Camp or putrid fever did rage and prove mortal for some weeks, yet I cannot help thinking, it arose and continued from want of cloathing, from moving in the inclement season, and from not being able to procure waggons to move the overplus along to other places. As soon as this was done, we soon got into health and good order, and now have as healthy a hospital as is ever seen. I don't think any of our distress arose from any want of conduct in the director or any officer of the hospital. I believe these are the sentiments of most of the gentlemen who signed the certificate.

SAMUEL FINLEY.

Bethlehem, March 30, 1778.

I DO certify, That I acted as assistant commissary to the hospital in Trenton, from December, 1776, till January, 1778, during all which time doctor Shippen's constant directions to me were to purchase every thing necessary and comfortable for the sick, and furnished

(For the remainder see the fourth page.)

Obſervations on Paper Money, &c. continued.

IN the Packet of Tueſday laſt, Paper Money is ſpoken of as the proper means of anticipating the funds appropriated for carrying on the war, and theſe are laid down as principles to be relied on, that to give paper money a credit, the plan for redeeming it ſhould be ſimple and eaſily comprehended by men of all ranks—That a faithful execution of the plan and appropriation of the funds for that purpoſe, does not depend on the will and pleaſure of aſſemblies or of Congreſs: but that, ſo long as the people retain their right of electing annually their own repreſentatives in thoſe aſſemblies, the people have both the right and the power to ſee that thoſe plans are faithfully executed—That it is the people's intereſt to have it done, as the currency of our money and conſequently our ability to carry on the war and to defend ourſelves, greatly depend on it—And that, the plan and this right being underſtood, the receiving thoſe bills of credit, in all payments, is the true touch-ſtone of real whigiſm.*

Had it remained a queſtion what kind of paper money ſhould have been uſed among us, ſome ſentiments ſhould now have been offered upon that ſubject, and the advantages and diſadvantages of a circulating medium drawing intereſt ſhould have been conciſely treated of: but as this queſtion has been decided by Congreſs, it will be more proper to conſider that kind of paper which has been adopted. The occaſion however leads to the remark, that in a young country, like ours, wherein rapid improvements are daily making, by clearing and cultivating lands and otherwiſe, and which, it may reaſonably be expected, will be greatly extended upon a cloſe of the war, the balance of trade will not, for very many years to come, afford ſpecie enough for a medium of commerce, and that therefore the deficiency muſt be made up, as heretofore, by a paper currency. The paper emitted for this purpoſe may be made to yield an intereſt to the ſtate, and this object ought to be kept in view as a capital fund for the ſupport of government. This ſubject may be reſumed in a future paper.

The new bills now ready for circulation are to all intents and purpoſes bank notes, payable to the bearer with intereſt, for the redemption of which the whole real property of the reſpective ſtates is ſolemnly pledged. Eſtates may be transferred from one man to another, but cannot be diſcharged from this engagement until thoſe bills are actually redeemed and the holders of them faithfully paid their full value. It is to no purpoſe that individuals ſhall offer to pledge their eſtates for the purpoſe of giving further credit to this money, for the whole of each and every man's real eſtates is already pledged, and no part of it can, or ought to be withdrawn. While thoſe bills, in their nature ſo perfectly bank notes, are in circulation, no other bank notes, of any kind, eſtabliſhed on the credit of individuals, ought, on any pretence whatever, to be circulated, becauſe they will naturally and unavoidably interfere with thoſe iſſued by the public. Men of large property who are zealous for the cauſe of liberty, and who wiſh to render their zeal conſpicuous, have it in their power to give our paper money as much ſupport as they pleaſe, even to the extent of their fortunes, and in the moſt effectual manner, by veſting any part, or all, of their property in thoſe bills.

Not only real eſtates but all viſible perſonal property, while it remains among us, is alſo liable to pay a proportion toward the redemption of thoſe bills; but money, the repreſentative of property, has hitherto eſcaped from taxation notwithſtanding the attempts which have been made to lay upon it a ſhare of the public burthen. So far as paper money is the repreſentative of property, it ought to be exempt from taxation, becauſe the poſſeſſor of it has furniſhed the public with ſubſtantial property to the amount of the ſum he poſſeſſes, either directly by putting his property into the hands of the public, or remotely by replacing property in the hands of him who has ſupplied the public wants; and it would be unjuſt, were it practicable, to tax a man for property which he had lent to the public. This reaſon would be in full force had there not been an intereſt ariſing on the bills of credit. Coined money has not, that I know of, been taxed in any country; but the Venetians have found means to make ſpecie a depoſit for the public uſe in caſe of neceſſity, and the merchants of Venice are, by law, obliged to pay and receive all contracts by transfer in their bank, under proper regulations. How far this conduct may be imitated in our caſe, by calling in the ſpecie and plate, may deſerve our conſideration, not only as a depoſit for the public ſecurity; but alſo to enlarge the quantity of paper circulated as a medium of commerce.

A reſtraint upon notes which may be founded on private banks, is become the more neceſſary from the circumſtance of the new bills bearing an intereſt, which confines the quantity to be iſſued nearly within the ſum required for a circulating medium, including the ſpecie in circulation. Had not thoſe bills drawn an intereſt, whenever there was found to be in circulation a ſum ſufficient for a medium of commerce, and that there was danger of a depreciation from the increaſe of the quantity, any part of it might have been called in and intereſt allowed thereon, and the certificates iſſued for ſuch ſums made aſſignable in ſuch form only as would have prevented their circulation: this, however, may ſtill be done by an increaſe of the intereſt on ſums ſo called in

Specie draws no intereſt to its poſſeſſor, neither does it increaſe in its value while it remains with him: in this our new money is better than ſpecie. The greateſt advantage which gold and ſilver, conſidered as money, has over well funded paper is, that its circulation is more extended. This would amount to nothing if the balance of trade was not againſt us: for, in that caſe, ſpecie would only circulate among ourſelves and this well funded paper would do.

* The general propoſition to treat all ſuch who refuſe our paper money as open and avowed enemies having given offence to ſome individuals, who plead for indulgence to tender conſciences; it is enough to remark, that no man in his ſenſes can wiſh to ſee infants, more childiſh old women, and men of feeble and ſickly minds, puniſhed as enemies in any caſe.

One of the greateſt difficulties in the plan of the 18th of March, will be found to ariſe from the obligation to pay in ſpecie the annual intereſt on the new bills. If a tax in ſpecie can be levied in any caſe without depreciating our paper, it may be done for the payment of this intereſt. This muſt be attempted, or a loan obtained to form a bank in Europe on which we may draw for the intereſt: of the former there may be ſome doubt; but the latter will be effectual and ſubject to no riſque or uncertainty.

It is the intereſt of France as a nation, and of her merchants as individuals to lend us ſpecie to pay the intereſt of our new bills--The bills of exchange drawn for this purpoſe will turn the tide of trade in her favour and introduce her faſhions and manufactures among us, and theſe, being once introduced, would continue as long at leaſt as France gives the faſhions to Europe. We ſhould not take them at ſecond hand while we could have them at the firſt, and this has more to do with trade than many are aware of. To take the trade of America from Britain and to add it to France was one great object of France in her alliance with America. The apprehenſion of this has rendered Britain deſperate: ſhe ſees and is enraged, that her fate as a great nation depends on it.

A loan of this kind would operate more ways than one. It would tend to fix the credit of our money and would, for the preſent at leaſt, prevent all the effects of a balance of trade againſt us; except only that which ariſes from a trade with the enemy, which muſt be reſtrained by penal laws.

A ſum amply ſufficient for this, with ſupplies of arms, ammunition and cloathing, we can certainly obtain, and more we ought not to aſk: more cannot be wanted.

As to the plan of redeeming the money, every one is acquainted with rates upon the yearly value of eſtates, and a poll tax on thoſe who have none—To aid which we may have recourſe to exciſe and other duties; but it requires great ſkill in laying theſe laſt in Pennſylvania, under the critical and very delicate ſituation of that ſtate, which need not be explained. Stamp duties, if the people's minds are not too much prejudiced againſt them, may, by prudence and attention, be made as equitable a tax as any that was ever laid.

The modes of taxation are infinite; but whatever plan is adopted it behoves the people to take care that it is faithfully executed. Before any man is propoſed as a candidate for an office, either in the legiſlative or executive, he ought to declare explicitly, that he will uſe his utmoſt endeavours to have the bills of credit faithfully redeemed according to the tenor of them. Let this be conſtantly done and there can be no danger of any future aſſembly attempting to leſſen or withdraw the funds appropriated for that purpoſe: the authority propoſed to be granted to Congreſs for reſtraining the reſpective ſtates from attempts of this kind, could not injure any ſtate; but would tend to make each ſtill more ſecure. The redemption of our paper money would then be as certain as the exiſtence of the ſtates.

The ſtate-money of Pennſylvania, in its preſent ſituation, affords an auſpacious opportunity to re eſtabliſh public faith upon a ſolid ground. A proper ſupport of this money will convince every man, that the faith of Pennſylvania may be ſafely relied upon; but a neglect of it may be more injurious than ſome are aware of. At leaſt the ſentiments of the preſent members of aſſembly of that ſtate, concerning the value of public credit, may be fairly inferred from their conduct in this matter.

To the legiſlatures of the ſtates I would ſay, that the labour of the huſbandman, conſidered in any and every point of view, is our great national fund—That to ſecure future ſupplies he muſt be encouraged to exert himſelf by a certain market for the ſurpluſſage of his produce--That, to this end, our ports muſt now be opened, as ſoon as the ſupplies for the year are obtained--That this is ſtill the more important, as it is ſcarcely poſſible to ſupport the credit of paper money, while there is a balance of trade againſt us which muſt be paid in ſpecie, and which this meaſure will effectually prevent--That the delay in eſtabliſhing funds, operating with the effects of a balance of trade againſt us, has been the main cauſe of the enormous depreciation of our old paper money, and the real ſource of all our difficulties--That, to regain and reeſtabliſh public credit, it is indiſpenſibly neceſſary to name and EFFECTUALLY PLEDGE adequate funds for redeeming the new bills--That thoſe funds are within our power--That this is the great buſineſs before us--Upon this our future and final ſucceſs will depend, and 'till this is done nothing is done. Wave, then, every other buſineſs and attend ſolely to this until it be compleated. Whatever plan you adopt for this purpoſe, let it only be fair, open, honeſt and well explained, and it will gain the confidence of the people. They will ſupport and render it effectualy, and all diſcontent will be wiped away. Americans of all ranks, collectively, are virtuous--They are determined to be free and it is in their power to be ſo. When difficulties ariſe explain them immediately to the people, and their exertions will be proportioned to the exigency. While we remain virtuous we ſhall be free, for a moderate ſhare of wiſdom will bear us above our enemies, and I would ſtake a world upon this ſentiment, that INTEGRITY ALONE IS A BASIS FOR AN EMPIRE.

Philadelphia, Dec. 14, 1780.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of RICHARD BARRETT, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, to the ſubſcriber, that they may be ſettled; and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment to prevent further trouble. ELIZABETH BARRETT, Adminiſtratrix.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of HUGH JAMES, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts properly proved, in order to have them ſettled and paid, by

Philadelphia, Dec. 13, 1780. ELEANOR JAMES, Executrix, JAMES ALEXANDER, Executor.

To DOCTOR RUSH.

WHEN an honeſt man feels himſelf injured in the tendereſt part, (his honour and reputation) nature and reaſon point out to him the propriety of defending himſelf, and reſenting the abuſe. The injury is much heightened, and its effects more ſenſibly felt, when the perſon ſuſtaining it is engaged in the ſervice of his country, in a public character, and of courſe accountable to them for his conduct.

Theſe conſiderations (more than any dread of incurring cenſure, or ſuffering in character where I am perſonally known, from your groundleſs and baſe inſinuations in the Pennſylvania Packet of the 21ſt of November laſt) induce me to appear in this manner in defence of my reputation, thus unjuſtly attacked. Leſt a ſilence on my part ſhould be accounted a tacit acknowledgement of the ungenerous charges you bring againſt me in that paper, where, after inſerting an extract of a letter ſaid to be received from me, you have the following paragraph; "I take it for granted that "the attorney general of this ſtate will take proper "notice of this man's depoſition: he knows the name "and puniſhment of his crime." The plain and obvious deſign and intent of which is (as far as your power and influence extend) an endeavour to blaſt my character and credit, by repreſenting me to the public as guilty of an offence the moſt odious and diſgraceful to ſociety.

A charge or accuſation of this kind, in ſuch a public manner, (however weak and ineffectual in itſelf) muſt naturally excite the moſt keen ſenſations in a feeling mind; and I can with ſafety ſay, that in the courſe of a ſeventy-four years journey thro' life, in its various changes and viciſſitudes, both in Europe and America, I have never experienced an inſtance of a ſimilar treatment.

What I have related on my examination as a witneſs in the courſe of doctor Shippen's tryal, was what I knew to be the truth, and what I ſhall always religiouſly and ſcrupulouſly adhere to.

Uninfluenced by prejudice or party, my conduct through the whole of that affair was actuated by a love of juſtice and humanity, and I feel a ſatisfaction in the honeſt and conſcious diſcharge of my duty which the envenomed ſtings of ſlander cannot deprive me of.

With regard to my public character ſince I had the honour to be intruſted with a poſt in the hoſpital department, I beg leave to lay before the public the following certificate which was left at my houſe unſolicited, after doctor Shippen's tryal was over, as appears by the date.

"General Hoſpital, Yellow Springs, Auguſt 12, 1780.

"Being about to leave the department of the gene-
"ral hoſpital, in which I have ſerved as phyſician ge-
"neral for upwards of three years, I cannot do leſs
"than give my teſtimony before my departure, in be-
"half of ſuch officers who have ſerved under me, du-
"ring that time, with diſtinguiſhed merit; among
"theſe I beg leave to number doctor Bodo Otto,
"whoſe aſſiduous attention to his charge, whoſe indu-
"try and ability, have uniformly manifeſted them-
"ſelves, and been productive both of the moſt eſſen-
"tial benefit to the ſervice, and of the higheſt honour
"to himſelf. W. BROWN,
phyſician general medical department."

I ſhall now leave it to your own feelings, whether, in this ungenerous treatment of a perſon who never intentionally did you any injury, you have acted upon the principles of a gentleman or a man of honour. My conduct as a public officer I am, and expect at all times to be, accountable for at a proper tribunal; and I reſt aſſured that my character in private life will ever be proof againſt the Darts of Slander and Efforts of Malice. BODO OTTO.

Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1780.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be Sold by Public Vendue, on Saturday the Twenty-third inſtant, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, One Brick HOUSE and Lott of Ground, fourteen feet front and ſixty feet deep, ſituate in Southwark, bounded eaſt on Second-ſtreet, ſouth by ground now or late of Thomas Robinſon, weſt by a five feet alley left open for ever, and north by ground of George Emlen, ſubject to a ground rent of 32 Spaniſh milled dollars, per annum, payable to ſaid George Emlen, ſeized and taken as late the eſtate of PATRICK CAIN, at the ſuit of RICHARD MORTHWAITE.

ALSO, To be ſold, at Five o'clock in the afternoon of ſaid day, at the Coffee-houſe, a SCHOONER with her Sails, Rigging, &c. as ſhe lays at Vine-ſtreet wharff, attached at the ſuit of Thomas Jones againſt Ezekiel Hartley. WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,

By Public Vendue, on the Premiſes,

On the 22d inſtant, December, about

Thirty-two Acres of Woodland,

divided into ſix Lotts, ſituate in the townſhip of Briſtol, joining the lands of Doctor Benewell, Joſeph Fox, Thomas Nedrow and the Old York Road; late the eſtate of JOHN LUKENS, innholder, deceaſed. The Conditions of ſale will be made known at the time and place aforeſaid, by

THOMAS NEDROW, and DANIEL LUKENS, } Executors.

The ſale to begin preciſely at one o'clock, if fair, if not, the next fair day.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 14th inſt. December, two MARES, one of them was 3 years old laſt ſpring, 15 hands high, ſhe has a large ſtar in her forehead, and one of her feet white, and a brand on her near ſhoulder with the letters I S; the other 2 years old laſt ſpring, has a little white in her forehead, and branded on the near ſhoulder with the ſame letters; both of them are natural trotters. Whoever ſecures ſaid Mares and Thief, ſhall have the above Reward, and for the Thief only Two Hundred Dollars. JACOB LUTZ, living on Rd. Penn's place

HOUSE of COMMONS of IRELAND.

MONDAY, August 21.

MR. Conolly said he was sorry to see so thin a house, and that none of the gentlemen who are distinguished by the name of Patriots were present. He was surprised, he said, on Friday last to see a string of resolutions published in the public papers by a corps of volunteers, which were subversive of the constitution, prejudicial to the state, and an insult to the honour and dignity of parliament. He was one of those he said, who moved and voted the thanks of parliament early in the session to the volunteers. The necessity of the state permitted them to be armed; they were necessary and useful, and deserved every approbation. He was certain there were many of the best and greatest men in the kingdom among them, for whom he entertained every respect. But he knew many corps of volunteers of his opinion, who were equally hurt at any improper act attributed to the association in general. That the declaration of this corps had brought on similar declarations from others. He therefore wished to nip the evil in the bud. He had done as much as any other man in the kingdom for the good of the country, and had exerted every endeavour to procure a free trade, which he was sorry it was not in the prospect of affairs to turn a national benefit, as dissatisfaction and ingratitude were spread abroad. It had been unjustly supposed his connection with the chief governor influenced his conduct. He was confident to say it did not, as he never knew how he should vote for a question before he came to the house. He then read from some of the public papers the meeting and distinct resolutions of some of the merchants, the Dublin Independents, and the Liberty corps. He emphatically pointed out the part of each he apprehended most dangerous; and then read two paragraphs, which he said were seditious and inflammatory. After which he moved that the house come to the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the resolutions and paragraphs contain matters which are false, scandalous, seditious, and libellous, and grosly tended to asperse the proceedings of parliament, to drag the people from their obedience, and raise discontents among his majesty's subjects.

Agreed on nem. con.

Lord Delvin seconded the motion, and said he thought himself bound to do so upon such infamous proceedings.

Mr. Latouche said, as a gentleman of his name, and a near kinsman, had signed to the proceedings of one of the said meetings, he thought it necessary to inform the house, that on the publication of the same, he had applied to him, and that he seemed sensible of his error; that he had been forced into the chair, and was sorry for it.

Mr. Conolly then moved,

Resolved, That an humble address be presented to his excellency the lord lieutenant, expressive of their abhorrence of said paragraphs and resolutions, and that he would be pleased to order a prosecution against the authors, printers and publishers of said resolutions and paragraphs complained of.

Agreed to nem. con.

Capt. Burgh moved, that Mr. Peter Digges Latouche be excepted in the said prosecution.

Mr. Conolly seconded the motion.

The Speaker said, it was informal to agree to such a motion here. It might be done in the course of prosecution.

Mr. Foster expressed his wish, that the persons prosecuted should be brought before no other tribunal than the regular law of the land.

The attorney general said, he thought it impossible for the Commons to pass over so great an insult to the constitution. They had attacked the merits of an House of Commons which had deserved their warmest commendation. That by this means, the members, instead of going down to the assizes to meet the smiles of their constituents, would meet with nothing but aversion. He hoped, however, that it was only a momentous indiscretion in some wrong headed men, and would soon pass over. In the prosecution the innocent should be distinguished from the guilty, and he would cover the young gentleman alluded to by a Nolo Prosequi.

The resolutions were then ordered to be carried up to his excellency the lord lieutenant.

LONDON,

Sept. 9. Yesterday his Majesty came from Windsor to St. James's, where there was a levee and a council, at which the lord chancellor and all the great officers of state assisted, in consequence of the following proclamation to dissolve the Parliament.

By the KING

A PROCLAMATION.

For dissolving the present Parliament, and declaring the calling of another.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS we have thought fit, by and with the advice of our privy council, to dissolve this present Parliament, which now stands prorogued to Thursday the twenty eighth day of this instant, September: we do, for that end, publish this our royal proclamation; and do hereby dissolve the said Parliament accordingly: and the lords spiritual and temporal, and the knights, citizens and burgesses, and the commissioners for shires and burghs, of the House of Commons, are discharged from their meeting and attendance on Thursday the said twenty-eighth day of this instant, September. And we being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our people, and to have their advice in Parliament, do hereby make known, to all our loving subjects our royal will and pleasure to call a new Parliament: and do hereby further declare, that, with the advice of our privy council, we have, this day, given order to our chancellor of Great Britain, to issue out writs, in due form, for calling a new Parliament: which writs are to bear teste on Saturday the second day of this instant, September, and to be returnable on Tuesday the thirty-first day of October following

Given at our court at St. James's, the first day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, in the twentieth year of our reign.

GOD save the KING.

Extract of a letter from Riga, September 8.

"The equipment of men of war is carrying on without intermission in all the ports of this empire, which ships are destined to join those already at sea: and we hope that 12 of them will be ready to sail in the spring. According to authentic accounts, our marine consists of 180 sail of men of war, frigates, gallies, &c. and the land forces amount to 331, 991 men."

September 19. On the 4th instant died the celebrated Sir John Fielding, the terror of every filch in the kingdom.

Octo. 11. Of the land reinforcement, which are shortly to go to the West-Indies, two whole regiments, it is said, will proceed to Jamaica.

An alteration is to take place in the naval reinforcements designed for the West-Indies, which are now to consist all of capital ships, which are to be two of 90 guns, one of 80, and the rest of 70 and 74 guns each.

On the 22d of September the queen was safely delivered of a prince.

October 19. The States-General are said to have received dispatches from their plenipotentiaries at Petersburgh, in which they say amongst the rest, that the empress of Russia has intimated that she cannot agree to the proposals of their High Mightinesses to guarantee their possessions in both the Indies, &c. adding that she did not see of what use her guarantee could be to the republic. This refusal will not hasten the conclusion of the treaty of armed neutrality, and will probably form an important part of the deliberations of the states at their next meeting.

Philadelphia, Dec. 16.

We are sorry to announce to the public that a paragraph which appeared in a New-York paper a few days ago, mentioning the death of the brave and worthy GENERAL WOODFORD turns out to be but too true. He departed from this city in January last, at the head of a number of Virginia troops, and by persevering and rapid marches in that uncommonly cold and inclement season, so far accomplished his design as to get into Charlestown with the detachment under his command a few days before the place was closely invested. The fatigues of the siege, in which he bore a very active part, together with the mortification of becoming a prisoner, and the rigorous confinement he suffered, proved too much for his delicate constitution. In the last decline of his health, he was removed from Charles-Town to New-York, where he in a short time paid the debt of nature, and fell a chearful sacrifice to his country's glorious cause.

At an election held at New Castle, on the 28th ult. to supply a vacant seat, the honorable JOHN DICKINSON, esquire, was chosen to represent the county of New-Castle in the general assembly of the Delaware state.

MARRIED, the twenty-ninth of November last, at Salem, Mr. PAUL COOPER, son of Mr. David Cooper, of the county of Gloucester, New-Jersey, to Miss CATHERINE SMART, daughter of Mr. Isaac Smart, of the county of Salem.

ERRATA. In the 2d column of the last page, 4th paragraph from the bottom, line 12th, for "the hospital stores" read "those articles which usually go under the denomination of hospital stores."

¶ The Committee appointed by the Whig Associators of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, are requested to meet at Colonel Farmer's, on Monday evening next, precisely at six o'clock, on business of importance. H. OSBORNE, Secretary.

*** Doctor Shippen's course of anatomical lectures will begin on Tuesday, the second of January next.

TO BE SOLD

By Public Vendue,

On Wednesday, the 27th of December instant, at the Continental yard in this City:

A number of Public HORSES,

For cash only, the sale to begin at Ten o'clock.

By order of the quarter-master general.

JACOB HILTZHEIMER.

To be Sold,

On Wednesday next, at one o'clock, at the Coffee-House:

Twelve HORSES, the property of this State.

Just PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, In large or small Quantities, By

Benjamin January, Bookbinder,

In Front-street, nearly opposite the Coffee-house,

The Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and North Carolina

ALMANACK,

AND EPHEMERIS,

For the Year of Our LORD, 1781.

Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1780.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

DESERTED, the 11th instant, from Captain HENRY MATHEWS's Company of Artificers, a certain EDWARD REDGWAY, by trade a Carpenter, about 5 feet 8 inches high, pretty straight built, short brown hair, down look, much given to liquor. Whoever takes up and secures said Deserter in any gaol, or brings him to the subscriber in Market-street, between Sixth and Seventh streets, shall have the above Reward, and reasonable charges paid, by

HENRY MATHEWS, Captain of Artificers.

N. B. All masters of vessels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

Semple and Chaloner,

At their STORE in Chesnut-street, next door but one to the Cross-keys, at the corner of Third-street, have just opened a neat Assortment of DRY GOODS;

Among which are,

SUPERFINE and second Broadcloths, Cassimers Masquerades, Pondicherries, Marseilles Quilting, India Dimities, Dutch and King's Cord, a large and neat assortment of worsted and thread Hose, worsted Knee-garters, Irish Linen, Russia Sheeting, three and six-quarter Diaper, eight, nine and ten-quarter Table-cloths, printed Chintzes, Scotch Threads, Laces and Edgings, Lawns and Cambricks, fine needle-worked Aprons and Ruffles, rich twilled, striped and spotted Gauze, plain and striped bordered Handkerchiefs, whip and patent Nett, needle-work cotton and lawn Gowns, boys and ladies beaver and felt bell Hatts, coloured and plain leather and jean Gloves and Mitts, cotton and linen Handkerchiefs, silk Ditto, gimp, snail and silk fringe, a large and neat assortment of Jewelry, Cutlery and Hard Ware, a quantity of plain and ruffled Shirts, fine calf-skin and military Shoes, Ben-soals, &c. &c. &c.

A few neat Thermometers.

Smith and Tilton,

Have just Imported, in the last Vessels from Europe and the West Indies, the following Articles, which they will sell cheap for Cash,

A LARGE and general assortment of superfine and second Cloths of all colours, with suitable Trimmings, Coatings, Forrest Cloths and Naps, superfine twilled white Swanskins, Velvets, Velverets and Corduroys, Serge Denims, Sattinetts, Prunella, Callimancoes, Durants, cotton Checks, Irish, Lavill and Britagne Linens, Irish and Russia Sheetings, 3-4 Dowlass and Harlem Stripes, 6-4 and 7-4 best Flanders Bed-ticks, Aberdeen knitt and plain worsted Hose, India Persians, Sattins, Peelongs and Modes, a neat assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes, silk, romall, Bandano and printed linen Hankerchiefs, striped and flowered bordered lawn ditto, Book Muslin ditto, plain figured and striped Gauzes, Cambricks and Lawns, mens and womens Gloves and Mitts, white and coloured Threads, buck and bone table Knives and Forks, Barlow and other Pennknives, brass, white-metal and steel Thimbles, Pocket-books, Dutch Quills, ivory and horn Combs, 4 and 4 and a half pound Pins, Needles, &c.

Richard Footman,

Has for sale, at his STORE in Second-street, opposite Black-horse alley,

STRIPED Blankets, Bath Coatings, blue Naps and Plains, Half-thicks, Russia Sheeting, Lavill Linens, Brittannia's, Bandano Handerchiefs, romal and check Ditto, Cambricks and Lawns, Scotch and coloured Threads, Holland Tapes and Bobbins, Quality Bindings, best pound Pins, blond and black Lace, cotton Checks, best scarf Twist, dark ground Calicoes and Chintzes, brocaded Sattins, Mantuas and Lutstrings, black Sattins and Modes, India Persians and Taffities, pink, blue and green half-yard Persians, plain and corded Muslins, India Dimities, damask Table cloths, fashionable chain Gauzes, Tiffanies of various colours, Sewing Silk, &c. &c.

ALSO, Best Hyson TEA, by the dozen or pound.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, situated on New-Hanover township, Philadelphia county, 33 miles from this city, on the swamp road to Reading, containing 106 acres, with good buildings and under good fence, with good proportion of meadow and orchard: Also, a HOUSE in Second street near Pine-street. Enquire of ROBERT STEVENSON, in Second-street, a little below the Market.

Darby, December 13, 1780.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

LAST night the CURRYING SHOP of the subscriber was broke open, and the following articles taken away, viz. A man's Saddle, pretty good, has heretofore had a girth to the skirts, the saddle-cloth much worn, a Cart-saddle, very strong, the pad almost new, some Soal-leather, the number of sides unknown, tanned part clean, several hides of Upper-leather finished, some of them uncommonly cut in the skining, several Calf skins finished, some marked in the neck with an I, others in the butt with an E, and one with an R and small o in the butt, near a dozen Sheep-skins finished, marked with an A in the neck, all with a punch, four green Hides, one of them an ox of a yellowish red, has a hole bored through the near horn with 74, another of a steer, a dark brindle and white with 75, the other two supposed to be cow-hides with 50 and 47, the rumps was taken out of two of them and the tails cut off, but uncertain which. Whoever secures the thief or thieves, so that he or they may be brought to justice, shall, on conviction, receive the above reward, or for the Goods only half that sum, and in proportion for any part, on informing the owner, that he may get them again. Tanners, Curriers and Shoemakers are requested to stop the aforesaid articles if offered for sale, and secure the person who may have them in possession. JOHN PEARSON.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 13th instant, from Mr. Ogden's ferry, on Schuylkill, a Bay MARE, with saddle and bridle on, about 14 hands high, trots and paces, about 9 years old, a half moon mark in her forehead, and a remarkable white streak down from her off eye to her nostril, her off foot white, a long switch tail, and the hair rub'd off behind, with the britch band. Whoever takes up said Mare, and brings her to the subscriber, in Springfield township, Chester county, shall have the above reward. WILLIAM LEVIS.

me with money for that purpoſe, from time to time: that I always the orders of the ſenior doctors obeyed, and conſidered them as my only vouchers: that in common I was well ſupplied with ſugar, molaſſes, wine, ſpirits, rice, and other hoſpital ſtores; and that doctor Shippen ſeveral times viſited the hoſpitals, enquired into their condition, and gave me repeated directions to ſupply them with every neceſſary and to ſee they were kept clean; and I ſeldom miſſed going once or twice a day to ſee that it was ſo. The barracks were emptied and well cleaned for the reception of the wounded from Briſtol under doctor Tilton. Doctor Shippen always appeared to me attentive and humane to the ſick under his care. CONRAD KOTTS.

The ſubſcriber Conrad Kotts, to the truth of the above certificate affirmed before me, the 3d of June, 1780.
RENSEEL. WILLIAMS.

Doctor Morgan's further remarks on doctor Shippen's attempt to vindicate himſelf.

[Continued from our laſt.]

To WILLIAM SHIPPEN, junior, eſquire, &c.

FROM your own lame vindication and confeſſions, it is plain that you employed Cutting the apothecary, James the commiſſary general of the hoſpital, beſides public waggons and your own time, to carry on a lucrative ſpeculation for your emolument: altho' the United States paid all of you to mind the affairs of the hoſpital department. Thus a band of penſioners were kept in pay to milk the public for your benefit; and public money and hoſpital ſtores are called your money and your ſtores.

Of what avail is the CERTIFICATE of colonel Moylan, or the AFFIDAVIT of Mr. Thomas Smith? They only prove that thoſe gentlemen, the one to ſave the bacon of his "dear Billey," and the other of his own dear couſin, have given it as their opinion, that a perſon who has the handling of public money, may warrantably ſpeculate in the ſtores of his department. This opinion, maintained by one, who has acted in the ſtation of commiſſary general of muſters and quartermaſter general of the army, and by another who is commiſſioner of the loans, and to whoſe fidelity is committed the treaſure of the public, is a curious doctrine to ſupport, at a time, when the citizens of theſe ſtates are oppreſſed and born down with taxes, accumulated upon them by the malpractices of defaulters and ſpeculators in public offices. I have a higher opinion of the integrity and honor of thoſe worthy gentlemen, than to imagine they were ever capable, themſelves, of reducing their ſpeculative opinions to practice, for their own benefit. Not a word does colonel Moylan ſay of his recommending the purchaſe of thoſe wines to ſell again. When Mr. Smith took ſo much care to guard his propoſition with, "were I in your place, I would rather purchaſe any "other articles than thoſe I purchaſed for the uſe of "the hoſpital;" did not conſcience and honour reprobate it as ungentlemanly and improper; or why this ſalvo? It ſeems Mr. Smith only "believes" you bought five or ſix, pipes with your own money, and for your own uſe; and he ſold two, or three, as your wine. But why five or ſix; why two or three? Wherefore is the preciſe number always forgot? Might not a man be ſuppoſed to have forgot whether he had married two or three wives, as the number of pipes of wine he had bought, for ſpeculation, if he had regular books to have recourſe to, that he was not afraid to produce to refreſh his memory? What ſort of evidence is this; and for what purpoſe do you bring in colonel Moylan's certificate, which the court could never admit, given, as it was at Cholcheſter, to invalidate poſitive evidence given in oath before the court? Had thoſe wines been taken by the enemy or leaked out, there is little doubt whoſe loſs it would be; yours, or that of the United States: all the pipes you ſold were full pipes. It is certain Mr. Henry Detringer had liberty to fill up the two or three pipes of your wine, which he bought of Mr. Smith, out of any in the hoſpital ſtores; and Mr. Jewell depoſes there were eight there at that time.

You have the modeſty to aſſert, that you are only accuſed of ſelling four pipes and an half of wine, and three tierces of ſugar. To cover the affair of wine, you make all your witneſſes ring over the ſame tune, about five or ſix pipes which you ſo repeatedly told them, (not to forget) that you bought them of Mr. Neſbit. But I have proved before the court the ſales of fourteen pipes and ſixteen tierces of wine which you allowed of, excluſive of ſix pipes of Madeira, mentioned in the depoſition of colonel B. Flower, in April or May, 1778, long after the other ſales; being perhaps a part of what was left of the five pipes you bought of meſſieurs Conyngham and Neſbitt. I have alſo proved the ſales of twenty hoſheads of brown ſugar at Boſton, which you wilfully forget, or ſlip over under the ſoft term of "the Boſton adventure;" and I have likewiſe demonſtrated, on better teſtimony than the negative belief evidence of your couſin Thomas Smith, namely the poſitive teſtimony of the honourable George Bryan, referred to in the depoſition of doctor Ruſh, that you applied to a certain relation of yours, whom you will readily excuſe my not naming, to ſell loaf ſugar for you. Meſſieurs Barrett's accounts prove, that four hogſheads of the brown ſugar you purchaſed at Boſton, were exchanged for three hogſheads of loaf ſugar, and ſent on to the hoſpital magazines at Bethlehem, Lancaſter, &c. whilſt but very little was ever uſed for the ſick in the hoſpital.

Doctor Craick's evidence I admit. Here you cannot deny, the manner of your examining your witneſſes was to put to them a ſtring of artful complex queſtions, to which thoſe that you had properly trained, generally anſwered categorically, as you wiſhed them: or, if left to themſelves, and the anſwer did not pleaſe, out went both queſtion and anſwer. I will illuſtrate this latter aſſertion with an example to the point, in your examination of that honeſt witneſs doctor Craik, whoſe regard to truth revolted againſt ſome of your queſtions; and I will ſubjoin the evidence of doctor Thomas Bond, junior, on the ſame queſtion; and what you have omitted of his teſtimony about your books.

Doctor Shippen's queſtion to doctor Craik.

"Did I not allways appear to you, anxious, for the wellfare of the ſick and wounded; very attentive to the duties of my ſtation; and frugal in the expenditure of public money?"

Anſwer by doctor Craik.

"No! I beg pardon, ſir, I cannot anſwer that queſtion."

Doctor Shippen in reply;

"I believe it is very true, now I think of it, you had not ſo good an opportunity of knowing it as ſome others I ſhall hsve occaſion to examine, ſo, JUDGE, we may paſs over that queſtion for the preſent."

The anſwer of doctor Thomas Bond, junior, to the ſame queſtion, was thus given,

"I allways thought you very anxious, and humane, attentive enough in buſineſs, but rather too frugal."

Queſtion by doctor Shippen.

"Did not the two books I gave you to look over, contain all my accompts againſt the public?"

Anſwer.

"I dont know."

Queſtion.

"Did you not ſee credits given for tranſportation in waggons?"

Anſwer.

"I did ſee one or more; but for what purpoſe I dont know."

Upon this ſlender foundation, without producing your books, as, I ſuppoſe, they were not then tranſcribed, and fitted to invalidate the teſtimony which appeared againſt you, the whole flimſey ſuperſtructure of your defence upon book keeping is built.

But here I object againſt Dr. Bond's evidence, inadequate as it is, for ſeveral reaſons. Firſt, a kind of open houſe was kept where he lodged, with a waggon load of ſtores proper for hoſpitals, to refreſh the memory of your witneſſes. Secondly, he and they made repeated attacks on the virtue of ſome of the witneſſes in behalf of the United States, particularly on Dr. Brown, whilſt he was under examination by the court, which made him quit the houſe and look out for new quarters: and thirdly Dr. Bond appears to have been concerned in carrying on a private trade with public waggons, as well as yourſelf, and ſold ſome of the hoſpital ſtores, to pay the debts of the hoſpital, of which I ſhall lay before the public the depoſitions of the witneſſes, for proof, whenever I am properly called upon for the purpoſe.

Much have I to ſay on the artifices and chicancery of which you made uſe, to elude the croſs examination of Mr. Thomas Smith and other witneſſes; of your examining your witneſſes out of court, and producing their teſtimony thus taken in evidence before the court, when none of the members had the leaſt opportunity of croſſ-examining them contrary to a fixed rule of that very court, and to the reſolves of Congreſs; of the entertainments during your trial, at which, contrary to all decency, you were preſent, as a gueſt, with members of the court martial; and where frolick and gaiety prepared the heart for ſeduction; of your mock repreſentation of your proſecution to inſpire mirth; of officers invited and urged to be preſent at what you call your defence, who were preſent at no other part of your trial, to hear you harrangue the court with invectives upon your proſecutor and intemperate abuſe of the witneſſes, in behalf of the United States. At preſent I defer them.

As to that part of the evidence you have produced, of Mr. Hugh James, formerly an humble waiter at the coffee houſe, but ſince raiſed by your munificence to be your principal vintner, agent, &c. in ſpeculation, and commiſſary general of the hoſpitals; I have the teſtimony of a reſpectable witneſs, (at whoſe name you have ſometimes changed colour,) that Mr. James declared to him he had your orders for all he had done in the affair of the fictitious Thomas Brown; but I mean not, without neceſſity, to rake into the aſhes of the dead for evidence againſt you. Your very commendation of his prudence, (you ought rather to have termed it, gratitude and obedience to your orders,) is a ſufficient evidence of itſelf to condemn you. But, how, I aſk, have you the confidence to declare you knew nothing of the matter, when Mr. Bennet has ſworn, that you incloſed the very account of William Bennet to Thomas Brown Dr. &c. in a letter of your own to him, and ordered him to pay the bearer, for it was no time to truſt. Your leaving Bethlehem at the time, to lay the ſuſpicion of impertinent inquirers to ſleep, is of a piece with all the reſt of this ſhameful tranſaction. JOHN MORGAN.

POSTSCRIPT.

The outrageous manner in which doctor Bond has volunteered in your defence, is a proof how conſcious he is that both his conduct and yours ſtand in great need of a vindication. In a matter of ſo much conſequence to the public, as detecting fraud and expoſing the mal-practices of an officer placed in a ſtation of that truſt and honour you occupy, it is my buſineſs to ſift your witneſſes thoroughly; nor ſhall a cauſe of ſuch great importance ſuffer in my hands from too great ſcrupuloſity, or miſ-placed deference to any man or men, who ſhall interpoſe to ſcreen you from juſtice. I mean to avail myſelf of the liberty of a free preſs without abuſing it: whilſt I enioy that previledge, I ſhall make no other apology for the freedom I take in canvaſing the conduct, the character or teſtimony of your witneſſes, than to declare that truth, juſtice and love of my country, are my ſole objects, and not a diſpoſition, with which you falſely charge me, to gratify any meaner paſſion of malice or reſentment. I conſider you as the principal prop of a corrupt and ruinous Junto, which will hang together or fall with you on your removal. I will not ſuffer myſelf, to be withdrawn from this object by the paſſions of any man, till I have finiſhed what I have undertaken reſpecting you. When that is compleated, I ſhall pay the neceſſary attention to your ſubſidies and auxilliaries, to whatever claſs or denomination they may belong.

JOHN MORGAN.

To the PRINTERS.

IN juſtice to the people of Tulpehocken and Bethle townſhips, who are mentioned in your paper of the xith ult. to have been indicted at the late court of Oyer and Terminer for the county of Berks, and whoſe names are publiſhed in your paper of Saturday laſt, you are requeſted to inform the public, that their aſſociation was not againſt Taxes, but againſt certain Fines, which they conceived they were not liable to pay. By the act for raiſing the additional ſum of five million ſeven hundred thouſand dollars, a ſum of money equal to the party's Tax was forfeited for not making a return of property on oath or affirmation: whether this forfeiture extended to the monthly taxes, and ſubjected the party to a Fine or Penalty equal to his whole monthly taxes, was very much doubted. I ſhall not enter into the queſtion, whether the law is capable of ſuch a conſtruction or not. The matter is now, I believe, under conſideration of the aſſembly. In Berks the commiſſioners admitted of ſuch a conſtruction, and ordered the fines to be continued and levied with the monthly taxes: In Lancaſter, and I believe many other counties, a different conſtruction prevailed.

Theſe people of Telpehocken and Bethel, living on the borders of Lancaſter county, were aſtoniſhed to find themſelves loaded with fines, from which their neighbours in the county of Lancaſter, who had neglected qualifying to their returns, were entirely free. This led them to ſuſpect their own commiſſioners were uſurping an authority not warranted by law; and this opinion was ſtrengthened by a petition drawn by a gentleman of unqueſtionable character for integrity, a friend of government, and of true whig principles, and laid before them at a public meeting for their approbation, which declared, that the law could not be binding on them, and ought to be objected againſt: whether the gentleman was right or not in his reaſoning is not here material. His opinion, with the practice of Lancaſter county, fully convinced them that they were injured. They would not petition the aſſembly then in being, believing their former applications had not been duly attended to, but waiting for a change of members, which was effected at the next election, thought proper to take ſome meaſures to prevent their being diſtreſſed for the fines in the mean time, and haſtily drew up and ſigned an aſſociation for that purpoſe. Aſſociations to redreſs grievances by force, whether of a public or private nature, are dangerous to ſociety: they are more or leſs ſo, according to the nature and object of them. This reſpected themſelves alone, and was to defend their own property. I mean not to juſtify it; nor would trouble the public with this apology for them, if they had not been charged with oppoſing the Taxes, and an inſinuation thrown out as injurious to them as groundleſs in itſelf, that they were the dupes of ill-deſigning men, influenced by traiterous motives. They are men known to be attached to the liberty and independence of this country; many of them have riſked their lives to eſtabliſh and ſupport it, and none have ever refuſed to bear their ſhare in the public burthens. It is not unuſual in free governments, for a people, jealous of their liberties, to be guilty of greater extravagencies upon ſlighter grounds. Theſe people have erred, it is true; they took a wrong ſtep; but their motives were honeſt.

X.

PARIS, Auguſt 11.

WE hear that four corſairs of Dunkirk have attacked, in the North ſea, a fleet of 52 ſail of Engliſh merchantmen, eſcorted by a frigate, and that they have taken ſeveral of them, which they carried into the ports of Denmark.

It is reported that the court of Liſbon ſeems little diſpoſed to accede to the treaty of armed neutrality, which was propoſed to her by the count de Neſſelrode, miniſter plenipotentiary from Ruſſia. It is further ſaid, that the king of Spain has cauſed it to be declared to the queen of Portugal, "That if her moſt Faithful Majeſty continued to treat with ſuch marks of diſtinction, the Engliſh ſhips; to receive into her ports their prizes, and permit them even to be ſold there, his Catholic Majeſty would look upon that proceeding as tending to deſtroy entirely the union that ſubſiſts between the two courts, &c."

Cadiz, Aug. 5. The combined fleet, which ſailed the 10th of July, returned here again on the 28th, having found nothing to do in their cruize; and they put to ſea again on the 30th.

Copenhagen, Aug. 12. On the 8th of this month our ſquadron of eight ſhips of the line and three frigates, under the command of vice admiral Schinckel, ſailed for the North ſea, and paſſed the Sound without coming to anchor.

Cadiz, July 31. The choice the Court has made of Count d'Eſtaing to command the combined army gives great ſatisfaction, and the attack of Gibralter ſeems determined upon. The camp at St. Roch is full of troops and ammunition. Some gun boats are building for Don Barcelo, which upon trial ſeem to ſucceed; they carry one twenty-four or thirty-ſix pounder each, and ride ſo little above the water, that nothing can hurt them but bombs. two of theſe boats were ſent to cannonade the Mole, and notwithſtanding the enemy fired upwards of 500 ſhot at them, they were not at leaſt damaged, and made a conſiderable breach—According to the plan ſaid to be agreed on, Don Barcelo is to attack the Mole with his gun-boats, whilſt the camp of St. Roch is to fire from their batteries, and Count d'Eſtaing batter thoſe of Europa-Point; a compleat ſucceſs is expected from this tripple attack.

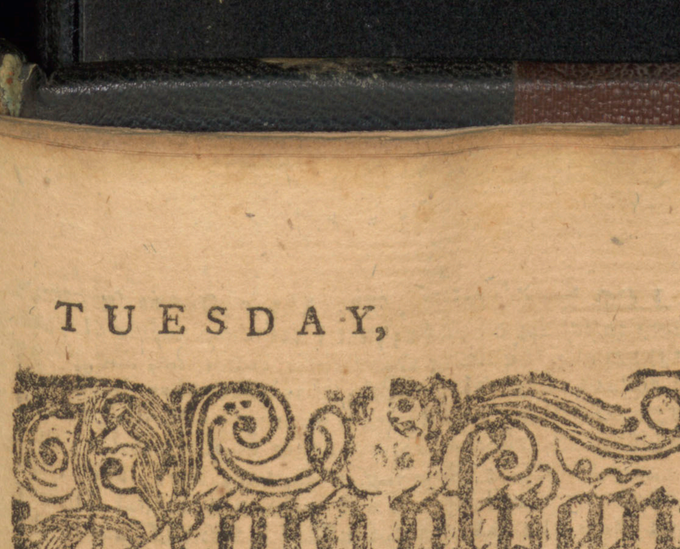
Liſbon, Aug. 1. The Engliſh men of war and privateers continue to take and bring into our port ſuch Dutch merchantmen as they meet with, ladened for the enemy's account; and, in ſpite of repeated repreſentations, ſell their cargoes. They publicly ſold yeſterday, to the higheſt bidder, the cargoes of the ſhips le Buitenwerf and la Neutralitee.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

TUESDAY, THE DECEMBER 19, 1780.

Pennsylvania Packet OR GENERAL ADVERTISER. THE

[Publiſhed every Tueſday and Saturday.] NUMBER 690.



Imported in the laſt veſſels from Europe, and to be ſold, wholeſale and retail, by

JOHN KEAN,

At the SIGN of the SPINNING-WHEEL, on the north ſide of Market-ſtreet, juſt oppoſite the Meal market.

DARK, blue, buff, white, ſcarlet, brown, cinnamon, claret and cloth coloured ſuperfine broad cloths.
Brown, claret, blue and cloth coloured ſeconds.
Blue, brown and light coloured naps.
Velvets of all colours, ribbed, plain, ſpotted and flowered.
Drawboys.
Fine and coarſe cambricks and lawns.
Broad and narrow Ruſſia ſheeting.
Checks.
Worſted and ſilk hoſe.
A beautiful aſſortment of chintz and calicoes.
Figured and plain minionet lawns.
Minionet lawn handkerchiefs.
White, blue and brown ſerges.
Fine and coarſe linens.
White peelongs, ſarſnets and perſians.
Black mode.
Womens white gloves.
Tapes.
White and coloured threads.
Silk gauze.
Corded dimities.
A large quantity of the beſt ſewing ſilk.
Ribbons.
Silk hankerchiefs.
Ivory combs.
A quantity of coarſe milled hoſe.
Writing paper.
Snuff in bottles.
ALSO, Excellent claret in hogſheads and bottles.

Said KEAN's induſtry and attention will be directed to the procuring the beſt goods, to keep a general aſſortment, and to ſell at the loweſt prices the ſituation of the times will admit. Perſons having goods to diſpoſe of cheap for caſh, in him may find a purchaſer. At the ſtore conſtant attendance will be given, the ſtricteſt punctuality obſerved, and every endeavour exerciſed to give general ſatisfaction.

Juſt Imported in the laſt Veſſels from Europe,
And TO BE SOLD, By

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

At his STORE, on the north ſide of Market ſtreet, oppoſite the Indian king, by Wholeſale and Retail,
A large and general Aſſortment of the following
ARTICLES.

SUPERFINE, ſecond and coarſe Broadcloths, of all colours,
Blue, brown and white Knaps,
Thickſetts, Velvets and Velverets of all colours,
Spotted and flowered Corduroys,
Rattinets, Shalloons, and Tammies,
Duroys, Everlaſtings. Cambletts and Corded Worſted,
Men's, women's and children's Worſted Hoſe,
Cotton Cords and Taſſels,
A quantity of Blanketing,
Fine Linens,
Ruſſia Sheetings,
Coarſe and fine Hollands,
Cotton Checks,
Diapers and Dimethies,
Drawboys,
Marſeilles Quilting,
A quantity of the beſt Sewing Silks,
A quantity of Iriſh Linens,
A large and general Aſſortment of the beſt Engliſh SADLERY.
Mohair and Twiſt,
White & coloured Threads, Pins, Needles, Tapes and Bobbins,
Cambricks, Lawns, and Kenings,
Taffaties, Perſians, Paduaſoys and Sarſnets,
Bandana, Romal and Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Croſs-barred, ſtriped and plain Muſlins,
Britannias,
Check Handkerchiefs,
A quantity of Chintzes and Calicoes,
Gauzes of different kinds,
A quantity of Lace,
Writing Paper,
Engliſh Shoes and Boots,

ALSO,
Madeira & Claret Wines,
Jamaica Spirit, and many Articles which are not enumerated.
A quantity of the beſt Carolina Indigo.

From the LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

Whitehall, October 9, 1780.

This morning captain Roſs, aid-de-camp to lieutenant general earl Cornwallis, arrived in town from South-Carolina, with a letter from his lordſhip to lord George Germain, one of His Majeſty's principal ſecretaries of ſtate, of which the following is a copy:

Camden, Auguſt 21, 1780.

My Lord,

IT is with great pleaſure that I communicate to your lordſhip an account of a compleat victory obtained on the 16th inſtant, by His Majeſty's troops under my command, over the rebel ſouthern army commanded by general Gates.

In my diſpatch No. 1. I had the honour to inform your lordſhip, that while at Charles-Town, I was regularly acquainted by lord Rawdon with every material incident or movement made by the enemy, or by the troops under his lordſhip's command. On the 9th inſtant two expreſſes arrived, with an account that general Gates was advancing towards Lynch's Creek with his whole army, ſuppoſed to amount to 6000 men, excluſive of a detachment of 1000 men under general Sumpter, who after having in vain attempted to force the poſts at Rocky Mount and Hanging Rock, was believed to be at that time trying to get ground the left of our poſition, to cut off our communication with the Congarees and Charles-Town; that the diſaffected country between Pedee and Black River had actually revolted; and that lord Rawdon was contracting his poſts, and preparing to aſſemble his force at Camden.

In conſequence of this information, after finiſhing ſome important points of buſineſs at Charles-Town, I ſet out on the 10th, and arrived at Camden on the night between the 13th and 14th, and there found lord Rawdon with our whole force, except lieutenant colonel Turnbull's ſmall detachment, which fell back from Rocky Mount to major Ferguſon's poſts of the militia of Ninety-Six on Little River.

I had now my option to make, either to retire or attempt the enemy; for the poſition at Camden was a bad one to be attacked in, and by general Sumpter's advancing down the Wateree my ſupplies muſt have failed me in a few days.

I ſaw no difficulty in making good my retreat to Charles-Town with the troops that were able to march; but, in taking that reſolution, I muſt have not only left near 800 ſick and a great quantity of ſtores at this place, but I clearly ſaw the loſs of the whole province, except Charles-Town, and of all Georgia, except Savannah, as immediate conſequences beſides forfeiting all pretentions to future confidence from our friends in this part of America.

On the other hand, there was no doubt of the rebel army being well appointed, and of its number being upwards of 5000 men, excluſive of general Sumpter's detachment, and of a corps of Virginia militia of 12 or 1500 men, either actually joined or expected to join the main body every hour; and my own corps, which never was numerous, was now reduced, by ſickneſs and other caſualties, to about 1400 fighting men of regulars and provincials, with 4 or 500 militia and North-Carolina refugees.

However, the greateſt part of the troops that I had being perfectly good, and having left Charles-Town ſufficiently garriſoned and provided for a ſiege, and ſeeing little to looſe by a defeat, and much to gain by a victory, I reſolved to take the firſt good opportunity to attack the rebel army.

Accordingly, I took great pains to procure good information of their movements and poſition; and I learned that they had encamped, after marching from Hanging Rock, at colonel Rugeley's, about twelve miles from hence, on the afternoon of the 14th.

After conſulting ſome intelligent people, well acquainted with the ground, I determined to march at ten o'clock on the night of the 15th, and to attack at day-break, pointing my principal force againſt their continentals, who from good intelligence I knew to be badly poſted cloſe to colonel Rugeley's houſe. Late in the evening I received information that the Virginians had joined that day: however, that having been expected, I did not alter my plan, but marched at the hour appointed, leaving the defence of Camden to ſome provincials, militia, and convaleſcents, and a detachment of the 63d regiment, which, by being mounted on horſes which they had preſſed on the road, it was hoped would arrive in the courſe of the night.

I had proceeded nine miles, when about half an hour paſt two in the morning, my advanced guard fell in with the enemy. By the weight of the fire I was convinced they were in conſiderable force, and was ſoon aſſured by ſome deſerters and priſoners, that it was the whole rebel army on its march to attack us at Camden. I immediately halted and formed, and, the enemy doing the ſame, the firing ſoon ceaſed. Confiding in the diſciplined courage of his majeſty's troops, and well apprized by ſeveral intelligent inhabitants, that the ground on which both armies ſtood, being narrowed by ſwamps on the right and left, was extremely favourable for my numbers, I did not chuſe to hazard the great ſtake for which I was going to fight, to the uncertainty and confuſion to which an action in the dark is ſo particularly liable. But having taken meaſures that the enemy ſhould not have it in their power to avoid an engagement on that ground, I reſolved to defer the attack till day. At the dawn I made my laſt diſpoſition, and formed the troops in the following order: The diviſion of the right conſiſting of a ſmall corps of light infantry, the 23d and 33d regiments, under the command of lieutenant colonel Webſter; the diviſion of the left, conſiſting of the volunteers of Ireland, infantry of the legion, and part of lieutenant colonel Hamilton's North-Carolina regiment, under the command of lord Rawdon, with two 6 and two 3 pounders, which were commanded by lieutenant M'Leod. The 71ſt regiment, with two 6 pounders, was formed as a reſerve, one battalion in the rear of the diviſion of the right, the other of that of the left, and the cavalry of the legion in the rear, and the country being woody, cloſe to the 71ſt regiment, with orders to ſeize any opportunity that might offer to break the enemy's line, and to be ready to protect our own, in caſe any corps ſhould meet with a check.

The diſpoſition was juſt made when I perceived that the enemy, having likewiſe perſiſted in their reſolution to fight, were formed in two lines oppoſite and near to us; and obſerving a movement on their left, which I ſuppoſed to be with an intention to make ſome alteration in their order, I directed lieutenant colonel Webſter to begin the attack, which was done with great vigour, and in a few minutes the action was general along the whole front. It was at this time a dead calm, with a little hazineſs in the air, which, preventing the ſmoke from riſing, occaſioned ſo thick a darkneſs, that it was difficult to ſee the effect of a very heavy and well ſupported fire on both ſides. Our line continued to advance in good order, and with the cool intrepidity of experienced Britiſh ſoldiers, keeping up a conſtant fire, or making uſe of bayonets, as opportunities offered; and, after an obſtinate reſiſtance during three quarters of an hour, threw the enemy into total confuſion, and forced them to give way in all quarters. At this inſtant I ordered the cavalry to compleat the route, which was performed with their uſual promptitude and gallantry: and after doing great execution on the field of battle, they continued the purſuit to Hanging Rock, 22 miles from the place where the action happened, during which many of the enemy were ſlain, a number of priſoners, near 150 waggons, (in one of which was a braſs cannon, the carriage of which had been damaged in the ſkirmiſh of the night) a conſiderable quantity of military ſtores, and all the baggage and camp equipage of the rebel army fell into our hands.

The loſs of the enemy was very conſiderable; a number of colours, and ſeven pieces of braſs cannon, (being all their artillery that were in the action) with all their ammunition waggons, were taken; between eight and nine hundred were killed, among that number brigadier general Gregory, and about one thouſand priſoners, many of whom wounded; of which number were major general baron de Kalb, ſince dead, and brigadier general Rutherford.

I have the honour to incloſe a return of killed and wounded on our ſide. The loſs of ſo many brave men is much to be lamented; but the number is moderate in proportion to ſo great an advantage.

The behaviour of his majeſty's troops in general was beyond all praiſe; it did honour to themſelves and their country. I was particularly indebted to colonel lord Rawdon and lieutenant colonel Webſter, for the diſtinguiſhed courage and abilities with which they conducted their reſpective diviſions, and the capacity and vigour of lieutenant colonel Tarleton at the head of the cavalry, deſerve my higheſt commendation; lieutenant M'Cleod exerted himſelf greatly in the conduct of our artillery. My aid de camp, captain Roſs, and lieutenant Haldane of the engineers, who acted in that capacity, rendered me moſt eſſential ſervice: and the public officers major of brigade England, who acted as adjutant general, and the majors of brigade Manly and Doyle ſhewed the moſt active and zealous attention to their duty: governor Martin became again a military man, and behaved with the ſpirit of a young volunteer.

The fatigue of the troops rendered them incapable of further exertion on the day of the action; but as I ſaw the importance of deſtroying or diſperſing, if poſſible, the corps under general Sumpter, as it might prove a foundation for aſſembling the routed army, on the morning of the 17th I detached lieutenant colonel Tarleton, with the legion cavalry and infantry, and the corps of light infantry, making in all about 350 men, with orders to attack him wherever he could find him: and I ſent orders to lieut. col. Turnbull and major Ferguſon, at that time on Little River, to put

their corps in motion immediately, and on their ſide to purſue and endeavour to attack general Sumpter. Lieutenant colonel Tarleton executed this ſervice with his uſual activity and military addreſs. He procured good information of Sumpter's movements, and, by forced and concealed marches, came up with and ſurprized him in the middle of the day on the 18th, near the Catabo fords: he totally deſtroyed or diſperſed his detachment, conſiſting then of 700 men, killing 150 on the ſpot, and taking two pieces of braſs cannon and 300 priſoners, and 44 waggons. He likewiſe retook 100 of our men, who had fallen into their hands partly at the action at Hanging Rock, and partly in eſcorting ſome waggons from Congarees to Camden: and he releaſed 150 of our militia men, or friendly country people, who had been ſeized by the rebels. Captain Campbel, who commanded the light infantry, a very promiſing officer, was unfortunately killed in this affair. Our loſs otherwiſe was trifling This action was too brilliant to need any comment of mine, and will, I have no doubt, highly recommend lieutenant colonel Tarleton to his majeſty's favour. The rebel forces being at preſent diſperſed, the internal commotions and inſurrections in the province will now ſubſide. But I ſhall give direction to inflict exemplary puniſhment on ſome of the moſt guilty, in hopes to deter others, in future, from ſporting with allegiance and oaths, and with the lenity and generoſity of the Britiſh government.

On the morning of the 17th I diſpatched proper people to North-Carolina, with directions to our friends there to take arms and aſſemble immediately, and to ſeize the moſt violent people, and all military ſtores and magazines belonging to the rebels, and to intercept all ſtragglers from the routed army; and I have promiſed to march without loſs of time to their ſupport: ſome neceſſary ſupplies for the army are now on their way from Charles-Town, and I hope that their arrival will enable me to march in a few days.

My aid de camp, captain Roſs, will have the honor of delivering this diſpatch to your lordſhip, and will be able to give you the fulleſt account of the ſtate of the army and country. He is a very deſerving officer, and I take the liberty of recommending him to your lordſhip's favour and patronage.

I have the honour to be, &c. CORNWALLIS.

Field return of the troops under the command of lieutenant general earl Cornwallis, on the night of the 15th of Auguſt, 1780.

Royal artillery. 2 lieutenants, 2 ſerjeants, 15 rank and file.

Light companies. 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 1 enſign 1 adjutant, 11 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 129 rank and file.

23d regiment. 3 captains, 6 lieutenants, 1 adjutant 13 ſerjeants, 8 drummers, 261 rank and file.

33d regiment. 1 lieutenant colonel, 5 captains, 4 lieutenants, 2 enſigns, 1 adjutant, 1 ſurgeon, 1 mate, 13 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 269 rank and file.

1ſt battalion 71ſt regiment. 2 captains, 14 lieutenants, 1 enſign, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaſter, 1 mate, 14 ſerjeants, 6 drummers, 114 rank and file.

2d battalion ditto. 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 3 enſigns, 9 ſerjeants, 94 rank and file.

Volunteers of Ireland. 1 colonel, 4 captains, 4 lieutenants, 6 enſigns, 1 mate, 23 ſerjeants, 11 drummers, 253 rank and file.

Britiſh legion of cavalry. 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 2 captains, 3 lieutenants, 2 cornets, 1 adjutant, 1 ſurgeon, 12 ſerjeants, 2 drummers, 157 rank and file.

Britiſh legion of infantry. 4 captains, 4 lieutenants, 9 ſerjeants, 3 drummers, 106 rank and file.

Royal North-Carolina regiment. 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 5 captains, 6 lieutenants, 4 enſigns, 1 adjutant, 1 quartermaſter, 1 ſurgeon, 16 ſerjeants, 8 drummers, 223 rank and file.

Pioneers. 2 lieutenants, 3 ſerjeants, 23 rank and file.

Volunteer militia. 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 major, 3 captains, 5 lieutenants, 4 enſigns, 8 ſerjeants, 300 rank and file.

Total. 1 colonel, 4 lieutenant colonels, 3 majors, 31 captains, 46 lieutenants, 23 enſigns, 6 adjutants, 2 quartermaſters, 3 ſurgeons, 3 mates, 133 ſerjeants, 40 drummers, 1944 rank and file.

ſigned RD. ENGLAND,
acting deputy adjutant general.

Return of the killed, wounded, and miſſing, of the troops under the command of lieutenant general earl Cornwallis, in the battle fought near Cambden, South-Carolina, on the 16th of Auguſt, 1780.

Royal artillery. 1 lieutenant, 2 rank and file wounded.

Light infantry. 1 ſerjeant, 6 rank and file killed; 1 enſign, 5 rank and file wounded.

23d Regiment. 6 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 17 rank and file wounded.

33d Regiment. 1 captain, 17 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 enſign, 4 ſerjeants, 72 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file miſſing.

1ſt battalion 71ſt. 1 lieutenant, 4 rank and file killed; 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 ſerjeant, 22 rank and file wounded.

2d battalion ditto. 1 ſerjeant, 4 rank and file killed; 1 ſerjeant, 8 rank and file wounded.

Volunteers of Ireland. 17 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 2 enſigns, 2 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 64 rank and file wounded.

Legion of cavalry. 4 rank and file killed; 1 ſerjeant, 3 rank and file wounded; 2 rank and file miſſing

Legion of infantry. 1 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 ſerjeant, 10 rank and file wounded; 2 ſerjeants, 3 rank and file miſſing.

Royal North-Carolina regiment. 3 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant colonel, 1 lieutenant, 1 enſign, 3 ſerjeants, 8 rank and file wounded.

Pioneers. 2 rank and file killed; 1 lieutenant wounded.

Volunteer militia. 2 rank and file wounded; 3 rank and file miſſing.

Total. 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 ſerjeants, 64 rank and file killed; 2 lieutenant colonels, 3 captains, 8 lieutenants, 5 enſigns, 13 ſerjeants, 1 drummer, 213 rank and file wounded; 2 ſerjeants, 9 rank and file miſſing.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Doctor Shippen's Vindication continued.

THE many and direct proofs I have already laid before the public, of the aſſiduity and fidelity with which I have diſcharged the duties of my office, ought to overwhelm my accuſers with ſhame and confuſion.

I now add a number of certificates from the moſt reſpectable perſons in the medical line, as concurrent and unimpeachable teſtimonies of the untruth and injuſtice with which I have been accuſed: It reſts with the public to execute juſtice upon thoſe, who under the ſpecious pretext of public good are really ſubverting the firſt principles of it, by rendering the character of every honeſt man unſafe from the baſeſt and blackeſt calumnies.

I HAVE ſupplied the place of a ſenior ſurgeon, in the middle diſtrict, ſince the firſt of Auguſt, and during that time I have never known the ſick or wounded ſerved with bad or adulterated wine, neither has there been any omiſſion in the quantity of ſtores, &c. ordered by me; the ſick and wounded have had as much attention paid them, and their circumſtances made as happy, by the director general, as the preſent times would admit.

Lititz, April 14, 1778. FRANCIS ALISON, junr. ſenior ſurgeon, G. H.

Yellow-Springs, June 13, 1779.

Dear SIR,

WE, the under-written, having occaſionally met together at this poſt, were not leſs alarmed than incenſed when we were told that doctors Ruſh and Morgan ſhould ſtill purſue you with unrelenting ſpirit of revenge and defamation. Our information is: That, from the complaint of thoſe gentlemen to Congreſs, you are arraigned of neglect of duty and infidelity in your office as director general. We make no doubt, Sir, but that the whole body of your ſeniors, through the continent, (whom you well know to be the eyes of inſpection and arms of execution within the hoſpital department) will exhibit virtue, honor, and truth enough to ſupport you on this occaſion, with their honeſt and united teſtimonials, againſt every effort of vindictive ſpleen and calumny; originating, not from PUBLIC but PARTIAL views; not to COMFORT but to CONFOUND our preſent happy arrangement of hoſpital government; which, we muſt acknowledge, is principally derived from the modern, combined endeavours of you and your ſubaltern officers, to promote the hoſpital intereſt: We further aſſert it as our opinion, (and the opinion, we believe, is pretty general,) that ſince the date of doctor Ruſh's ſupercceſſion and exit from amongſt us, our hoſpital's improved, and the hoſpital government was uniform. Doctor Morgan's reign exiſted before our time; but the unanimous teſtimony of many officers, who have acted under him and you, is conſonant in aſſerting—That his diſmiſſion proved another lucky ERA of change in the hoſpital department.

We, however, on our parts, unſought and unſolicited by you, or any man, uninfluenced by any views of partial or partizaning influence, do hereby avow and declare to the world: That from the date of our reſpective commiſſions, on the hoſpital ſtaff, through all the poſts and hoſpitals in which we reſpectively exercited command, we never had cauſe to complain of you, as director, either in the purveying or preſcriptive lines; and that we think the charges, at preſent exhibited againſt you, of neglect of duty and infidelity in office, are as malicious as they are falſe and unfounded.

We remain, dear Sir,
Your obedient humble ſervants,
BODO OTTO, ſenior phy. and ſurg.
JAMES FALLON, ſenior phy. and ſurg.

IN juſtice to Dr. Shippen's character, I do certify, that it is my opinion, the ſick ſoldiers at Bethlehem did not ſuffer from the director's want of care, attention, or humanity: that he always directed they ſhould have every thing that was comfortable, and they were always well ſupplied with every neceſſary the country could afford: nor do I know any thing culpable in Dr. Shippen's conduct; on the contrary, from my particular and perſonal acquaintance with the Doctor, I have very great reaſon to believe him poſſeſſed of the ſtricteſt honeſty and integrity: as witneſs my hand at Bethlehem, this 10th day of March, 1780.

NICHOLAS GARRISON, ſenior ſurgeon.

I DO hereby certify, that during the ſpace of two years, in which I have acted as a ſenior ſurgeon in the hoſpital department, under the direction of Dr. William Shippen, no inſtances of the truth of any charges, lately exhibited by doctor Morgan againſt the director general, have come to my knowledge: On the contrary, as far as I have had opportunities of judging, the duties of director general, as they related to the hoſpitals, have been ably and faithfully fulfilled; the ſick being as amply provided with all kinds of ſtores as the times would admit, and every neceſſary attention paid to them to render them as comfortable as poſſible.

In the execution of his office, the director, without deſcending from the dignity of his ſtation, has ever uſed the power committed to him with that moderation which has merited the eſteem of his officers, among whom harmony has prevailed; and in every reſpect, within my knowledge, has appeared humane, vigilant, and ſolicitous for the comfortable accommodation of the ſick. WILLIAM SMITH, ſenior ſurgeon.

Philadelphia, July 3d, 1779.

Manheim, April 15, 1778.

THIS is to certify, That I never knew any wine or other ſtores adulterated in the hoſpital department ſince I had the honor to be in it, which has been ever ſince the 18th of September, 1776, to the preſent date, and that doctor Shippen's orders to me has ever been, to let the ſick have every thing I judged neceſſary, which I have ever endeavoured to ſee done; and ever ordered me to make juſt returns, which has always been done.

DAVID COWELL, ſenior ſurgeon.

I DO hereby certify, That I have acted as ſurgeon's mate in ſundry hoſpitals; that I have ſeen doctor Shippen at them all, enquiring about their condition, and giving directions concerning them; that they have been well ſupplied with all neceſſaries the country afforded, as well as ſugar, molaſſes, wine, and other hoſpital ſtores; that I came to act in Reading in January 1778, and continued till the hoſpital was broken up; that while I was there the ſick did not ſuffer for want of care in the ſurgeons or a proper ſupply of hoſpital ſtores.

JOHN OTTO.

I DO certify, That I attended at the hoſpital in Bethlehem as ſenior ſurgeon three months and upwards, commencing the 22d of September laſt, during all which time we were plentifully ſupplied with ſtores of all kinds, ſufficient for the ſick and wounded, nor had I any reaſon to ſuſpect any of our wine to be adulterated, except one caſk of port, which we all ſuſpected the waggoner had drank freely of (and ſupplyed the deficiency with water) on the road from the eaſtward, which I am perſwaded the D. G. knew nothing of as he was not at that time there, nor had he as I believe ever ſeen it.

Except about ten days, I was the only ſenior ſurgeon there, and drew the orders for wine on the commiſſary, which was, to my certain knowledge, always punctually and fully complyed with. During the three months we had, to the beſt of my knowledge, between eight and nine hundred men admitted at ſundry times, but cannot remember any return to exceed 388 ſtated patients, out of the whole number: in the above time, died 34. We were two or three times much crouded for ſome days, occaſioned by large parties coming from camp; but always on complaint being made we obtained relief. From the moving ſtate of the hoſpital in the beginning, it was almoſt impoſſible to make out ſuch exact returns of the ſick and wounded as we could have wiſhed; but the director general always inſiſted on our punctuality, which, after the firſt two or three weeks we were able to comply with: I can alſo certify, with truth, that ever ſince I have been in the ſervice, (and that is now eighteen months,) the director general always deſired me to have every thing provided for the ſick and wounded, that money could procure, to make them comfortable.

MOSES SCOTT, ſenior ſurgeon.

Ephrata, April 10, 1778.

N. B. Upon computation, allowing four feet for each patient, we concluded the houſe at Bethlehem would contain 360 without crouding.

M. S.

Philadelphia, December 16, 1780.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be Sold by Public Vendue, on Friday, the Twenty-ninth inſtant, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the late Dwelling Houſe of Joſeph Bulkely, the corner of Fifth and Market ſtreets, all the HOUSHOLD GOODS of ſaid Joſeph Bulkley: Conſiſting of Feather Beds and Bedding, Tables, Chairs, Looking-Glaſſes, &c. &c. Taken in Execution as the property of ſaid Joſeph Bulkley, at the ſuit of William Davey. WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

Juſt Imported and to be Sold, on the loweſt Terms, By

By Wooddrop and Joſeph Sims,

At their STORE in Water-ſtreet, midway between Spruce and Pine-ſtreets,

Scarlet Broadcloths, green, buff and white Caſſimers, Wiltons, ſilk and mohair Buttons and Twiſt, a quantity of French ſewing Threads, Callicoes, Brittannias, Gauzes, a box of aſſorted Cutlery, excellent Bohea Tea in cheſts and half cheſts, &c. &c. A few dozen of elegant CHINA BOWLS, &c. &c.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the firſt day of March next,

A SMALL PLANTATION, on the weſt ſide of Paſſyunk road, about one mile and three quarters from the city, adjoining to the plantation belonging to Iſrael Pemberton, deceaſed, now in the poſſeſſion of Conrad Sheller. There is thereon, a good Houſe and Kitchen, a Well of good Water, and Stables. For Terms enquire of JACOB DUCHE, in Front ſtreet, next to the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet.

JAMES NEWPORT,

At his Diſtillery Store,

In Third ſtreet, between Market and Arch ſtreets, Has for SALE, of excellent Quality.

Brandy,	Anniſeed Water,
Geneva,	Clove ditto,
Weſt-India Rum,	Orange ditto,
Philadelphia ditto,	Mint Cordial,

And Spirits of Wine,

Proper for raiſing low proof Liquors, or for Medicinal Purpoſes

N. B. He ſells the above at a ſmall profit, and gives good encouragement to thoſe who buy of him to ſell again.

The Front Part of a Houſe,

GENTEELY FURNISHED,

TO BE LETT:

Alſo, A STABLE behind it;

In Front ſtreet, a few doors above the Coffee-houſe. Enquire of the Printers.

To be Sold, by E. Pirkeſon,

At the ſign of the Three tuns, in Third-ſtreet, between South and Shippen-ſtreets,

Beſt Spaniſh Segars,

Made by FRANCIS SMITH, from Italy. Dec. 6.

Philadelphia, Dec. 19.

Extract of a letter from Europe, dated June 2d, 1780.

"LORD George Germaine, in the debate in the Houſe of Commons, on the 6th of May, declared, that "he flattered himſelf the completion of the chief wiſh of his heart, peace with America, on what he thought good and honourable terms for Great-Britain, was not far off; he verily believed, and his belief was not meerly ſpeculative, but founded on recent information, that the moment of conciliation was near. His lordſhip deſcribed the miſery which the Americans felt at this time, and ſtated, that the greater majority of the people there were ready and deſirous to return to their allegiance, but that they were prevented by the tyranny of thoſe who had got the power of government into their hands. He did not believe the Congreſs would ever treat for peace: but from the condition of affairs in America, from the depreciation of their paper currency, from the poverty and diſtreſs of the country, from the great debt it groaned under, from the great diſſatisfaction which all ranks of people expreſſed at the alliance with France, from the little benefit America had derived from that alliance; from all theſe conſiderations he did believe that the people of America, the aſſemblies of America, would ſoon come to terms"

"There may be ſome ambiguity in the phraſe "good and honourable terms for Great-Britain," but there can be no reaſonable doubt that his lordſhip meant either to return to their allegiance to Great-Britain, or at leaſt to make a peace with her, ſeparate from France.

"Whether the Americans ever will agree to ſuch terms, or not, being a queſtion concerning a future event, cannot be decided by witneſſes, nor in any other way, but by probable arguments. There is one argument which his lordſhip does not appear to have conſidered; it is of ſome weight; it is this; that in order to return to their allegiance to the king of England, or make a peace with him ſeparate from France, they muſt involve themſelves in a certain war with France and Spain at leaſt, and indeed, according to preſent appearances, with Ruſſian, Sweden, Denmark, Holland and Portugal: for every one of theſe powers appears to be as decided againſt the claims, pretenſions and uſurpations of Great Britain upon the ſeas, as France and Spain are. There is not an American merchant, yoeman, tradeſman or ſeaman, but knows this, or will know it very ſoon. Americans muſt therefore be deſtitute of that common ſhare of reaſon which God has given to men, to exchange the friendſhip of all the nations of the world, for their enmity, meerly for the ſake of returning to a connection with Great-Britain, which could not protect them, and which they have the beſt reaſons to dread as the greateſt evil which could befal them, from the unheard of tyrannies and cruelties they have already experienced from her. His lordſhip is deſired to conſider this, and to aſk himſelf, if he was an American, whether he would wiſh to run under the broken fragments of an empire that is daſhed in pieces like a china vaſe, and commence a freſh war againſt a combination of all the nations of the world, who now diſcover a degree of eſteem and regard for America.

"If the Americans are as miſerable as his lordſhip repreſents them, will they not be likely to increaſe that miſery tenfold, and make it perpetual, by eſpouſing the cauſe of a ruined empire and going to war with half a dozen that are not ruined.

"If we believe the teſtimonies of witneſſes who come from all parts of America, we ſhall be convinced that his lordſhip deceives himſelf. Every man from that country, who knows the principles and opinions of the people, declares, that they are with an unanimity that is unexampled in any other revolution; firmly determined to maintain their ſovereignty and their alliances; and that there is nobody there who utters a wiſh of returning to the government of Great Britain or even of making a ſeparate peace.

"But if his lordſhip was a candid enquirer after truth, and had a mind ſufficiently enlightned to diſcover the means that are in the power of all men, of obtaining it, he might have ſeen his error. There are certain marks by which the opinions, principles, inclinations and wiſhes of a people may be diſcovered with infallible certainty, without recurring to witneſſes or to far fetched arguments. The preſs, the towns, the juries, and the aſſemblies are four ſources from whence an unerring demonſtration of the true ſentiments of the people of America may be drawn.

"There is not in any nation of the world ſo unlimited a freedom of the preſs as is now eſtabliſhed in every ſtate of America, both by law and practice. Every man in Europe who reads their news-papers muſt ſee it. There is nothing that the people diſlike that they don't attack. They attack officers of every rank in the militia and in the army; they attack judges, governors and magiſtrates of every denomination; they attack aſſemblies and councils, members of Congreſs and Congreſs itſelf, whenever they diſlike their conduct. But I appeal to every news-paper upon the continent, whether one paragraph, one wiſh or hint of returning to the government of Great-Britain, or of making a ſeparate peace, has ever appeared.

"The towns in many parts of America are ſmall diſtricts of territory, on an average perhaps ſix miles ſquare. By the ancient laws of the country, which are ſtill in force, any ſeven inhabitants of one of theſe towns have a right to demand of the magiſtrates a public aſſembly of all. There are neceſſarily ſeveral of theſe town meetings every year, and generally a great number of them. In theſe aſſemblies every man, high and low, every yeoman, tradeſman, and every day labourer, as well as every gentleman, and public magiſtrate, has a right to vote and to ſpeak his ſentiments upon public affairs, to propoſe meaſures, to inſtruct their repreſentatives in the legiſlature, &c. This right was conſtantly and frequently uſed under their former government, and is now much more frequently uſed under the new. The world has ſeen ſome hundreds of ſets of inſtructions to repreſentatives under the former government, wherein they enjoined an open oppoſition to judges, governors, acts of Parliament, King, Lords and Commons of Great-Britain. What is there now to prevent from oppoſing Congreſs? nothing—Has a ſingle vote of any one of theſe towns been read, or one ſpeech heard, propoſing or uttering a wiſh to return to the government of Great-Britain? not one. Is not this a demonſtration of the ſentiments of the people!

"Juries in America were formerly another organ by which the ſentiments of the people were conveyed to the public: both grand juries and pettit juries have expreſſed themſelves in language ſufficiently bold and free againſt acts of Parliament and the conduct of Great Britain. But has any ever uttered a word againſt Congreſs or the aſſemblies, or the judges under their new government? or a wiſh to return to the obedience of England? not one.

"But it is ſaid the paper money embarraſſes Congreſs. What then? does this tend to make them diſſolve their union, to violate their alliances? would the paper money embarraſs Congreſs leſs if they had a war to maintain againſt France and Spain than it does now? would not the embarraſſment be much greater? does the paper money prevent the increaſe and the population of the ſtates? no—does the war prevent it? no—both the population and the property of the ſtates have increaſed every year ſince this war began, and all the efforts of Great-Britain cannot prevent it. On the contrary, has the wealth and population of Great-Britain increaſed? has her commerce increaſed? has the political weight of the nation in the ſcales of Europe increaſed? - Let a melancholy Briton tell.

"His lordſhip talks about the miſery of the people in America. Let him look at home, and then ſay, where is miſery! when the hideous proſpect of an internal civil war is added to a war with all the world. The truth is, that agriculture and manufactures, not of luxuries, but of neceſſaries, have been ſo much increaſed by this war, that it is much to be doubted whether they ever fed or cloathed themſelves more eaſily or more comfortably. But beſides this, the immenſe depredations they have made upon the Britiſh trade, have introduced vaſt quantities of Britiſh merchandize of every ſort, and in ſpite of all the exertions of the Britiſh fleet their trade is opening and extending with various countries every year, and Britain herſelf is forced to aid it, and will be more and more, a recent proof of which is the permiſſion to import American tobacco into the kingdom from any part of the world in neutral bottoms.

"The great debt is alſo mentioned. Do they pay an intereſt for this debt? Is every neceſſary and convenience of life taxed to perpetuity to pay this intereſt? Is the whole equal in proportion to their abilities to the debt of England? Would the debt be rendered leſs by joining Great-Britain againſt France and Spain? Would the war againſt France and Spain be ſhorter, leſs bloody, or leſs expenſive, than the war againſt England? By returning to England would not their debt be ten times more burdenſome? This debt is as nothing to America, once give her peace. Let the Americans trade freely with one another and with all other nations and this debt would be but a feather. Let them come under Great-Britain again, and have the communication between one colony and another obſtructed, as heretofore, and their trade confined to Great-Britain, as heretofore, and this debt would be an heavier millſtone about their necks than that of England is about theirs.

"A general repugnance to the alliance with France is mentioned. A greater miſtake was never made; on the contrary, every ſtep of Congreſs, every proceeding of every aſſembly upon the continent, every prayer that is made in the pulpet, and every ſpeculation in the news-papers, demonſtrate the high ſenſe they have of the importance of this alliance. It is ſaid that this alliance has been of little utility. Has it not employed the Britiſh army? Has it not cut out work enough for the Britiſh navy? Has it not waſted for England her annual twenty millions! Has it not prevented thoſe from being employed againſt America? Has it not given ſcope to American privateers? Has it not protected American trade? Has it not hurt that of Great-Britain? Has it not engaged Ruſſia, Holland, Sweden, Denmark and Portugal, at leaſt to a neutrallity? At leaſt has it not contributed much to theſe vaſt advantages to America? Has it not taken away from Great-Britain the dominion of the ſea, ſo far as to allow liberty of navigation to others? It is true, the alliance might have been of more utility to all the allies, with the ſame expence, if France and Spain had ſooner adopted the policy of ſending more of their forces to America. But they are now ſo well convinced of it, that unleſs miracles are wrought to prevent it, America and England too will ſoon ſee more of the effects of this alliance. Let Britain tremble at the conſequences of her own folly and her own crimes.

"His Lordſhip ſays that the people would return to their allegiance if they were not reſtrained by the tyranny of thoſe who have got the powers of government: theſe are the Aſſemblies, Senates, Governors, and Congreſs. Now what power have any of theſe but what the people pleaſe to allow them? By what engines is this tyranny exerciſed? Is it by the militia? In order to conſider this let us conſider the conſtitution of the militia. The militia is in fact the whole people, for by the laws of every ſtate, every man from ſixteen to fifty or ſixty years of age belongs to the militia, is obliged to be armed, to train and to march upon occaſion or find a ſubſtitute. The officers are choſen by the men, except the general officers, who are appointed by the aſſemblies. It is this very militia that forms the body of voters who annually chooſe the members of aſſembly and the ſenaters and, in ſome ſtates, the governors. Is it poſſible that theſe men ſhould tyranniſe over men upon whom they are ſo entirely dependant? As well might it be reproached to his Lordſhip and his collegues in adminiſtration that they tyranniſed over their royal maſter who can diſplace them at his pleaſure. The aſſemblies thus annually choſen by the people or militia, annually chooſe their delegates in Congreſs, and have power to recall them at pleaſure. Will the militia obey either aſſemblies or Congreſs in the execution of tyrannical orders, or any orders that are not generally agreeable to them? The thing ſpeaks for itſelf. Is it the continental army then, that is the inſtrument of their own ſervitude and that of their country: every officer holds his commiſſion at the pleaſure of Congreſs. But his Lordſhip and his colleagues often repreſent the continental army as ſo ſmall and feeble as to be unable to make head againſt the Britiſh troops, and it is true that they are conſtantly employed in that ſervice, and it is true that they are nothing in compariſon of the militia; what would become of them then, if the militia, or any conſiderable number of them were to join the Britiſh troops. There has never been any part of the continental army in more than three or four of the thirteen ſtates at a time, watching the motions of the Britiſh army, and confining them to the protection of their men of war. What has there been then in the remaining nine or ten ſtates for an inſtrument of tyranny? This is too ridiculous to need many words.

"His Lordſhip concludes with a diſtinction, if poſſible leſs grounded than his aſſertions. He ſays that Congreſs will never treat; but that the people and the aſſemblies will. Where does his Lordſhip find the ground of his difference between the Congreſs and the aſſemblies? Are not the members of Congreſs made of the ſame clay? Are they not themſelves members of the aſſemblies? Are they not the creatures of the aſſemblies? Are they not annually created? Are they not dependant every moment upon the aſſemblies for their exiſtence? Have not the aſſemblies a right to recall them when they pleaſe and appoint others, by law and the conſtitution? Have not the aſſemblies a right to inſtruct them how to act? If they do not obey theſe inſtructions, cannot the aſſemblies diſplace them and appoint others, who will be more obedient? If the aſſemblies deſired a reconciliation with England could not they appoint a Congreſs who deſired it too? If the people deſired it, could not they appoint aſſemblies who would ſoon make a Congreſs ſuitable for their purpoſe? But I have been too long.

"His Lordſhip betrays ſuch miſinformation of facts; ſuch an inattention to thoſe obvious marks of the feeling of a people as an infallible indication of their deſigns; and ſuch a want of knowledge of the laws and conſtitution of the United States, as excite aſtoniſhment in an impartial examiner, and a real commiſſeration for the unhappy nation who are devoted to deſtruction from his errors and deluſions."

Lately died, deſervedly regreted, at Alexandria, Virginia, Colonel JOHN WHITE, late of the ſtate of Georgia; a celebrated partizan in the ſervice of the United States; a gentleman in whom were happily united the brave ſoldier, a ſteady patriot, inflexible friend, ſocial companion, and benevolent honeſt man.

The trial of the honorable Francis Hopkinſon, eſq; judge of the admiralty, is poſtponed till Thurſday next, 10 o'clock.

From Rivington's Royal Gazette.

"Doctor Ruſh's letter to doctor Shippen, in which he treats the rebel ſenate with great freedom, will poſitively be in our next."

§*§ An Extra Paper will be publiſhed this evening, containing the following Bills, now depending before the honorable the Houſe of Aſſembly, viz. "An act to complete the quota of the fœderal army aſſigned to this ſtate, and to provide for the defence of the frontiers."---"An act to permit the exportation of flour of wheat from this ſtate, by ſea, for a limited time."---"Bill for an impoſt on goods, wares, and merchandize imported."---Publiſhed for conſideration.

*** The Committee appointed to carry into execution the reſolutions agreed on by the inhabitants of the city and liberties of Philadelphia, at the State-houſe, are requeſted to meet this day, at 12 o'clock, at the Coffee houſe, on buſineſs of importance.

¶ Doctor Morgan's letter to doctor Shippen, containing new charges againſt him, &c. ſhall have a place in our next.

TO BE SOLD,

By Public Vendue, on the Premiſes,

On the 22d inſtant, December, about

Thirty-two Acres of Woodland,

divided into ſix Lotts, ſituate in the townſhip of Briſtol, joining the lands of Doctor Benewell, Joſeph Fox, Thomas Nedrow and the Old York Road; late the eſtate of JOHN LUKENS, innholder, deceaſed. The Conditions of ſale will be made known at the time and place aforeſaid, by

THOMAS NEDROW, and DANIEL LUKENS, } Executors.

The ſale to begin preciſely at one o'clock, if fair, if not, the next fair day.

ALLUM SALT,

TO BE SOLD,

By Lacaze and Mallet,

In Water ſtreet, above Arch-ſtreet:

Alſo, Madeira and Sherry Wines,

By the pipe and quarter caſk,

Weſt-India Rum and ſome coarſe Woollens.

TO BE SOLD,

In Alexandria, by the Executors of JOHN WEST, junior, late of Fairfax county, Virginia, on the third day of January 1781, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day, FOUR very healthy and able-bodied

Negroe Men:

Two of them ſhip carpenters, able to perform any work in that branch of buſineſs; one a good Blackſmith, capable of doing any country work; and the other an Houſe joiner and Carpenter by trade.

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from Europe and the West-Indies,

And TO BE SOLD, By

Nelſon and Fox,

At their STORE, in Water-ſtreet, a few doors above Walnut-ſtreet,

WEST-INDIA Rum in Hogſheads,
Muſcovado Sugar in Hogſheads and Barrels,
Teneriff and Liſbon Wine in Pipes,
Beſt Congo, Souchong and Bohea Tea in Cheſts,
Coffee in Barrels,
Molaſſes in Hogſheads,
Superfine Havanna Sugars in Cheſts, &c. &c.
They have alſo a Quantity of excellent Bottled Port Wine in Boxes of two and a half dozen each, and in Caſks of ten dozen each, a few Hogſheads and Tierces of Country Rum, a Quantity of the beſt Maryland Tobacco.

Juſt Imported, and to be Sold, By

Peter and Jacob Kuhn,

The north ſide of Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets,

Bohea Tea,
Pepper,
Ruſſia Sheetings,
Oznabrigs,
Bed-Ticks
Brittannias, &c. &c.

Juſt Imported and To be Sold,

By Andrew Tybout,

In Cheſnut ſtreet, at the corner of Strawberry-alley,

White, Buff, Scarlet and Blue Broadcloths, Shalloons ſuitable, Rattinetts, Callimancoes, Camblets, Blankets, Iriſh Linens, Checks, Dimities, Sewing Thread, Crude Tartar, Copperas and Lodwood.

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from France, and to be ſold for good bills on Europe or caſh, by

JACOB MORRIS,

On the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet a few doors below Walnut ſtreet,

A few trunks of Chintzes and Callicoes, ſuitable to the ſeaſon,
A few bales coarſe Linen of good quality,
Mens Silk and mens and womens Cotton Hoſe,
Excellent Bohea Tea, &c. &c. &c.

TENCH COXE,

Has for Sale, at his ſtore in Walnut-ſtreet, the third door eaſt of Second-ſtreet,

COARSE Cloths, Linens, ſilk and cotton Hoſe, Lawns, Cambricks, Muſlins, pink and ſky-blue Gauze, Calicoes, ſilk and linen Handkerchiefs, Bindings, Threads, Dimities, Nankeens, Ginghams, Salempores, Havannah Snuff, Dutch Stoves, genuine old Madeira Wine of the moſt excellent quality, ſherry Wine, bottled Porter, Engliſh Cheeſe: Alſo, a Hand Organ of four barrels. Dec. 2d, 1780.

Juſt Imported, and to be Sold, by

Bunner, Murray and Company,

On Meaſe's wharff, below the Bridge,

RUSSIA Sheetings, Ravens Duck, Dutch Dowlaſs, Loaf Sugar, Rum, Table Knives and Forks, Barlow Penknives, Piſtol-capt dit. Buck-capt dit. Sciſſers, Awl-blades, Common and White-chapple Needles, &c.
ALSO, To be Sold, A Quantity of Red Oak Staves and Knockdowns, Cedar and pine Boards, Plank and Scantling.

TO BE SOLD, BY

John Sparhawk,

In Second-ſtreet, five doors below the Friend's Meeting,

TANNER's Oil, a variety of Mens Engliſh Shoes, of the neateſt make and beſt leather, very ſuitable for this ſeaſon.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, viz.
Saltpetre, Camphor, Opium, Haerlem Oil, Keyſer's Pills, Jeſuit's Drops, Daffy's Elixir, Britiſh Oil, &c.

A general Aſſortment of Books, &c.
Among which are,

Large and ſmall Bibles, French and Engliſh Dictionaries, Cook's New Voyage towards the South-pole and round the World, in the years 1772, 73, 74, and 75, Biographical Dictionary, 11 vols, Jeffery's Natural Hiſtory of Florida, Goodfry's Poems: The beſt Writing Paper of all ſizes, Wax and Waters, A great variety of Paper Hangings, Quadrants, Surveying Inſtruments, Gunter's Scales, Money Scales, Backgammon Tables, Mens and womens Gloves, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, Nov. 28, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

A neat two ſtory brick Houſe,

And Lot of Ground,

Twenty-ſix feet front and eighty feet deep, ſituate in Third ſtreet, near South-ſtreet.
For Terms apply to ASHTON HUMPHREYS, Eſquire, in Front-ſtreet, the corner of Black-horſe-alley.

Juſt Imported, and To be Sold, By

Shirtliff and Shoemaker,

At their STORE in Water-ſtreet, oppoſite Hamilton's Wharff,

Ruſſia Sheetings, Oznabrigs, Muſcovado Sugars, Cocoa, and Gin in Caſes, &c.
BY WHOLESALE.

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from Europe and the Weſt Indies, and

TO BE SOLD, BY

Budden, Lawrence & Co.

At their STORE in Front ſtreet, a few doors above Market-ſtreet,

For Caſh or Bills of Exchange on Europe or the Weſt Indies,
The following ARTICLES, viz.

FINE and coarſe Cloths,
Several bales of Blankets,
Broad and narrow white Swanſkins,
White and blue Halfthicks,
Mens, womens and childrens worſted Hoſe,
Ditto, ditto cotton and thread Hoſe,
A few pieces of fine Holland black Lace,
A large quantity of brown and white coarſe Threads,
Mens and womens white kid Gloves,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Fine Threads and ſewing Silks,
A variety of Hard Ware,
And a number of fine Wire Sieves for meal.

Juſt Imported from France and Holland,

AND TO BE SOLD, BY

Gerard William Beekman,

In Second-ſtreet, between Spruce and Walnut-ſtreets, oppoſite the old governor's houſe,

A ſmall Aſſortment of Dry Goods,
Excellent Green and Bohea Tea, Alſo,
A compleat Aſſortment of China, table and tea-table Setts,
Likewiſe, Common blue and white Cups and Saucers.

A Quantity of BRANDY,
Dry HIDES,
White and brown Spaniſh SUGARS in Cheſts,
MOLASSES in Kegs,
RUM,
A few Pipes, Half-pipes and Quarter-caſks of MADEIRA WINE,

TO BE SOLD, By

ROBERT MORRIS.

TO BE SOLD, BY

HUGH METIER,

At his STORE in Second-ſtreet, three doors above Arch-ſtreet,

BEST coarſe allum ſalt, a ſmall quantity of fine white ſalt, a few dozen beſt Engliſh playing cards, a large quantity of this country playing cards, coarſe and fine white linens, coattings, red and blue baizes, white ſerges, mens and womens worſted and yarn hoſe, yarn mitts, mens cloaths ready made, ſecond-hand cloaths of all kinds. Dec. 2d, 1780.

MADE AND SOLD,
Wholeſale and Retail,

JOHN BATES,

Near Church-alley, in Third-ſtreet,

FRYING-PANS of all ſizes, Dripping-pans, &c. Tin Ware of all ſorts: Alſo, to be ſold, Stoves, Stove-pipes, &c.
N. B. The higheſt price will be given for old frying pan Handles. Nov. 30, 1780.

WHEREAS the honourable the Congreſs of the United States, have directed Major General Greene, late Quarter Maſter General, to lay a ſtate of the Debts of his department before the Treaſury Board; and have, by their act of the 26th of Auguſt laſt, RESOLVED, That all and ſingular the Creditors of the United States, for Supplies furniſhed the Army, or the Tranſportation thereof, ſhall be intitled to receive the juſt value of the ſums due to them reſpectively, &c. and directed that the Accounts ſhall be liquidated agreeable to the Value of Continental Bills of Credit compared with Specie at the time the Debts became due.

In order to comply with the ſaid Requiſitions and Reſolves, and to bring all Accounts under my direction to a juſt and equitable Settlement: I do earneſtly requeſt all Perſons who have any Accounts or Demands againſt the Department in my Diſtrict, unſettled, to bring them in immediately, that they may be liquidated, and Certificates given in Specie, agreeable to the ſpirit and intention of ſaid Reſolve.

Thoſe who have received Certificates, and chooſe to have them liquidated in Specie, will pleaſe to apply as ſoon as poſſible.

Attendance will be given at my Office, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, to the Firſt of January next, before which time it is expected every Account will be preſented and ſettled. JOHN MITCHELL, late D. Q. M. G.
Philadelphia, December 9, 1780.

The Field Officers and Captains,

belonging to the Pennſylvania Line, abſent upon furlough, or otherwiſe, are hereby required to join their reſpective regiments, in the vicinity of Morriſtown, ſtate of New Jerſey, on or before the 25th of December, enſuing; (except thoſe of the 8th) to the end, that the Arrangement of the Infantry may be compleated, agreeable to an Act of Congreſs, paſſed the 21ſt ultimo.

Thoſe Officers who do not comply with this order, or neglect ſending their determination in writing, to the Commanding Officer of the Diviſion, in camp, whether they will continue in the ſervice or retire from it, on or before the day aforeſaid, will be precluded the right of Priority which they would otherwiſe be entitled to.

ANTHONY WAYNE, B. G.
Commanding the Pennſylvania Line.
Totowa Camp, 25th Nov. 1780.

TO BE SOLD,
By Public Vendue,

On Wedneſday, the 27th of December inſtant, at the Continental yard in this City:

A number of Public HORSES,

For caſh only, the ſale to begin at Ten o'clock.
By order of the quarter-maſter general.
JACOB HILTZHEIMER.

To be Sold,

TO-MORROW, at one o'clock, at the Coffee-Houſe:

Twelve HORSES, the property of this State.

November 30, 1780.

The MEMBERS of the

United Illinois and Ouabache

LAND COMPANIES,

ARE requeſted to take Notice, that the laſt Monday in December, appointed by the articles as the quarterly meeting, happening, this year, to be Chriſtmas day, the ſaid Meeting is poſtponed till Monday the Firſt of January next, to be then held at the City Tavern, at 6 o'clock in the Evening; when and where they are deſired to attend in perſon or by their attornies. WM. MOORE SMITH.

THE Auditors of Public Accounts for this ſtate have removed their office to the ſouth-weſt corner of Front and Cheſnut-ſtreets.

THE Committee of Grievances give Public Notice, that they will attend in the Commitee Room, at Nine o'clock in the mornings of every Tueſday and Friday, during the ſitting of this Houſe, in order to receive ſuch Complaints as belong to their appointment. Signed,

SAMUEL MORRIS,
JOSEPH M'CLEAN,
BENJAMIN FELL,
HENRY HAYES,
JOHN WHITEHILL,
WILLIAM MITCHEL,
STEPHEN DUNCAN,
MARK BURD,
PETER RHOADS,
DAVID MAKINNEY.

United States Lottery-Office,

Philadelphia, November 29, 1780.

THE Managers hereby give Notice to all perſons who have purchaſed Tickets in the third claſs in this city, that they are now ready to renue the ſame in the fourth claſs. All tickets not renewed in ſix weeks from this date, will be the property of the United States.

N. B. Thoſe adventurers in the third claſs of the Lottery, who chooſe to renew their Tickets in the fourth claſs, are requeſted not to defer their application for the renueal, as the hurry of the buſineſs will be ſuch towards the cloſe of the time limited, (if the adventurers ſhould delay their application) that many perſons may be excluded.

TO BE SOLD,
For Pennſylvania State Money,

FIVE hundred and twenty-five acres of deeded LAND, in Turkit townſhip, in the county of Northumberland.

One hundred and twenty three acres of LAND, on Powel's creek, in Paxton townſhip, in the county of Lancaſter.

One thouſand and fifty five acres LAND on the Shawanee Cabin-creek, in the county of Bedford, one Moiety thereof.

A few SHARES of the Indiana Lands, on the Ohio river. For Terms of Sale apply to the ſubſcriber in Lancaſter.

LEVY ANDREW LEVY.

TO BE HAD, GENTEEL

Ready furniſhed Lodgings,

Suitable for a ſmall Family, agreeably ſituated. Enquire of the Printers.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

THE
PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.
OR THE
GENERAL ADVERTISER.
EXTRAORDINARY.

TUESDAY, December 19, 1780. NUMBER 691.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

In General Assembly.

TUESDAY, *December* 12, 1780.

Ordered, That the Bill for compleating the quota of the Fœderal Army, assigned to this State, &c. be printed for public consideration.

Extract from the Minutes,
Samuel Sterett, Clerk.

An ACT *to compleat the quota of the Fœderal Army assigned to this State, and to provide for the defence of the Frontiers.*

WHEREAS by a Resolution of Congress of the day of last, and from consideration of the evils which have arisen to this and other States in union by reason of short enlistments, whereby our forces in the field at critical periods have been very inadequate to the service, and a necessity created of frequently calling forth the Militia, at very great expence and waste of important time to the good people of this State, this House are fully convinced of the propriety and necessity of raising, with all expedition, a number of troops to compleat the State Line of the army and for the protection and defence of our frontiers: Therefore,

Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That this State shall, with all convenient speed, inlist, to serve during the present war with Great-Britain, three thousand able-bodied men, in the following proportions, viz. the City and County of Philadelphia, nine hundred and ninety-eight; the County of Bucks, one hundred and ninety-seven; the County of Chester, three hundred and seventeen; the County of Lancaster, four hundred and twenty-nine; the County of York, two hundred and twenty five; the County of Cumberland, two hundred and twenty-five; the County of Berks, two hundred and sixteen; the County of Northampton, one hundred and twenty-five; the County of Bedford, sixty-eight; the County of Northumberland, one hundred and sixteen; and the County of Westmoreland, eighty-four.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Commissioners of the City and the several Counties of this State respectively, or any two of them, shall appoint the Assessors of the several Townships, Wards or Districts in the said City and Counties respectively, to meet at the usual places for holding Courts, or such other place or places at any time or times before the next as the said Commissioners shall think proper, and shall, in conjunction with the said Assessors, proceed to class the taxable persons and property within the said City and Counties respectively, so as the said property, together with a proportional sum on all taxable single freemen, shall be divided into as many equal parts as the said quota of men which the said City or Counties respectively are hereby required to inlist shall consist of, having due regard that the persons composing each class be situated so as may be most convenient for them to comply herewith; and shall transmit to the several classes, by a proper person whom they shall appoint for that purpose, an order in writing under the hand and seal of the said Commissioners, or any two of them, with a duplicate annexed containing the names and surnames of each and every person composing the same, requiring each of the said classes to inlist during the war and deliver to the proper officer, one able-bodied recruit within days thereafter.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any classes shall neglect or refuse so to do, then it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioners or any two of them, and the Assessor of such Ward, District or Township where such neglect or refusal shall happen, to proceed and levy on each class so neglecting or refusing, a tax of on the persons severally composing such class or classes, in equal proportions, according to the last public tax levied therein; and shall cause the same to be levied, collected and paid, in the manner at present in force and practice.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That where any class or person therein shall furnish such recruit, and any dispute may arise about the sum or sums of money which any person or persons therein should or ought to pay towards the inlistment of such recruit, or shall neglect or refuse to pay their proportion thereof, the same shall be adjusted, collected and paid in the manner directed in the foregoing clause, for the levying, collecting and paying the expences of inlistment in cases where the classes have neglected or refused.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Treasurer of this State shall pay over and deliver to the officer appointed by the Council for the purpose of recruiting and taking all recruits in charge, any sum or sums of money judged necessary by the said Council, who are hereby impowered to appoint such officer or officers, and to make such drafts on the Treasury of this State for the filling up the said quota of levies in the several Counties, as to them from time to time shall seem proper.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every such recruit inlisted for any class, shall pass muster and be attested before the next or any Justice of the Peace, and if accepted by him, shall by one of the said class be delivered to the next officers appointed for that purpose, who, upon the receipt of such recruit and certificate from the said Justice of the Peace of his having passed muster and been attested as above, shall give a receipt in favour of such class for said recruit.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every recruit so inlisted and entered into the army, shall receive one compleat suit of cloaths each year, and at the end of the war two hundred acres of land, and all other pay, gratuities and exemptions that other soldiers in the line of the State are or shall be intitled to.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all monies paid by executors, guardians or others in legal trust, in right of another, in pursuance of this Act, shall be allowed in their accounts.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the quotas of the Counties of Bedford, Northumberland and Westmoreland, and fifty men from the quota of Cumberland, and forty men from the quota of Northampton, shall compose the corps for the defence of the frontiers of this State,

Best possible image

nd ſhall be embodied, officered, paid, provided for and directed in their operations on the ſaid frontiers by the Supreme Executive Council of this State.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That any Juſtice of the Peace, or County Commiſſioner, herein required to perform certain duties, and neglecting or refuſing ſo to do, according to the true intent and meaning of this Act, (except in caſe of ſickneſs or removal) ſhall be fined by the Supreme Executive Council of this State in any ſum not exceeding One Hundred Pounds. And any Aſſeſſor, Collector or other perſon required in purſuance of this Act to perform any duty, and neglecting or refuſing to perform the ſame, (except as above excepted) ſhall be fined in any ſum not exceeding pounds, by the Commiſſioners of the City or any of the Counties of this State, or any two of them, where the offence may happen, who ſhall appoint another or others in their ſtead.

AND WHEREAS it may happen that a part or the whole of the property in ſome of the ſaid claſſes may not have any perſon reſident thereon to repreſent it:

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Collector or Collectors of ſuch claſs or claſſes ſhall notify the Commiſſioners of the County where ſuch non-reſidence may ſo happen, who ſhall without delay publiſh in news-papers an account of all property ſo circumſtanced in their reſpective County, and the ſum or ſums chargeable thereon, requiring the owner or owners to make payment at any time within two months from the date of ſuch publication at the diſcretion of the ſaid Commiſſioners; and on failure of payment the premiſes ſhall be ſold, or ſuch parts thereof, at public ſale, as may be neceſſary to pay ſuch debt, with coſts, which ſale ſhall be good and valid in Law; and any two of the ſaid Commiſſioners ſhall convey ſuch lands to the purchaſer and purchaſers, and their heirs, in fee ſimple, or for ſuch other eſtate as the delinquent held the ſame.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all tenants in poſſeſſion ſhall be accountable for any ſum or ſums charged on lands in his or her poſſeſſion, and ſhall have a diſcount out of his or her rent next due; but in caſe of inability in the tenant, the lands ſhall be liable for the ſums charged thereon in the ſame manner as lands unreſident or unſeated.

AND WHEREAS the ſpirit of exertion merits every proper encouragement;

Be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That whenever any claſs or claſſes in the City or any County of this State ſhall furniſh ſuch recruit as above required by this Act, then ſuch claſs or claſſes ſhall not be required to perform any Militia duty out of this State, nor to muſter or meet to exerciſe on any of the days pointed out in the Militia Law of this State, excepting in the City of Philadelphia,

and in the ſeveral Counties of this State on the

any thing contained in the ſaid Militia Law to the contrary notwithſtanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the office of Sub-Lieutenant of the City and of the ſeveral Counties in this State ſhall from henceforth ceaſe and determine, and the ſeveral duties required of them reſpectively by the ſaid Militia Law ſhall from henceforth be performed by the Lieutenant of the City and of the ſeveral Counties of this State reſpectively, other than the ſettlement of the accounts of the ſaid Sub-Lieutenants the buſineſs now in their hands.

AND WHEREAS there are a number of men at camp belonging to this State, the terms of whoſe inliſtments will ſoon expire, and who, by proper means being uſed, would probably enliſt during the war. Therefore,

Be it enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the Preſident or Vice-Preſident in Council be, and hereby is, impowered and directed to draw upon the Treaſurer of this State for any ſum not more than equal to ſpecie, and to apply the ſame to the above purpoſe.

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

Saturday, December 16, 1780. P. M.

Ordered, That the Bill for permitting the exportation of flour under certain regulations and reſtrictions, be printed for public conſideration, &c.

Extract from the Minutes,

SAMUEL STERETT, Clerk.

An ACT to permit the exportation of flour of wheat from this State, by ſea, for a limited time.

WHEREAS prohibitions on the exportation of proviſions muſt ever be injurious to this country, except in years of ſcarcity; and as this cauſe of the late embargoes is, in ſome meaſure, removed by the greater plenty wherewith it hath pleaſed Providence to bleſs the land: And as the ability of this State to furniſh its quota of ſupplies, for carrying on a juſt and neceſſary war, depends materially on the freedom of trade: AND WHEREAS by an Act of Aſſembly, paſſed on the twenty eighth day of February laſt, intitled, "An Act for laying an embargo, &c. the exportation from this State, by ſea, of all proviſions for the food of man, was, from and after the publication thereof, until the firſt day of September following, forbidden under the penalties and forfeitures, in the ſaid Act provided and contained: AND WHEREAS the ſaid Act having expired by its own limitation, was, by another Act of Aſſembly, paſſed on the twenty-ſecond day of September laſt, revived and continued for and during the term of ſix months, and from thence to the end of the next ſitting of the General Aſſembly;

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That it ſhall and may be lawful, during the continuance of the ſaid embargo, the ſaid recited Acts notwithſtanding, to lade and export by ſea, out of this State, flour of wheat, the ſame being firſt inſpected and found to be good and merchantable, and packed according to law, in the manner and upon the conditions, and under the regulations herein after provided and ſet forth, and not otherwiſe; That is to ſay: In every ſhip or other veſſel, truly and bona fide, armed, fitted and provided with ſix or more carriage guns, and ſuitable ammunition for the ſame; each of the ſaid guns to be of ſuch caliber, as to be capable of diſcharging an iron ball weighing at leaſt three pounds avoirdupoize; and the ſaid veſſel to be manned with twenty ſeamen and other perſons of the age of eighteen years or upwards each, for and during the intended voyage, who ſhall be actually hired and employed for the defence and ſervice of ſuch veſſel, any quantity of ſuch flour, not exceeding four hundred hundreds weight, of 112 pounds to the hundred:

In every ſhip or other veſſel truly and bona fide, fitted and provided with ten or more carriage guns, and ſuitable ammunition for the ſame; each of the ſaid carriage guns to be of ſuch caliber, as to be capable of receiving and diſcharging an iron ball weighing at leaſt four pounds avoirdupoize; the ſaid veſſel to be manned with 30 ſeamen and other perſons of the age of eighteen years or upwards, actually hired and employed for the defence and ſervice of ſuch veſſel, for and during the intended voyage, any quantity of ſuch flour, not exceeding one thouſand hundreds weight as aforeſaid.

In every ſhip and other veſſel truly and bona fide, armed, fitted and provided with fourteen or more carriage guns and ſuitable ammunition for the ſame; each of the ſaid guns to be of ſuch caliber, as to be capable of receiving and diſcharging an iron ball, weighing at leaſt four pounds avoirdupoize; the ſaid veſſel to be manned with not leſs than 40 ſeamen and other perſons of the age of eighteen years or upwards, actually hired and employed in the defence and ſervice of ſuch veſſel, for and during the intended voyage, any quantity of flour that ſuch veſſel can reaſonably lade and carry.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no flour deſigned for exportation in purſuance of this Act, ſhall be laden on board of any ſhip or veſſel, before the maſter of ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall deliver to the Naval Officer of the port of Philadelphia, a memorial in writing, therein expreſſing and ſetting forth ſuch deſign, the name and kind of veſſel, her ſize or tunnage, the name or names of the owner or owners, and the place of their abode, the number and ſize of the carriage guns, with which ſuch veſſel is or is intended to be armed and fitted, and the number of ſeamen and others as aforeſaid, that he will hire and employ during the intended voyage, together with the quantity of flour he is deſirous to lade; and requeſting the ſaid Naval Officer to grant his permit for the lading thereof; in which ſaid memorial whatever reſpects number ſhall be expreſſed in words at length, and not in figures; whereupon the ſaid Naval Officer having firſt taken a bond to the Commonwealth from the ſaid maſter, and two ſufficient reſident ſureties, each obligee bound ſeverally, as well as jointly, for at leaſt double the value of ſuch flour deſigned to be ſhipped as aforeſaid, conditioned for the true and faithful compliance of ſaid maſter and the owners of ſuch veſſel with the ſeveral requiſites, regulations and limitations of this Act, the ſaid Naval Officer ſhall grant a permit for the lading of ſuch quantity of flour, as is in ſuch caſe allowed by this Act.

Provided always, That no permit ſhall be available for lading of any flour in purſuance of this Act, unleſs the ſame ſhall be ſhipped in the proper veſſel, and within forty days after the date of ſuch permit; nor unleſs ſuch lading be in the day time, and at ſome uninclоſed wharf within the city of Philadelphia. Provided alſo that no ſuit ſhall be brought on any bond taken as aforeſaid, unleſs within two years after the date.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That in any ſuit which may be brought on any bond taken as aforeſaid, by the Naval Officer, the burthen of the proof ſhall lie upon the obligees or obligee, defendants or defendant in ſuch ſuit, and not upon the State; and it ſhall be ſufficient on the part of the Commonwealth, in order to recover in ſuch action, to alledge any proper matter for that purpoſe without proving the ſame.

AND WHEREAS it is the intent and meaning of the Legiſlature, that the ſhipping of flour in purſuance of this Act, ſhall not diſtreſs the public ſervice or intercept proper ſupplies for the army; and it is reaſonable that thoſe who partake of the advantages herein given ſhould make ſome recompence for the ſame;

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That before any ſhip or veſſel on which any flour ſhall be laden in purſuance of this Act, ſhall be cleared out, the maſter of ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall produce to the ſaid Naval Officer a certificate to be filed by the Naval Officer, from the proper officer to be appointed by the Preſident and Council for that purpoſe, acknowledging the receipt, or in caſe the ſame ſhall not be accepted, the tender of a quantity of good merchantable flour of wheat for the uſe of the public equal to one third part of the quantity of flour laden in ſuch veſſel, the ſame to be paid for at the market price, at the time of delivery. Provided, that the Supreme Executive Council ſhall be and hereby is veſted with power to take off the firſt above-mentioned reſtriction when it appears to them that the quota of flour deſired by Congreſs of this State is provided, or for other reaſons by them deemed ſufficient.

Provided alſo, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That nothing in this Act ſhall be conſtrued to diſcharge the maſter of any ſhip or other veſſel, lading flour in purſuance of this Act, from exhibiting and delivering to the ſaid naval officer, a fair and true manifeſt of the lading of ſuch ſhip or other veſſel, or from attefling to the ſame, or from giving bond for the due landing, or any other requiſite of the Act of Aſſembly, intitled, "An Act for the regulation of navigation and trade in this State," paſſed on the tenth day of September One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-eight: And it is hereby further enacted, That if ſuch maſter ſhall neglect to perform the ſaid requiſites, ſuch neglect ſhall be a forfeiture of the bond taken from him and his ſureties, before he was permitted to lade flour in purſuance of this Act.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the fines, penalties and forfeitures, provided for offences againſt this Act, and the Act firſt herein recited, for laying an embargo, and reviving and continuing the ſame, ſhall be impoſed and levied on all perſons, and ſhips and their lading; this Act notwithſtanding; unleſs it ſhall be made appear to the ſatisfaction of the Court and Jury, that the conditions, regulations and limitations of this Act have been fully complied with. Laſtly, it is declared, that nothing in this Act is intended to reſtrain or limit the power given by the Conſtitution to the Preſident and Council, to lay embargoes whenever they think proper.

Best possible image

STATE of PENNSYLVANIA.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

MONDAY, December 18, 1780.

Ordered, That the Bill for an impoſt on goods, wares and merchandize imported into this State, be printed for public conſideration, &c.

Extract from the Minutes.

SAMUEL STERETT, Clerk.

BILL for an impoſt on goods, wares and merchandize imported.

WHEREAS in and by an Act of Aſſembly of this Commonwealth, intitled, "An Act for the regulation of navigation and trade in this State," paſſed on the tenth day of September, which was in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy-eight, among other things it was enacted and directed, "That the maſter of any ſhip or other veſſel, except ſhips or veſſels of war, privateers and their prizes, arriving at any port of this State, ſhall, within forty-eight hours after ſuch arrival, repair to the Naval Office in the city of Philadelphia, and there exhibit and deliver to the Naval Officer of this State, a true manifeſt, ſigned by the ſaid maſter, of all the goods, wares and merchandize, laden and imported in ſuch ſhip or veſſel, ſetting forth the packages, marks and numbers thereof, and the nature and quantity of their contents, in number, weight and meaſure, as they are commonly counted, eſtimated and ſold; and alſo his own name and ſirname, the name and burden of his ſhip or veſſel, the names and abode of the owner or owners thereof, the country, port or place where the ſaid cargo was ſhipped, together with ſuch documents as are uſually furniſhed in ſuch place of lading, to maſters of veſſels ſailing from thence with goods, wares and merchandize:"

AND WHEREAS it is neceſſary at this time for the public ſervice, that further and other funds beſides the taxes on eſtates real and perſonal, ſhould be eſtabliſhed; And whereas conſiderable ſums may be levied by a ſmall impoſt on goods and merchandizes imported into this State, without burdening commerce:

Be it therefore enacted by the Repreſentatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in General Aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That from and after the day of next, there ſhall be raiſed, collected and paid the duties herein after ſet forth and particulariſed, upon all goods, wares and merchandizes, except as is herein after excepted, that is to ſay:

Upon every gallon of rum, brandy and other ſpirituous liquors, Two Pence.

Upon every gallon of Madeira wine, Four Pence.

Upon all other wines, Two Pence.

Upon every hundred weight of unrefined ſugar, One Shilling.

Upon every hundred weight of loaf ſugar, One Shilling and Six Pence.

Upon every gallon of molaſſes, One Pence.

Upon every hundred weight of coffee, One Shilling.

Upon every hundred weight of cocoa, One Shilling.

Upon every pound of green tea, Six Pence.

Upon every pound of bohea and other tea, One Pence.

and ſo in proportion for greater or leſs quantities.

Upon all other goods and merchandize, one per centum, upon the value thereof, to be eſtimated and fixed by the importer or his agent.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if the Naval Officer, in behalf of the Commonwealth, ſhall tender to the importer the ſum of money at which any ſpecific quantity of goods, imported into this State, ſhall be valued as aforeſaid, together with ten per centum, over and above ſuch ſum, the property of the ſaid goods, together with the caſks and other packages wherein they ſhall be contained, ſhall thereupon veſt in the Commonwealth, and the importer ſhall be liable for all freight and other charges which ſhall have accrued upon the ſame, previous to the landing; and a permit ſhall be granted for the landing of ſuch goods for the uſe of the State; and the Commonwealth, if neceſſary, may ſue for and recover the poſſeſſion of ſuch goods, for which tender ſhall be made as aforeſaid, by action of detinue, trover and converſion, or replevin, as may be thought beſt.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Naval Officer ſhall, upon due entry of any goods, wares and merchandizes, imported as aforeſaid, and upon payment of, or ſecuring the duties impoſed by this Act, by a ſufficient bond, payable within months after the date of ſuch bond, to the Commonwealth, and not otherwiſe grant a permit for the landing thereof.

Provided always, That if the maſter of any ſhip or other veſſel ſhall not, upon delivering his manifeſt to the ſaid Naval Officer as aforeſaid, pay or ſecure, as is herein before directed, the duties by this Act impoſed upon the goods, wares and merchandizes of which he ſhall make report, that each particular importer may pay or ſecure, in manner aforeſaid, the duties impoſed and payable on his own property, and ſuch importer ſhall thereupon be entitled to a permit for the landing of the ſame.

Provided alſo, That if any goods, wares and merchandizes, imported into this State, and which ſhall be liable to any duty by virtue of this Act, ſhall remain in any ſhip or other veſſel after ten days to be reckoned from the arrival of ſuch ſhip or veſſel without the ſaid duty being paid or ſecured, as aforeſaid, it ſhall and may be lawful for the maſter of the ſhip or veſſel in which ſuch goods remain, and who ſhall not be willing to pay or ſecure the duties thereon, to deliver the ſame to the ſaid Naval Officer, to be warehouſed or otherwiſe ſecured and kept at the charge and riſque of the owner thereof; and ſuch delivery ſhall exonerate the ſaid maſter. And the ſaid Naval Officer ſhall keep all goods, wares and merchandizes ſo delivered to him, other than periſhable goods, for and during the term of months; after which, being firſt appraiſed, they may be ſold at auction by the Naval Officer upon the order of the Preſident and Council, and the money thence ariſing after the ſaid duty and all charges ſhall be deducted, ſhall be lodged with the State Treaſurer, for the uſe of the owner.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if the maſter of any ſhip or veſſel, or other perſon, ſhall unload or diſcharge out of any ſhip or veſſel, being in the river Delaware, or any branch thereof, any goods, wares or merchandizes, with intent to land the ſame within this State, before entry, and without having obtained a permit for ſo doing; or if any perſon ſhall be aiding and aſſiſting in landing or in conveying or houſing the ſame, every ſuch perſon ſo offending ſhall forfeit and pay any ſum not exceeding pounds; and all goods, wares and merchandizes ſo landed, or the value thereof, ſhall be forfeited, and the goods ſhall be ſeized by the ſaid Naval Officer or his Deputy.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Naval Officer, or his Deputy and Aſſiſtants, ſhall have full power and authority, by virtue of this Act, to enter any ſhip or veſſel, and into any houſe, or other place, where he ſhall have room to ſuſpect that any goods, wares or merchandizes, liable to the ſaid duty, ſhall be concealed, and therein to ſearch for the ſame, and to do all other things which ſhall be neceſſary to ſecure the ſaid duties, or to ſeize and ſecure any goods, wares or merchandizes, which he ſhall ſuppoſe to be forfeited. And in caſe of refuſal, or in caſe of oppoſition, having firſt obtained from the Juſtices of the Supreme Court, or any two of them, a writ of aſſiſtance, ſhall break open doors and remove obſtacles, and do and perform every and all other things, which by this Act he is authorized to do.

Provided always, That no ſearch of any dwelling ſhall be made in manner aforeſaid, until due cauſe of ſuſpicion hath been ſhewn to the ſatisfaction of a Juſtice of the Supreme Court, or of a Juſtice of the Peace, as in the caſe of ſtolen goods, nor before ſun-riſe, nor after ſun-ſetting.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all maſters of veſſels and other perſons trading and plying in the Delaware, and coming into any port or place within this State, having on board any ſhip, ſloop, ſhallop or other veſſel any of the goods liable to pay the duties impoſed by this Act, ſhall, and they are hereby required and enjoined to obſerve and comply with the directions of this Act, under like pains, penalties and forfeitures as in the caſe of ſhips and other veſſels arriving from beyond ſea.

Provided, That no river veſſel ſhall be hereby obliged to pay any greater fee than ſhillings for exhibiting a manifeſt of any goods liable to the ſaid duty.

AND WHEREAS the penalties impoſed by the Act herein before recited, will be hereafter inſufficient to enforce the exhibiting of manifeſts, by maſters of ſhips arriving in the ports of this State;

Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if any maſter of any ſhip or veſſel, arriving in any port of this State, ſhall neglect or refuſe to exhibit the manifeſt of his cargo, by the ſaid recited Act, enjoined in the manner, and within the time therein preſcribed; every ſuch maſter ſo offending ſhall forfeit and pay the ſum of pounds.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſeveral fines, penalties and forfeitures which ſhall be incurred by any offence againſt this Act, or againſt the Act aforeſaid, may be proſecuted and recovered, if the ſame ſhall be under the value or ſum of fifty pounds, before any two Juſtices of the proper county, with appeal to the Quarter Seſſions, where the ſame ſhall be finally determined, as in the caſe of fines, penalties, and forfeitures inflicted by the Exciſe Laws of this State, and no certiorari ſhall lie in ſuch caſe; but if the ſame ſhall exceed the value or ſum of fifty pounds, then in the proper County Court of Common-Pleas, or in the Supreme Court, at the election of the proſecutor, and ſhall be diſtributed one moiety thereof to the proſecutor, and the other moiety to the Commonwealth; and in every proſecution againſt goods ſeized, as forfeited by virtue of this Act, the onus probandi ſhall lie upon the claimant and not upon the proſecutor; and no claim for the ſame ſhall be admitted before ſecurity be entered for the coſts of ſuit.

Provided always, and be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That if the ſaid Naval Officer or any other perſon ſhall be ſued or proſecuted for any thing done in purſuance of this Act, he may plead the general iſſue, and give this Act and the ſpecial matter in evidence for his juſtification; and if upon trial thereof a verdict ſhall be given, or upon demurrer, judgment ſhall go for the defendant, or if the plaintiff or proſecutor ſhall become non-ſuit or diſcontinue, or fail of proſecution, the defendant ſhall recover treble coſts of ſuit.

Provided alſo, That no ſuit for any thing done in purſuance of this Act, ſhall be brought, unleſs ſuch ſuit be commenced within one year next after the injury or pretended injury ſhall be done or committed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Naval Officer ſhall keep fair, diſtinct and true accounts of all his doings relative to the premiſes; and ſhall once in every month pay over to the Treaſurer of the State all monies belonging to the Commonwealth, which ſhall come to his hands; and ſhall ſubmit all his books and papers at all times to the inſpection of the Preſident and Council, or of ſuch perſon as they ſhall authoriſe for that purpoſe; and ſhall once in every year, or oftener if required, ſettle his accounts with the Auditors of the public accounts, or otherwiſe, as the General Aſſembly for the time being, ſhall direct. And the ſaid Naval Officer for his reward in executing this Act, ſhall be intitled to per cent. on the whole of the monies by him received and paid, and five ſhillings from the party executing any bond, for each bond he ſhall take as aforeſaid, and to no other ſatisfaction.

And be it further enacted, That the ſaid duties ſhall be payable in gold and ſilver, as the ſame was taken in payments and paſſed current in the late Province of Pennſylvania, on the firſt day of January, which was in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and ſeventy five, or other current money equivalent; and all fines and penalties and other monies in this Act mentioned, ſhall be deemed, accounted, levied, ſatisfied and paid accordingly.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the ſaid Naval Officer ſhall give bond to the Commonwealth, with two ſufficient ſureties, in the ſum of pounds, of gold and ſilver money aforeſaid, or other money equivalent, conditioned for the due and faithful performance of, as well the duties required of him by this Act, as of thoſe enjoined upon him by the Act of Aſſembly herein before recited. And the ſureties offered by the ſaid Naval Officer, ſhall be ſubject to the approbation of the Preſident and Council, and the bond given by him ſhall be recorded and filed in the office of the Secretary of the Supreme Executive Council, And the Naval Officer may appoint a Deputy or Deputies, for whom he ſhall be anſwerable.

Provided always, That nothing in this Act ſhall give any authority to demand or collect any impoſt or duty on common ſalt, ſalt-petre, gun-powder, lead or ſhot, or on prize goods, or on goods, wares and merchandize of the growth, product or manufacture of the United States of America, or any of them.

OF HIS EXCELLENCY,

George Waſhington, Eſq;

A New Impreſſion in Metzotinto;

From the original Picture belonging to the State of Pennſylvania;

Poſter ſize, i. e. 14 inches by 10 inches, excluſive of the margin;

Price Two Dollars, or the Value thereof in current Money, or Six Pound per Dozen to Shop-keepers, or Perſons going abroad.

Any Perſons wanting the ſaid Prints,

Will apply to CHARLES W. PEALE, at the corner of Third and Lombard ſtreets.

Juſt PUBLISHED and To be SOLD, by

JOHN DUNLAP,

At his Printing-Office in Market-ſtreet,

FATHER ABRAHAM's

ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of Our LORD, 1781.

Smith and Tilton,

Have juſt Imported, in the laſt Veſſels from Europe and the Weſt Indies, the following Articles, which they will ſell cheap for Caſh,

A LARGE and general aſſortment of ſuperfine and ſecond Cloths of all colours, with ſuitable Trimmings, Coatings, Forreſt Cloths and Naps, ſuperfine twilled white Swanſkins, Velvets, Velverets and Corduroys, Serge Denims, Sattinetts, Prunella, Calimancoes, Durants, cotton Checks, Iriſh, Lavill and Britagne Linens, Iriſh and Ruſſia Sheetings, 3-4 Dowlaſs and Harlem Stripes, 6-4 and 7-4 beſt Flanders Bed-ticks, Aberdeen knit and plain worſted Hoſe, India Perſians, Sattins, Peelongs and Modes, a neat aſſortment of Calicoes and Chintzes, ſilk, romall, Bandano and printed linen Handkerchiefs, ſtriped and flowered bordered lawn ditto, Book Muſlin ditto, plain figured and ſtriped Gauzes, Cambricks and Lawns, mens and womens Gloves and Mitts, white and coloured Threads, buck and bone table Knives and Forks, Barlow and other Pennknives, brass, white-metal and ſteel Thimbles, Pocket-books, Dutch Quills, ivory and horn Combs, 4 and 4 and a half pound Pins, Needles, &c.

Richard Footman,

Has for ſale, at his STORE in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite Black-horſe alley,

STRIPED Blankets, Bath Coatings, blue Naps and Plains, Half-thicks, Ruſſia Sheeting, Lavil Linens, Britannia's, Bandano Handkerchiefs, romal and check Ditto, Cambricks and Lawns, Scotch and coloured Threads, Holland Tapes and Bobbins, Quality Bindings, beſt pound Pins, blond and black Lace, cotton Checks, beſt Scarf Twiſt, dark ground Calicoes and Chintzes, brocaded Sattins, Mantuas and Luſtrings, black Sattins and Modes, India Perſians and Taffities, pink, blue and green half yard Perſians, plain and corded Muſlins, India Dimities, damaſk Table cloths, faſhionable chain Gauzes, Tiffanies of various colours, Sewing Silk, &c. &c.

ALSO, Beſt Hyſon TEA, by the dozen or pound.

Derby, December 13, 1780.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

LAST night the CURRYING SHOP of the ſubſcriber was broke open, and the following articles taken away, viz. A man's Saddle, pretty good, has heretofore had a girth to the ſkirts, the ſaddle-cloth much worn, a Cart-ſaddle, very ſtrong, the pad almoſt new, ſome Soal-leather, the number of ſides unknown, tanned part clean, ſeveral hides of Upper-leather finiſhed, ſome of them uncommonly cut in the ſkining, ſeveral Calf ſkins finiſhed, ſome marked in the neck with an I, others in the butt with an F, and one with an R and ſmall o in the butt, near a dozen Sheep ſkins finiſhed, marked with an A in the neck, all with a punch, four green Hides, one of them an ox of a yellowiſh red, has a hole bored through the near horn with 74, another of a ſteer, a dark brindle and white with 75, the other two ſuppoſed to be cow-hides with 50 and 47, the rumps was taken out of two of them and the tails cut off, but uncertain which. Whoever ſecures the thief or thieves, ſo that he or they may be brought to juſtice, ſhall, on conviction, receive the above reward, or for the Goods only half that ſum, and in proportion for any part, on informing the owner, that he may get them again. Tanners, Curriers and Shoemakers are requeſted to ſtop the aforeſaid articles if offered for ſale, and ſecure the perſon who may have them in poſſeſſion. JOHN PEARSON.

TO BE LETT,

Andover Furnace and Forge,

Situate in the county of Suſſex, New-Jerſey. They are now in good repair, and may be entered upon immediately:

And a large Quantity of Wood ready cut.

For terms apply to ARCHIBALD STEWART at Hacket's town, or to JOHN LARDNER in Philadelphia.

N. B. Some NEGROES belonging to ſaid Works, To be SOLD.

November 27, 1780.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Londonderry townſhip, Cheſter county, the 24th of September laſt, a ſmall brown MARE, ſuppoſed to be 5 years old, without brand or ear-mark. The owner proving his property and paying charges, may have her again, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold in four weeks for the ſame, by

HUGH MAGUIRE.

BROKE into the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the Twentieth of November laſt, two HORSES, one a Black, 8 years of age, ſhod all round, paces and trots, has a ſtar and blaze in his forehead, branded with a hot iron on his near hind buttock, and is about 14 hands high. The other a Grey, 12 years of age, ſhod all round, paces and trots, and is between 15 and 16 hands high. The owner or owners, proving their property and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to me,

MICHAEL COWHIR, Living on J. Dickinſon's place, in Northern Liberty townſhip.

WAS taken up on the 1ſt day of May, a Black HORSE, 14 hands and a half high, has a large hollow between his ſhoulders, neither brand nor ear mark. Alſo, A Sorrel HORSE, on the 15th of September, with a bald face, 13 hands and a half high, neither brand nor ear mark. Alſo, on the 10th of November, a dark Brown COW, her two hind legs white, and a ring of white round her left fore foot, and a white ſpot on her right ſhoulder, neither brand nor ear mark. Whoever has loſt the ſame may have them again, by applying to J. MITCHELL, Cryer.

BROKE JAIL, laſt night, about twelve o'clock, the three following perſons, and got off by cutting the bars of the windows, the noted horſe thief, HENRY STROUS, formerly a reſident of Germantown, committed for horſe ſtealing, forgery, and ſundry actions of debt: The ſaid Henry Strous is ſo well known he needs no other deſcription.

And JOHN STEELMAN, late of the county of Glouceſter, in New-Jerſey, a tall ſlender man, of a fair complexion, wears his own hair long and tied behind, with a whitiſh coat and faſhionable hatt: The ſaid Steelman was lately tried at Glouceſter and found guilty of the fact, and burnt in the hand; and tried here at the laſt court of Oyer and Terminer, and was pillored for the offence, and ſhould have graced the gallows on Saturday laſt with his partner, who ſuffered for paſſing the counterfeit money.

A Frenchman, named —— DUZEE, about 5 feet 2 inches, black complexion, wears his own black hair, blue coattee, red breeches and blue jacket, and wiſkers, and talks bad Engliſh. Whoever apprehends the above named Henry Strous, and ſecures him in any jail, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall receive a reward of One Thouſand Pounds; and Five Hundred Pounds for Steelman; and One Hundred Pounds for Duzee, by applying to WILLIAM WILL, Eſquire, Sheriff, Or JOHN REYNOLDS, Jailor.

Extract from the French Gazette, 1780.

WE deſire to acquaint LOUIS NOEL ANGIBAU, enliſted in the King's ſervice, under the name of BRIN DAMOUR, in the legion of Damas, in the year 1768, then in garriſon at Breſt; and who, ever ſince that time has given no intelligence of his perſon; that William Angibau, his father, deceaſed, in November, 1778, who left him a ſucceſſion. If any perſon, knowing the ſaid LOUIS NOEL ANGIBAU, ſhould be acquainted with either his death or the place of his reſidence, they are requeſted to give Notice of it to the Sieur ANGIBAU, his brother, living at Mr. Grand Jean, painter, in the ſtreet of FAUBOURG, St. Martin, at Paris.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen laſt night, out of the ſubſcriber's Stable in Moreland Townſhip, A Black MARE, about 5 years old, 15 hands high, ſhod before, a ſmall ſnip on her noſe, a white ring round her off fore leg, occaſioned by being tyed head and foot. The above reward will be paid for Mare and Thief, or three hundred dollars for the Mare only, with reaſonable charges, if brought home: paid by me

December 8th, 1780. JOHN BLAKE.

Philadelphia, Dec. 14, 1780.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of RICHARD BARRETT, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, to the ſubſcriber, that they may be ſettled; and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment to prevent further trouble. ELIZABETH BARRETT, Adminiſtratrix.

Wants Employment,

A PERSON who writes a good hand, underſtands accounts and can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of HUGH JAMES, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts properly proved, in order to have them ſettled and paid, by

Philadelphia, Dec. 13, 1780. ELEANOR JAMES, Executrix, JAMES ALEXANDER, Executor.

Philadelphia, December 6 1780.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, on the night of the 5th inſtant, from the plantation of Peter De Haven, in Charleſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, a dark Bay GELDING, four years old laſt ſpring, is a natural trotter, about 16 hands high, lengthy and well made, has a blaze in his face, his near feet is both white, and the hair is part off, a ſmall mane, and has never been docked; the hair is ſcalded off the upper part of his head with eating St. John's-worth: Alſo, A Black GELDING, twelve years old, paces and trots, about 14 hands and a half high, has a blaze in his face, ſeveral ſaddle marks on his back, and a ſcar on his off buttock. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſes, and delivers them to Iſaac Warner in Blockley townſhip, or Peter De Haven in Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia, two doors below the College, ſhall receive Five Hundred Dollars; and for the Horſes and Thief, or Thieves, if brought to conviction, the above Reward with reaſonable charges paid, by

ISAAC WARNER, PETER DE HAVEN.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS loſt, on the 4th inſtant, December, between Market ſtreet and the White lamb, on Frankford road, a Black Leather POCKET BOOK, with a ſmall ſum of Paper Money therein, five Loan-office Certificates of 400 dollars each, and ſome other Writings, of no uſe to any perſon but the owner. Whoever will deliver the ſaid Pocket Book to the ſubſcriber, in Camping-town, ſhall receive the above Reward, paid by JOHN KEITER.

DESERTED,

From the Laboratory Company, under the command of Lieutenant BENJAMIN HOEY, the following SOLDIERS, viz.

WILLIAM HAMILTON, born in England, about 6 feet high, fair complexion, wears his own hair.

NATHAN HIGHLANDS, born in Ireland, about 5 feet 6 inches high, ſwarthy complexion and black hair.

WILLIAM BUCKLEY, born in Ireland, about 5 feet 8 inches high, ſwarthy complexion, black hair.

NICHOLAS DIGNAN, born in Ireland, fair complexion and light hair, about five feet ſix inches high.

JOSEPH MATTHEWS alias JOHN BIRD, about five feet two inches high, very dark complexion, and much pitted with the ſmall-pox.

JAMES BROWN, about five feet ſix inches high, dark complexion, and black hair.

Whoever takes up and ſecures the above deſerters, ſhall receive ſix hundred dollars reward, and proportionably for any of them, with neceſſary charges, by applying at the Commiſſary General of Military Stores Office, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to harbour or conceal any of the above Deſerters, on penalty as by law provided. December 6, 1780.

WANTED Immediately, in PUBLIC SERVICE,

A Number of Good

Waggon DRIVERS.

Any ſuch may meet with Encouragement, by applying to Mr. JACOB HILTZHEIMER, in Philadelphia, or to SAMUEL MILES, D Q M. For Pennſylvania.

Eight Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 14th inſt. December, two MARES, one of them was 3 years old laſt ſpring, 15 hands high, ſhe has a large ſtar in her forehead, and one of her feet white, and a brand on her near ſhoulder with the letters I L; the other 2 years old laſt ſpring, has a little white in her forehead, and branded on the near ſhoulder with the ſame letters; both of them are natural trotters. Whoever ſecures ſaid Mares and Thief, ſhall have the above Reward, and for the Thief only Two Hundred Dollars. JACOB LUTZ living on Rd. Penn's place

---

THE Subſcriber begs leave to inform his Friends and former Cuſtomers in particular, and the Public in general, that he continues to carry on his Buſineſs, of a TAYLOR, in all the various branches of the trade, at his houſe, the ſouth ſide of Market-ſtreet, and next door to the Indian-King, where all thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their commands may depend on having their Cloaths cut and finiſhed off in the neateſt and beſt manner, for Caſh only, as the preſent difficult times prevents his giving any credit. He has provided himſelf with an aſſiſtant, and a number of good journeymen, which enables him to carry on Buſineſs with the utmoſt Diſpatch; and he makes no doubt but he ſhall give general Satisfaction.

The Public's humble Servant, JOHN MARTIN.

N. B. Good wages will be given to Journeymen who are compleat at the taylor's trade, and two or three Apprentices would be taken, if well recommended.

BOOK-KEEPING.

A PERSON who underſtands BOOK KEEPING, and can be well recommended, is deſirous of engaging to tend a ſtore or compting-houſe. Enquire of the Printers.

ALL perſons indebted, or who have any effects belonging to the eſtate of the late Major PETER SCULL, deceaſed, are deſired to ſettle with the ſubſcribers; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are required to bring in the ſame properly atteſted, that they may be ſettled and adjuſted, by SUSANNAH SCULL, JAMES BIDDLE, ALEXANDER GRAYDON, } Executors.

Reading, December 5, 1780.

Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1780.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be Sold by Public Vendue, on Saturday the Twenty-third inſtant, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, One Brick HOUSE and Lott of Ground, fourteen feet front and ſixty feet deep, ſituate in Southwark, bounded eaſt on Second-ſtreet, ſouth by ground now or late of Thomas Robinſon, weſt by a five feet alley left open for ever, and north by ground of George Emlen, ſubject to a ground rent of 32 Spaniſh milled dollars, per annum, payable to ſaid George Emlen, ſeized and taken as late the eſtate of PATRICK CAIN, at the ſuit of RICHARD MORTHWAITE.

ALSO, To be ſold, at Five o'clock in the afternoon of ſaid day, at the Coffee-houſe, a SCHOONER with her Sails, Rigging, &c. as ſhe lays at Vine-ſtreet wharff; attached at the ſuit of Thomas Jones againſt Ezekiel Hartley. WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

Two Writing Maſters wanted AT THE UNIVERSITY:

Perſons well qualified, and who can bring with them good Recommendations, will pleaſe to apply to Mr. James Davidſon, Rector of the Academy

---

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY, on Saturday the 9th inſtant, a NEGROE MAN, named DUKE, about 35 years of age, formerly belonging to Mr. Dollinſon, now the property of the Miniſter of France: He is about 5 feet 4 inches high, ſtrong and luſty, has broad ſhoulders, is remarkably thick-lip'd, and has loſt almoſt all his fore-teeth; had on a brown great coat, an old round hat; is ſuppoſed to have taken with him a coarſe yellow linen jacket and trowſers, a pair of grey cloth overalls and a large yellow linen frock. Whoever apprehends ſaid Negroe, ſhall, on delivering him to M. CARRE, at the houſe of the Miniſter of France, receive the above Reward.

To be SOLD by the Subſcriber,

One door above Walnut-ſtreet in Water-ſtreet, the following GOODS, viz.

WEST-INDIA Rum by the hogſhead or gallon, Sherry Wine by the quarter caſk or gallon, Gin in caſes, Box Sugars, Muſcovado ditto in barrels, Coffee, Bohea Tea, Chocolate, Pepper, Beſt No. 1 Sail Duck, Britannias, mens beſt London wool hats, Engliſh cloth, hearth furniture, buckle and ſcrubbing bruſhes, ſweeping ditto home made, powder boxes, pouch barrels for privateers, and a variety of other Goods.

DAVIS BEVAN.

N. B. A large quantity of plain and japanned tin Ware of all kinds, ſome Pewter, Engliſh Cheeſe, Muſtard of an extraordinary quality, Scotch Snuff manufactured in Glaſgow; all to be ſold cheap for caſh. 3m.

Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1780.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

DESERTED, the 11th inſtant, from Captain HENRY MATHEWS's Company of Artificers, a certain EDWARD REDGWAY, by trade a Carpenter, about 5 feet 8 inches high, pretty ſtraight built, ſhort brown hair, down look, much given to liquor. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Deſerter in any gaol, or brings him to the ſubſcriber in Market-ſtreet, between Sixth and Seventh ſtreets, ſhall have the above Reward, and reaſonable charges paid, by

HENRY MATHEWS, Captain of Artificers.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels, and others, are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN on the night of the 13th inſtant, from Mr. Ogden's ferry, on Schuylkill, a Bay MARE, with ſaddle and bridle on, about 14 hands high trots and paces, about 9 years old, a half moon mark in her forehead, and a remarkable white ſtreak down from her off eye to her noſtril, her off foot white, a long ſwitch tail, and the hair rub'd off behind, with the britch band. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, in Springfield townſhip, Cheſter county, ſhall have the above reward. WILLIAM LEVIS.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, ſituated on New-Hanover townſhip, Philadelphia county, 33 miles from this city, on the ſwamp road to Reading, containing 106 acres, with good buildings and under good fence, with good proportion of meadow and orchard: Alſo, a HOUSE in ſecond ſtreet near Pine ſtreet. Enquire of ROBERT STEVENSON, in Second-ſtreet, a little below the Market.

WAS taken up treſpaſſing in the Garden of the ſubſcriber, living near the Robinhood Tavern, on the 12th of October laſt, a Red COW with a white face, is cropt in the right ear, and has a bullet hole in the left. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

Nov. 28, 1780. HENRY YOUNG.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

SATURDAY, THE DECEMBER 23, 1780.

PENNSYLVANIA PACKET OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[Publiſhed every Tueſday and Saturday.] NUMBER 692.

HEAD QUARTERS, New-Windſor, December 8, 1780.

THE commander in chief is pleaſed to accept and approve the following report of a court of enquiry, held at Weſt Point, the 19th day of November laſt, "to examine into the conduct of major David S. Franks, in his connection with the late major general Arnold, during his command at Weſt-Point, and relative to his deſertion to the enemy."

Colonel H. JACKSON, Preſident.

Lieutenant colonel Dearborn, major Reid, captains Cox and Walker, members.

The court report their opinion:

"That every part of major DAVID S. FRANKS's conduct was not only unexceptionable, but reflects the higheſt honor on him as an officer, diſtinguiſhes him as a zealous friend to the independence of America, and juſtly intitles him to the attention and confidence of his countrymen."

Tranſcript of general orders,

ALEX. SCAMMELL, adjutant general.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

HAVING obſerved, with real concern, that our News papers have, for a long time paſt, been filled with private conteſt and calumny, to the great abuſe of the liberty of the preſs and diſhonor of the city: I, who have been ever ambitious of deviſing ſome thing for the public good, never before deviſed or thought upon by any ſchemer whatever, ſet my wits to work to remedy this growing evil, and reſtore our Gazettes, Advertiſers, Packets, &c. to their original deſign, viz. to make them vehicles of intelligence, and not the common ſewers of ſcandal. To convince you that I am not altogether unqualified for this great deſign, I would inform you that I have had a tolerable education in the charity ſchool of the Univerſity. My parents, being poor, bound me out to a ſcrivener; my maſter ſoon diſcovered in me an aptitude for buſineſs, and as I wrote a good hand, took me from the menial labours of the kitchen and cellar into his office, where I engroſſed deeds, leaſes, wills, &c. and, in a word, did the chief buſineſs of his office. After I was free, I became a clerk to ſeveral ſucceſſive mayors, aldermen and juſtices of the peace; and to my honour be it ſpoken, my employers frequently applied to my judgment in difficult points, and, with due deference, I may ſay, that my advice contributed, not a little, to ſupport their worſhips official reputation. But to proceed to my project, which, after much labour and ſtudy, I have compleated, and now offer to the public, without any proſpect of reward; further than the reputation of being the author of ſo ingenious and ſalutary a ſcheme.

Let there be a new court of juſtice eſtabliſhed, by the name and ſtile of the HIGH COURT OF HONOR, to conſiſt of twelve impartial and judicious perſons, to be elected annually by the freemen of the ſtate; in which election all perſons, of whatever degree or quality ſoever, ſhall be entitled to a vote, ſtrangers only excepted, who have not reſided one year in the city or county where they would vote. The court, when met, to appoint a ſuitable perſon to be their clerk. This court ſhall have juriſdiction in all matters of controverſy, between man and man, of what kind ſoever they be, provided no property, real or perſonal, comes in queſtion: They ſhall determine on differences in opinion, points of honor, ceremony, rank and precedence; in all caſes of affronts, ſlights, abuſe, ſcandal, ſlander, calumny, and in all matters of conteſt, except as before excepted: Nine judges ſhall make a quorum, and a majority of voices ſhall determine the judgment of the court; and from their deciſion there ſhall be no appeal: The clerk ſhall keep a large book, to be called the RASCAL'S RECORD; in which ſhall be fairly entered, alphabetically, the name, occupation, and place of reſidence of any perſon on whom the judgment of the court ſhall fall; which book ſhall at all times be open to the inſpection of any perſon or perſons on requeſt, paying the clerk SIX-PENCE ſpecie, and one ſhilling for a certified extract, as a fee: And if, after the eſtabliſhment of this court, any perſon or perſons ſhall be ſo hardy and daring as to decide any point of honor, conteſt or ſquabble, by duelling, or by appeals to the public in any of the public News-papers, or by hand-bills, it ſhall be deemed a contempt of the High Court of Honor, and the party or parties ſhall be rendered infamous, by having their name or names, reſpectively, entered in the RASCAL'S RECORD.

The proceſs of the court ſhall be as follows: If any man has cauſe of offence againſt another, he ſhall apply to the clerk of the court for A DECLARATION: Theſe declarations ſhall be fairly printed on a good paper with ſuitable blanks for the names of the parties, dates, &c. and ſhall be kept by the clerk of the court: The party applying ſhall pay, to the clerk, EIGHTEEN-PENCE for the blank and SIX PENCE for filling it up and atteſting it, and the party ſhall ſign the declaration with his own hand: after which the clerk ſhall number and file the ſaid declaration. On certificate from the clerk, that ſuch a declaration is filed, the judges ſhall meet and agree upon a time and place for the hearing; of which the accuſers and accuſed ſhall have due notice to attend with their reſpective witneſſes. No council ſhall be admitted in this court, but the parties muſt perſonally plead their own cauſes. After the hearing, the court ſhall give their final ſentence: If judgment goes againſt the ACCUSEE, his name, &c. ſhall be regiſtered in the RASCAL'S RECORD, with a number, in a column, for the purpoſe, referring to the number of the declaration filed; but if the accuſer ſhall fail to make good and ſupport his charge or charges againſt the accuſee, his name ſhall be entered in the RASCAL'S RECORD, in place of the the accuſee: And thus ſhall all controverſies be determined, where property is not concerned.

And the FORM of the DECLARATION ſhall be as follows, viz.

KNOW ALL MEN by theſe preſents, That I, A. B. of the city of Philadelphia, do announce, pronounce, atteſt, publiſh and declare—That my friend and fellow citizen, C. D. is a rogue, a raſcal, a villain, a thief and ſcoundrel; that he is a murderer, a robber, a plunderer, a highwayman, a footpad and a cheat; that he has committed ſacrilege, blaſphemy, forgery, fornication, adultery, rape, ſodomy and beaſtiality; that he is a tory, a traitor, a conſpirator, a rebel and rioter; that he is a foreſtaller, a regrator, a monopolizer, a ſpeculator and a depreciator; that he is a backbiter, a ſlanderer, a calumniator and a lier; that he is a mean, dirty, ſtinking, ſniveling, ſneaking, pimping, pocket-picking, d----d ſon of a bitch: And I do further declare that all and every of the above appellations are to be taken, received and conſtrued in the moſt approbrious ſenſe of the words. In teſtimony whereof I have hereunto ſet my hand, at Philadelphia aforeſaid, this day of

NOW THE CONDITION of the above declaration is ſuch, that if the aforeſaid A. B. the accuſer, ſhall and do, well and truly ſupport, maintain and fully prove, before the judges of the High Court of Honor, any one or more of the aforeſaid charges againſt his friend and fellow citizen, the ſaid C. D. accuſee, as aforeſaid, then the ſaid A. B. to be ſaved harmleſs, and remain juſtified in his proceedure: But, and if the accuſer, aforeſaid, ſhall fail to make proof as aforeſaid, then he, the ſaid A. B. doth ſubmit, admit and permit, that his name, that is to ſay, the name of him the ſaid A. B. accuſer as aforeſaid, ſhall be entered on the book of record of the ſaid honorable court, called the RASCAL'S RECORD, there to be and remain, from generation to generation.

Signed and atteſted the day and year aforeſaid.

Such, meſſrs. Printers, are the outlines of my ſcheme; which, I acknowledge, may admit of great improvement and enlargement. It would ill become me to expatiate on the many and great advantages that muſt accrue to my countrymen on ſuch an eſtabliſhment. How much bloodſhed, how much inkſhed will be ſpared; how many difficult points of honor and ceremony may be judicially determined; how many private animoſities may be checked, in the firſt ſtage, by an appeal to the court of honour, before the blood gets heated by argument and altercation. Theſe I leave to the judicious pens that will, doubtleſs, be employed in diſſertations on the rights, limits, advantage, &c. of the HIGH COURT OF HONOR. I cannot, however, forbear pointing out one benefit that will ariſe from this ſcheme; which is, that when a perſon is ſo diſpoſed, he may abuſe and villify his friend or neighbour at a very reaſonable charge, viz. the ſmall ſum of TWO SHILLINGS, ſpecie; whereas it coſts, the Lord knows what-all, to get a column or two of ſcandal and abuſe into your paper: But modeſty forbids me ſaying any more on this ſubject; I ſhall, therefore, ſilently wait the applauſes of my fellow citizens.

Dec. 18, 1780. CALAMUS.

The Field Officers and Captains,

belonging to the Pennſylvania Line, abſent upon furlough, or otherwiſe, are hereby required to join their reſpective regiments, in the vicinity of Morriſtown, ſtate of New Jerſey, on or before the 25th of December, enſuing; (except thoſe of the 8th) to the end, that the Arrangement of the Infantry may be compleated, agreeable to an Act of Congreſs, paſſed the 21ſt ultimo.

Thoſe Officers who do not comply with this order, or neglect ſending their determination in writing, to the Commanding Officer of the Diviſion, in camp, whether they will continue in the ſervice or retire from it, on or before the day aforeſaid, will be precluded the right of Priority which they would otherwiſe be entitled to.

ANTHONY WAYNE, B. G.
Commanding the Pennſylvania Line.

Totowa Camp, 25th Nov. 1780.

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from Europe and the Weſt-Indies, and

TO BE SOLD, BY

Budden, Lawrence & Co.

At their STORE in Front ſtreet, a few doors above Market-ſtreet,

For Caſh or Bills of Exchange on Europe or the Weſt Indies,

The following ARTICLES, viz.

FINE and coarſe Cloths,
Several bales of Blankets,
Broad and narrow white Swanſkins,
White and blue Halfthicks,
Mens, womens and childrens worſted Hoſe,
Ditto, ditto cotton and thread Hoſe,
A few pieces of fine Holland,
Black Lace,
A large quantity of brown and white coarſe Threads,
Mens and womens white kid Gloves,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Fine Threads and ſewing Silks,
A variety of Hard Ware,
And a number of fine Wire Sieves for meal.

SEVERAL

Cheſts of Carpenter's Tools,

of the beſt kind, very neatly aſſorted,
Ditto, ditto of Cooper's ditto,
A cheſt of coarſe Hats, bound,
Several cheſts of Medicines, very neatly aſſorted.

Juſt Imported, and To be Sold on the loweſt Terms,

By Andrew Tybout,

In Cheſnut-ſtreet, at the corner of Strawberry-alley,

White, Buff, Scarlet and Blue Broadcloths,
Shalloons ſuitable, Rattinetts, Callimancoes, Cambletts, Blankets, Iriſh Linens, Checks, Dimities, Sewing Thread, Crude Tartar, Copperas and Logwood, beſt Bohea Tea, Allum Salt, German Steel, and China breakfaſt Cups and Saucers by the Box.

Philadelphia, Dec. 16, 1780.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas; to me directed, will be Sold by Public Vendue, on Saturday the Twenty-third inſtant, at Three o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, One Brick HOUSE and Lott of Ground, fourteen feet front and ſixty feet deep, ſituate in Southwark, bounded eaſt on Second-ſtreet, ſouth by ground now or late of Thomas Robinſon, weſt by a five feet alley left open for ever, and north by ground of George Emlen, ſubject to a ground rent of 32 Spaniſh milled dollars, per annum, payable to ſaid George Emlen, ſeized and taken as late the eſtate of PATRICK CAIN, at the ſuit of RICHARD MORTHWAITE.

ALSO, To be ſold, at Five o'clock in the afternoon of ſaid day, at the Coffee-houſe, a SCHOONER with her Sails, Rigging, &c. as ſhe lays at Vine-ſtreet wharff; attached at the ſuit of Thomas Jones againſt Ezekiel Hartley. WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

TO BE SOLD,
By Public Vendue,

On Wedneſday, the 27th of December inſtant, at the Continental yard in this City:

A number of Public HORSES,

For caſh only, the ſale to begin at Ten o'clock.
By order of the quartermaſter general.
JACOB HILTZHEIMER.

Eight Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, on the night of the 14th inſt. December, two MARES, one of them was 3 years old laſt ſpring, 15 hands high, ſhe has a large ſtar in her forehead, and one of her feet white, and a brand on her near ſhoulder with the letters I L; the other 2 years old laſt ſpring, has a little white in her forehead, and branded on the near ſhoulder with the ſame letters; both of them are natural trotters. Whoever ſecures ſaid Mares and Thief, ſhall have the above Reward, and for the Thief only Two Hundred Dollars, and reaſonable charges paid, by

JACOB LUTZ, living on Rd. Penn's place.

BOOK-KEEPING.

A PERSON who underſtands BOOK-KEEPING, and can be well recommended, is deſirous of engaging to tend a ſtore or compting houſe. Enquire of the Printers.

A Tranſlation of the Gazette of Martinico, of October 19th, 1780, relating all the Particulars of the Hurricane in that part.

TO trace out the ravages of war, the continual diſtreſſes of this colony ſince the commencement of hoſtilities, the epidemical diſeaſes of the iſland, her loſſes in trade, our conqueſts, purchaſed by the deſtruction of the brave defenders of our parent country; theſe were conſiderations which ha unfortunately occupied the writers mind with the moſt poignant anguiſh and ſorrow.—But, alas! how ſhall we now deſcribe the dreadful ſcene which preſents itſelf to our eyes and memory? Is it in the power of imagination to conceive ſoundly, when the heart breaks in its tendereſt part? where ſhall we find that calmneſs of ſoul ſo needful to an hiſtorian? No; there is not a refuge, nay a corner, of this deplorable abode, but bears the mark of deſolation and deſpair; the wave ſtill bellows upon our ſhores, and our ears ſtill ſound with the dreadful ſhrieks of the wretches it has devoured. If there was in the world a ſavage ſoul who could ſee our diſaſters with a tearleſs eye, or whoſe falſe compaſſion would keep the bounds of vain and unfruitful marks; If ſelfiſhneſs had brought forth among us thoſe monſters who, inſtead of lending a helping hand to their unfortunate fellow-citizens, would have conceived the horrid deſign of raiſing their proſperity over the public ruin; may this ſad picture of our miſeries, bathed with our tears, awake in them that firſt ſentiment of nature that makes the moſt cruel ſavage fly to the relief of his fellow creatures.

Let us recollect, that the 10th in the evening, the fleet of 52 ſail of veſſels, that left Corunna, had happily anchored in our road except ſome ſtragglers which loſt their convoy; but, alas! what ſhall become of them! behold the atmoſphere overloaded with vapours; the paleneſs of the Moon, reflecting a dreadful light, ſeems to preſage ſome melancholy event! in the middle of the night the wind coming from E. N. E. began to blow with great violence, and, during the ſtorm, ſome of the fleet drove from their anchors in the morning of the 11th, and ſoon after many others had the ſame fate. O! judge the agony wherein we were plunged, ſeeing our reliefs, ſo long expected and ſo much wanted, ſnatched from off our coaſts; thoſe ſuccours that our ſituation and the happy deſtiny that had eclipſed them from the enemy, made them ſo precious to us. Every veſſel that the ſtorm bore away, jealous as it were of our good fortune, ſeemed to carry off a part of our exiſtence. The paſſengers of the fleet, who had landed the day before, are deprived of their goods by this terrible accident. Now we were making, with an unſpeakable uneaſineſs, the ſad enumeration of our ſhips, that were forced from their anchors: then our eyes, filled with fear, turned on thoſe that ſtill reſiſted the impetuoſity of the ſtorm; when the night darkened the heavens, and hid from us a part of the agonizing proſpect: ſcarce were there 12, or 15 veſſels of the fleet in our road, with 30 or 35 other ſmall veſſels, among which were ſome that had ſailed out of our harbour the ſame day. A heavy rain that fell from 6 to 7 o'clock in the evening gave us ſome hopes that the wind would ceaſe to blow, and that the end of our diſtreſſes approached; but vain was our hope! what we had ſeen, what we had ſuffered, at the awful aſpect of our diſperſed fleet, was only the prelude of the numberleſs calamities ready to ruſh upon our heads. After ſome moments of a perfidious calm, the winds, blowing from E. S. E. were let looſe with more fury than ever; and now the roofs of our houſes groan and ſcreak, every ſtruggle of the ſtorm ſeems to ſnatch them from off our walls; to the dreadful buſtle of the ſtorm ſucceeds the frightful noiſe of the ruins it drags along; the trees are rooted up, the roofs uncovered: the ſtorm has not yet pulled down our houſes, we live, we breathe ſtill: but who knows when or where the fury of the tempeſt is to ſtop! we ſhudder at the thought. In vain the tender huſband ſmiles in theſe dreadful moments, to appeaſe the unſpeakable fright of his dear companion; conſternation ſtill ſits on her brow; in vain a father, ſurrounded with his family, ſtruck with amaze, ſtrives to remove their fear by putting on a calm and ſerene countenance; the tears that roll in his eyes belies his firmneſs, his heart breaks, and his voice dies on his lips; and even thoſe who affect to ſcorn life, and to be poſſeſſed of that ſtoical courage that nothing can move or ſhake, are ſtruck dumb and abaſhed. At half paſt 11 in the night the earth ſhakes, the winds change ſucceſſively from E. S. E. to the S. and W. they ſhift with ſuch rapidity that they ſeem to be provoked from all parts; and now the ſea roars from afar; its bellowings draw near, and are huddled along together with the winds and ſtorm: the mighty wave, that ſprings from its profound abyſs, is ready to ſwallow up all that oppoſes it. We caſt our eyes upon our coaſts; we endeavour to pierce through the thickneſs of the night, but all we perceive, encreaſes the horror and deſpair of our ſouls. Who could give an idea of ſuch confuſion, of that dreadful chaos, the remembrance of which chills us with horror? The pale and doleful ſailors exert their ſpirits and courage, cut their cables, and fly from a deſtructive coaſt, and are forced to ſeek for their ſalvation in the midſt of an awful ſea that opens to them a more frightful abyſs. The ſcreams of rage and deſpair, which the proſpect of an unavoidable peril ſtrike from the ſoul of the unfortunate who is ready to periſh; thoſe ſhrieks that danger, fear and hope, made them utter, while they were ſuſpended and faſtened to the wrecks of their veſſels, we heard them all, they tore our hearts, and our tears were all we could give for their relief.

Nothing has yet appeared in this relation but the common effects of the misfortunes to which Martinico is unfortunately reduced; it is only a ſad repetition of the tragical ſcene that happened to paſs laſt year under our eyes. Fate, our cruel fate, reſerved for us a ſcene ſtill more dreadful and more calamitous than ever the memory of man can relate to have ſeen the example of in theſe colonies.——The inhabitants who lived near the ſea ſhores, from the walk Dumouillage to the extremity of the Galere, had yet but the common peril to dread; they only thought to preſerve their houſes from the violence of the ſtorm; but now a monſtrous wave comes on a ſudden and breaks their doors, another more monſtrous ſtill riſes bellowing and ſtrides over their roofs; all ſhake and yield to the ſtruggles of that maſſy wave: the floors fail under the feet of the unfortunate who runs to his treaſure; a treat'ning beam ſtops him as he goes; the furious wave inveſts him all round; he forſakes the fruit of his labour; he flies and devotes himſelf to miſery: alas! in this dreadful moment, even the miſer's fear is death, and death only. Mothers fly thro' imminent dangers, (what could ſtop a mother?) nature gave them a dauntleſs heart: they take their children in their arms, and, loaded with the precious burden, where ſhall they go? what ſuccour? what ſafety? which way ſhall they turn their trembling ſteps? all that ſurround them, threaten with an infallible ruin; the roofs ſink, the walls ſhake down; dreadful ſight! alas! who could repreſent in his mind, without being ſtruck with compaſſion, the confuſion and deſpair of theſe mothers, the cry of nature, "O ſave my child"? who could hear the ſorrowful exclamations of a father, a huſband, a ſon, who preſs and bear in their arms the deareſt treaſure they have in the world, and who ſee continually new dangers riſing around them. The neighbours fly to the ſuccour of the unfortunates; they pierce the roofs; they throw ropes, and ladders are erected; the courage of the unhappy revive again at the voice of friendſhip that lend them a helping hand. Come forth, ye wealthy men, ye void of feeling, (if ſuch a monſter is to be found in the midſt of our calamities,) come, and ſee the venerable old men, the women and children, that one night has reduced to the moſt awful miſery; of all the bleſſings that heaven had beſtowed on them, nothing remains but life: caſt your eyes over the heaps of ruin that the ſea has left on our ſhores, like ſo many marks of its power; ſee how frail is the fortune that ſteeled your hearts: if this ſight does not melt them, if you bar them ſtill from the ſoft impeſſions of benevolence, nature deceived herſelf in giving you the ſhape of a feeling being; fly away and bury yourſelves in the middle of your poſſeſſions; but tremble leaſt fate may not lead you on the threſhold of a wealthy man deprived of humanity.

The wind continued to blow hard till half paſt five in the morning; then it ſeemed to abate its impetuoſity, and we began to breathe when the firſt rays of day came to light us on our loſſes; then we ſaw there was but one brig left on the road, a ſchooner, a boat, and three veſſels of the fleet, the cables of which ſtill reſiſted the waves. The Jeune Dauphin was drove aſhore in the middle of the night, and had loſt but two men of her crew, who jumped into the ſea to ſwim aſhore, and all the others got ſafe at break of day, after having remained for a conſiderable time faſtened on their guns, and on their ſhattered maſts, continually beat to and fro by the enormous waves that almoſt prevented them from breathing. The obſervers of this nightly ſcene ſaw, in the higheſt fury of the ſtorm, a large boat and a ſnow go bottom upwards: a ſchooner, that was to ſail next day after for France, had run towards the coaſt and was thrown ſhattered and wrecked in thouſand pieces upon a new houſe; and of twenty men, that compoſed her crew, nine only were ſaved. At half paſt ſix in the morning the three veſſels of the fleet that ſtill kept their anchors at ſome diſtance of the road, being ready to be ſwallowed up or dragged along by the wave, cut their cables, run off with the help of one ſingle ſail, the extreme violence of the wind not permitting them to trim any more to keep up. After ſome moments of an awful combat between the ſea and the ſtorm, that ſeemed to ſtruggle for their prey, theſe three veſſels got off; now we ſhudder to ſee them diſappear, and then come out of the deeps, till the dark and thick clouds, that overcharged the horriſon, hid them from our ſight. If we were allowed to form any conjectures upon the fate of the other veſſels that were at anchor in our road at 11 o'clock at night, we ſhould preſume that all the large veſſels that got clear from the coaſts will have eſcaped from the wreck that threatened them; but they being forced to run before the wind, they are apt to be thrown far from our coaſts. As to the ſmall veſſels that diſappeared, the perils thro' which they muſt have gone are beyond all expreſſion, but this is a frightful ſcene on which we muſt drop the curtain. We are unluckily taken up by thoſe ſcenes which continually ſtrike our imagination, the dreadful effects of which call them back to our memory. From one extremity of the ſea ſhore to the other it is but a heap of ruins. It will be out of the power of the Europeans that made ſome ſtay in theſe colonies, to form an idea of the whole extent of our misfortunes; they will hardly believe that the fury of the wave pulled down 63 houſes in the quarter of the Galere 2 private houſes in the Fort, tho' the Fort itſelf had been always looked upon as to be ſafe from that accident; the quarter of the Canoneers and a great part of the battery of St Louis, 27 houſes were torn down in the Rue Dauphine, 16 in the quarter Du Figuier; 11 along the ſea ſhore from La Calle Boiſſon to the hoſpital, and 36 from the laſt to the extremity of the anchorage.

One may judge by this ſad picture of our loſſes that the ſea knew no longer its limits, for its elevation has been from 22 to 25 feet, and in general all the houſes, walls and cauſeys which were found at that height, either threaten with ruin or want great reparations. The damage that the ſtorm has made on the other buildings of the Burgh are not great; the roofs have been even leſs uncovered than laſt year, but the ſea pulled down all that croſſed its paſſage. Of 60 houſes, either large or ſmall, that compoſed the Bourg du Precheur, the wave ſpared but 6, which were more elevated than the others. All the huts along the ſea ſhore, from St. Pierre to Fort Royal, are entirely deſtroyed; all that was conſtructed on the new key at Fort Royal have been overthrown by the waves. Of the two Engliſh prizes, by our frigates la Ceres and l'Inconſtante, anchored in the bay des Flamands, that which had on board 400 hogſheads of more or cod, was entirely loſt on the point des Negres. Even the dock at Fort Royal, that had been until now a ſafe refuge againſt the ſtorm, has been ſo violently agitated that the frigate la Ceres has touched on a bottom, and five or ſix merchant veſſels have been conſiderably damaged. We reckon 16 or 17 boats, of which there is not the leaſt remain to be ſeen.

The Intelligence that we received from the country have ſtill aggravated our ſorrow; every quarter expoſed to the ſoutherly wind have been deſtroyed; all the canes are thrown down, the coffee crop almoſt entirely loſt, the manufactures and buildings of all ſorts ſtand in need of repair: but the loſs which is moſt ſeverely felt in this day of diſtreſs is that of the commodities of the country, a precious reſource, but unluckily too uncertain, and almoſt always ready to fail us when we think to enjoy it!

We hear from St. Lucia, that the Engliſhman of war l'Ajax, of 74 guns, and two frigates, that were anchored to the Gros-Iſlet, were daſhed in peices on the coaſt: we are aſſured that all their crews are ſaved: the ſhip Vengeance ſtruck in the Carenage, ſo that it will not be poſſible to get her off again: the Engliſh frigate le Laurier, of 36 guns, that was cruizing before our iſland, was loſt on the Cayes du Macabou, and of 250 men 17 only were ſaved, who reported that their captain was ready to eſcape when a maſt fell and cruſhed him to pieces. Another frigate, the Andromeda, went bottom upwards between the Robert and point la Roſe, and almoſt all her crew periſhed. We hear from Trinity, that the carcaſe of a man of war of 74 guns was found laying on the rocks near Caraville. This is all we know of the loſſes of our enemies! Enemies! is there any ſtill left for us! And did not the common diſaſters confound all! Where is the man among our fellow citizens whoſe heart was not torn at this dreadful news: in vain the dog of war divides the nations: theſe are terrible epochs that bring down to the level thoſe diſtinctions, and wherein man ſees the man only in each individual that ſurrounds him, ſubject as he is to ſuffer under the ſcourge of nature.

TO THE PRINTERS.

HAVING been informed that an affidavit or affidavits, or certificates, are to be publiſhed in your paper, to the diſadvantage of doctor Shippen, junior, in his abſence, obtained from one Patrick Garvey, a criminal now in priſon; that the publick may not be impoſed upon by ſuch a witneſs, you are deſired to inſert the incloſed certificate, and at the ſame time let them know that, by authority from New-Jerſey, it appears that the ſaid Patrick Garvey is there charged as a ſpy, has changed his name and is expected to be ſent to that ſtate to be tried for his life.

A FRIEND TO TRUTH.

I DO hereby certify that Patrick Garvey was committed to the gaol of the city and county of Philadelphia, on the 22d of November laſt, being charged with treaſonable and dangerous practices to this ſtate, and remains in cuſtody this day, and committed by his excellency Joſeph Reed, eſquire, preſident of the ſtate of Pennſylvania. JOHN REYNOLDS, gaoler.

Philadelphia gaol, December 21ſt, 1780.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

THE winter is near, when we may expect to be frequently alarmed with the cry of fire. It were to be wiſhed the ſeveral companies would carefully ſee that their bags, baſkets, buckets, ladders, and eſpecially their engines, are compleat and in good order. And, conſidering the ſtate in which many pumps are, (totally uſeleſs) it is recommended, that the companies would apply to the proper public officers to have the public pumps repaired, and that the members of the companies which live ſcattered through the town would exert their influence to have ſuch private pumps as are in their neighbourhood put into good order.

Imported and to be ſold, By

Joſiah Hewes,

In Cheſnut ſtreet, a few Bags of Allſpice, Madeira Wine, Weſt India Rum, Sugar, &c.

Juſt Imported from Europe and the Weſt-Indies, and TO BE SOLD, BY

Mordecai Lewis,

In Second-ſtreet, near Spruce ſtreet, a Variety of DRY GOODS: Amongſt which are,

BROADCLOTHS, Blankets, worſted Stockings, a large aſſortment of white Linens, German Oznabrigs, Raven's Duck, Checks, damaſk Tablecloths and Napkins, Cambricks, Calicoes, quarto Writing-paper, an elegant Tea-table Sett of Chins, &c.

He has, alſo, for Sale,

A few cheſts of Bohea Tea, Madeira Wine, by the pipe or quarter-caſk, Claret, Port, Liſbon and Sherry, in bottles.

FOR SALE,

A number of Books, elegantly Bound;

Conſiſting of

SWIFT's Works, 24 vols.	Engliſh, French, and Italian Dictionaries, 3 vols.
Voltaire, in Engliſh, 39 vs	
Bell's Poets, 16 vols.	Johnſon's ditto, 2 vols.
Montaigne Eſſays, 3 vols.	Pliny's Letters, 2 vols.
Rouſſeau's Works, 10 vols.	Robertſon's Hiſt. of Scot. 2 vs
Engliſh Theatre, 12 vols.	Bacon's Works, 3 vols. fo.
Cook's 2d Voyage, 2 vs. 4to	A large General Atlas.

Enquire of the Printers.

FOR SALE,

A TWO ſtory Brick KITCHEN and Lot of Ground, ſituate on the ſouth ſide of Catherine-ſtreet, between Front and Swanſon-ſtreets; the Lot 18 feet front and 87 feet deep, ſubject to a ground-rent of 45s. per annum. For terms apply to ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, at his office in Fourth-ſtreet, below Spruce-ſtreet, Philadelphia.

CAME to the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the 6th of Auguſt laſt, a ſmall Red BULL. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges and take him away, JACOB SERRILL.

Darby, December 20, 1780.

Philadelphia, Dec. 23.

Extract of a letter from Amſterdam, dated September 1780.

"The principal ſubject of news that we have here at preſent, is the armed neutrality, which you will have heard of already, namely that the Engliſh, vexatious in bringing up all veſſels of neutral powers, without diſtinction, have at length cauſed an alliance between Ruſſia, Sweden and Denmark, and our ſtates to protect each others trade, to which purpoſe every one of theſe four powers, are to bring a fleet to ſea: the Ruſſian and Daniſh, together, 32 ſhips, are already cruizing in the channel, and the Swedes and Dutch, who will make out more than that number, will ſoon follow: our ſtates alone are reſolved to put 52 ſhips in commiſſion."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Saliſbury, in North Carolina, dated November 27, 1780.

"Lord Cornwallis has retreated to a place called Winſborough, about 40 miles from Camden, on the road between that and Ninety Six; where he has taken poſt.—There have been two ſmall actions between Tarlton's corps and general Sumpter. The firſt you have already had an account of; the laſt we have but a very imperfect account of yet: however, the report of it ſays it was a very obſtinate fight, in which Tarlton and Sumpter were both wounded; Tarlton mortally in the groin, and Sumpter in the ſhoulder or arm ſlightly: the latter kept the field, and has taken and killed one hundred and fifty of the enemy.

"General Gates paſſed along here a few days ago, at the head of twelve hundred regulars, the remains of the Delaware and Maryland lines, and one regiment of the Virginia regulars.

"I underſtand there is a great number of eighteen months drafts on their march from Virginia to join general Gates, which are expected here in a few days."

* Saliſbury is 100 miles from Hillſborough on the road from Hillſborough, to Charles-Town.

To be ſold or let,

For a year or term of years,

A LOT of about ſix acres of LAND, with the ruins of a large brick houſe thereon, ſituated on Poplar lane in the Northern Liberties.

A two ſtory frame meſſuage and lot of GROUND, and FERRY WHARFF, on the north ſide of Mulberry or Arch-ſtreet wharff, containing in breadth eaſt and weſt 98 feet to low water mark, and extending in depth north and ſouth 42 feet.

A Plantation in Abington townſhip, containing 107 acres of LAND, with a good dwelling-houſe thereon, late the eſtate of John Knight.

A moiety of 43 acres of LAND, in Germantown, on the main ſtreet, adjoining lands of John Bringhurſt and doctor Warner's, late the eſtate of Abraham Piſtorius.

A moiety of a 100 acres of LAND, in Whitpaine townſhip, adjoining lands of James Morris, and John Robert's, late the eſtate of Iſaac Taylor. Enquire at the Univerſity, of JAMES CANNON.

TO BE SOLD,

A Valuable PLANTATION or tract of land, lying in Arundle county, Maryland, on the great Falls of Patapſco, eleven miles from Baltimore town, and within three miles of Elk-Ridge Landing; containing ſix hundred and twenty-two acres, whereon is erected a merchant mill, with two water wheels and two pair of mill-ſtones, one burr the other pair Cologne, with bolting reels and hoiſting geers, all go by water; a framed mill-houſe, two ſtories high, 37 feet by 27 feet, a new framed dwelling houſe adjoining the ſame, with two rooms on a floor; a new ſaw mill adjoining the merchant-mill; all in good order: There is water ſufficient for three water wheels more; likewiſe fall enough on this tract for two ſets of mills more; likewiſe, a good framed farm houſe, with three rooms on a floor, a large framed barn, ſtabling and other out-buildings; there is about 150 acres clear'd land, with 200 bearing apple trees, and four hundreds young trees, lately ſet out, of the beſt grafted fruit, a large number of other kinds of fruit trees, ſuch as cherries of various ſorts, peaches and plumbs; the remaining part of the land well timbered and watered, and very good ſoil for wheat or other grain; all in good tenantable repair. For terms apply to ROBERT CORNTHWAIT, on the premiſes, JOHN CORNTHWAIT, Baltimore Town, or JOHN BROWN, Philadelphia.

Baltimore, December 8, 1780.

One Thouſand Pounds Reward,

CONTINENTAL; or TWELVE or TWENTY FOUR POUNDS

Hard Money.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, in Baltimore, ſtate of Maryland, ſome time laſt ſpring, a Negro MAN, named WILL: He is a ſtout, well made, tall, black fellow, about 24 years of age; he was lately taken up at Pluckemin, in the Jerſies, by Mr. Gilcriſt, of Maryland, (to whom the Negroe once belonged,) and put into Brunſwick gaol; I ſent for him, and underſtand he had broke gaol and got off: He may probably be gone for New York, come back to Philadelphia, or be ſtill in Jerſies. I will give One Thouſand Pounds, Continental Currency, or Twelve Pounds Hard Money Reward, and pay all reaſonable charges, to any perſon that will deliver ſaid Negroe to Mr. PETER WHITESIDE, in Philadelphia; or if he has got into New-York, I will give Twenty-Four Pounds, Hard Money, and pay all charges, to any perſon that will deliver the ſaid Negroe, as aforeſaid.

JONATHAN HUDSON.

Baltimore, December 16, 1780.

TO BE SOLD,

STEVENSON'S

Grand Copper-Mine,

In FREDERICK COUNTY.

The purchaſer will have an opportunity of ſeeing an aſſay of the ore, and the exact quantity of copper it yields. The ſheet-copper made from it is equal to any ever imported. The drifts, which contain ore, may be entered on and worked immediately. The blaſting-vein from 60 to 80 feet long, may be cleared to work in two weeks. The level, one of the greateſt undertakings in North-America, is compleat. There are 200 acres of land, a good dwelling-houſe, and ſundry improvements. Many ſatisfactory diſcoveries will be made to the buyer. For terms apply to

JOHN STEVENSON.

N. B. A few tons of ore can be ſpared, to keep the furnace going till more may be raiſed.

*** A perſon well qualified to erect a ROLLING-MILL, will meet with advantageous employment, by applying to WILLIAM HAMMOND merchant in Baltimore town, or to the MANAGERS of the COPPER-WORKS in Frederick county.

Newtown, Bucks county, December 19, 1780.

WAS committed to my cuſtody, on the 16th inſtant, December, a MAN, who calls himſelf JOHN HARMS, on ſuſpicion of being a dangerous perſon, as he had no paſs, and could give no regular account of himſelf: he ſays he lives in Lancaſter county, and has friends there; he is near 6 feet high, has black hair, dark complexion; had on a beaver hat, light coloured broadcloth great coat, a pale blue linen coat, a claret coloured waiſtcoat and breeches, odd buckles in his ſhoes: he had with him a young brown Horſe, near 15 hands high. If he has any friends that can prove him to be an honeſt man, with a ſufficient recommendation from the place where he lived, it is requeſted they will come and releaſe him as quick as poſſible, with paying the charges. JAMES GREGG, gaoler.

A ROBBERY.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

ON Friday night, the 15th inſtant, the houſe of the ſubſcriber was broke open, and the following articles ſtolen, viz. One long Broadcloth Cloak of a light colour, one ſhort Coating ditto of a light colour, bound with tape, a black Sattin Bonnet lined with white, a black Fur Tippet, a Boy's Hat, and one white Linen Apron. Whoever diſcovers the perpetrators of the above Robbery, ſo that the Goods may be had again, ſhall be entitled to the above Reward, or in proportion for any part thereof, paid by

Dec. 22, 1780. ALEXANDER DYER.

Six Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or ſtolen, from the ſign of the Unicorn, on Lancaſter road, about ſix weeks ago, a Black MARE, about 5 or 6 years old, 14 or 15 hands high, ſhod all round, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, one white foot and rings round both fore feet, occaſioned by hopples. Whoever takes up ſaid Mare and Thief, if ſtolen, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, near the 39 mile-ſtone, on Lancaſter road, ſhall have the above Reward, or Four Hundred Dollars for the Mare only, and all reaſonable charges, paid by ROBERT ELTON.

Eaſt Caln, December 21ſt, 1780.

Two Hundred Dollars Reward.

BROKE out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, the beginning of this month, a Bay MARE, about 14 hands high, 5 years old laſt ſpring, a natural pacer, white in her face and one white hin foot: her mane hangs on both ſides; ſhe has neither brand or ear mark. Whoever takes up the ſaid Mare, and brings her to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have the above Reward, and if ſtolen, for the Mare and Thief, Five Hundred Dollars Reward, and all neceſſary charges paid, by

EBENEZER COWELL, Next door to the ſign of the Golden-ſwan, in Third-ſtreet.

Semple and Chaloner,

At their STORE in Cheſnut-ſtreet, next door but one to the Croſs-keys, at the corner of Third-ſtreet, have juſt opened a neat Aſſortment of DRY GOODS: Among which are,

SUPERFINE and ſecond Broadcloths, Coatings, Maſquerades, Pondicherries, Marſeilles Quilting, India Dimities, Dutch and King's Cord, a large and neat aſſortment of worſted and thread Hoſe, worſted Knee-garters, Iriſh Linen, Ruſſia Sheeting, three and ſix-quarter Diaper, eight, nine and ten-quarter Tablecloths, printed Chintzes, Scotch Threads, Laces and Edgings, Lawns and Cambricks, fine needle-worked Aprons and Ruffles, rich twilled, ſtriped and ſpotted Gauze, plain and ſtriped bordered Handkerchiefs, whip and patent Nett, needle-work cotton and lawn Gowns, boys and ladies beaver and felt bell Hatts, coloured and plain leather and jean Gloves and Mitts, cotton and linen Handkerchiefs, ſilk Ditto, gimp, ſnail and ſilk fringe, a large and neat aſſortment of Jewelry, Cutlery and Hard Ware, a quantity of plain and ruffled Shirts, fine calf-ſkin and military Shoes, Ben-ſoals, &c. &c. &c.

A few neat Thermometers.

To be Sold or Lett,

A Frame HOUSE, Brick KITCHEN, and BAKE HOUSE, and a Lot of Ground, with a good fence, oppoſite the barracks, in Second-ſtreet, Northern Liberties, clear of ground-rent, containing in front 35 feet, and in length or depth 150 feet. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber, living on the premiſes.

Nov. 25. CHRITIAN KUNCKLE.

Wanted immediately, at the Glaſs-Houſe in Kenſington,

A number of Workmen,

That underſtands the Making of white and green Glaſs.

ALSO,

Labourers, Cordwood and Wood-Aſhes.

For terms apply to THOMAS LEIPER, Tobacconiſt, the corner of Spruce and Water-ſtreets.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

A general Aſſortment of Green Glaſs,

Maryland Tobacco in hogſheads, Scotch Snuff in bottles, bladders and caſks, and Manufactured Tobacco, as uſual.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Peter and Jacob Kuhn.

At their Store the north ſide of Market ſtreet, midway between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets.

CROSSCUT, whip, pannel, tennon and compaſs ſaws,
Raſps,
Files,
Chiſſels,
Gouges,
Plaining Irons,
Deſk, pew, cheſt and HL Hinges,
Square nob'd Latches with Bolts,
Thumb ditto,
Beſt ſpring Stock-Locks,
Cheſt and Padlocks,
Screws,
Augers,
Spike Gimlets,
Tap and bung Borers,
Hammers and Pinchers,
Carpenter's Squares and Compaſſes,
Saw Setts,
Cooper's Vices and Compaſſes,
Dawing-Butts,
Marking and pincking Irons,
Caſtors,
Hooks,
Cheeſe Taſters,
Plaiſtering Trowels,
Men and womens ſwivel Stirrups,
Snaffle Bitts,
Common ditto,
Spades and Shovels,
Iron Candleſticks,
Bellowſes,
Shovels and Tongs,
Chaiffing Diſhes,
Raizors and Sciſſars,
Ivory Combs,
Penknives,
Corkſcrews,
Shoe, knee and waiſtband Buckles,
Elegant plaited Candleſticks,
Ditto, Snuffers with caſes,
Ditto Salts,
Jappaned Tea Urns,
Ditto Salvers, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

Broadcloths and Caſſimers,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Coarſe and fine Linens,
Chintzes and chintz Counterpains,
Humhums,
Painted Silkt and Taffeties,
Mantuas, Peelongs, Perſians and Sarſnet.
Sewing Silk,
Threads and Tapes,
Black Lace and Edging,
Spriged lawn Aprons,
Black and white Gauze,
Mens and womens Gloves,
Cane Hatts,
Toweling Diaper,
Jeans and Dimities,
Bandana and cambrick Handkerchiefs,
Silk and worſted Breeches Patterns,
Hair for Chair Bottoms,
Braſs Nails for ditto,
Yard and half-yard wide Carpeting, &c. &c. &c.
ALSO, Madeira Wine, Spirits and Rum by the Hogſhead or Quarter-caſk.

Juſt Imported in the Amiable Eliſabeth,

From l'Orient, Captain Lambert;

AND TO BE SOLD, At

Mr. ROBERTS's

STORE, in Water-ſtreet, where Mr. Shoemaker formerly lived:

A LARGE Quantity of fine Cloth and Linens, Blankets, Pluſh, Camblets, Shalloons, fine twilled Flannel, Calimancoes, Prunel, Cambricks, embroidered muſſin Handkerchiefs, Hatts, fine yarn and thread Stockings, Calicoes, Silks, Stuffs, Ribbands and Stockings, black Gauze and Lace, white Thread, Sail-twine, Window-glaſs, Shot, Gloves, Work-bags, Brandy, and fine Liverpool Salt.

TO BE LETT,

Speedwell Saw-Mill and Lands,

On Waiding River, in Weſt New-Jerſey, Burlington County, &c.

The above Mill and Lands was advertiſed and ſold the 24th day of April laſt, at vendue; the conditions of ſale not being complied with, ſaid Mill and Lands revolved back to the former owner, &c.

THEY will now be Lett, either to the Shares or for Caſh, as beſt ſuits the Renter, and may be entered on immediately: The Mill is in good repair and now ſawing; ſhe has plenty of timber, pine and cedar, belonging to her; the boards may be rafted from the Mill-tail to where the ſloops take in to go to ſea, or by carting about 8 miles, to a branch of Anchorus, they may be brought directly to Philadelphia.

There is on the Premiſes, one new two ſtory Frame Houſe and Kitchen, with good ſtone Cellars, a brick Oven, two Log Houſes for tenants, &c. a large Frame Barn, 60 by 40 feet, and Stabling plenty for horſes, a good bearing Peach Orchard, young Apple ditto, a great plenty of ſummer and fall Feeds for oxen or all kinds of cattle; the Land brings good Rye and Corn, and Garden Truck in abundance. Should the Perſon applying, incline to ſettle there, and chooſe to buy the Place, terms may be made eaſy, &c. It is a good ſeat for a Furnace, with a great Quantity of Coal-wood and Ore belonging thereto. For particulars, apply to

BENJAMIN RANDOLPH, in Cheſnut-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, Dec. 11, 1780.

Cheſter, December 11, 1780.

THE Perſon who left a Brown MARE at the ſubſcriber's, the firſt day of Auguſt laſt, is deſired to come and diſcharge the expences for her keeping, otherwiſe ſhe will be ſold in ten days from the date hereof, as this is the ſecond time of advertiſing, by

JOSEPH BRINTON.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

THE following depositions and certificates are submitted to the consideration of the freemen of the United States.

In January 1780, doctor William Shippen, junior, director general, applied indirectly to me to settle his books. The gentleman who made the application informed me, that doctor Shippen made particular enquiry respecting my ability in settling accompts, my character, &c. asked him if I was a person in whom he might confide; remarked that he had neglected taking receipts, &c. and finally said, that the purpose for which he wanted me was to transcribe his books, for which service he, doctor Shippen, would give a HUNDRED GUINEAS, if I would undertake the task. The gentleman told me he was struck with astonishment at the proposals, yet was determined to inform me of it. I told him I detested Shippen and his money, and would have nothing to do with him. The gentleman expressed his satisfaction at my determination, remarked that Shippen was an infamous character, corrupt beyond description, &c.—but that there was no possibility of bringing him to punishment, owing to the number of his friends and dependants in office.

PATRICK GARVEY.

Philadelphia, ff.

Personally appeared Mr. Patrick Garvey before me the subscriber, one of the justice of peace, &c. and being duly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, doth depose and say, that what is contained in the above declaration is the truth, and nothing but the truth.

December 15th, 1780.

Sworn before
WILLIAM RUSH.

Sometime in the summer of 1780, being then settling the apothecary general's accompts, a receipt came under my notice for a number of instruments, for which I found no order: the receipt expressed that they were delivered by doctor William Shippen, junior, the director general's order. I supposed then it was only a verbal one.* I applied to doctor Shippen on the occasion, delivered him an order in my hand writing, of equal tenor, and I believe of equal date, with the receipt above alluded to, and requested him to sign it. He said he would sign no order. I urged the necessity of it, as I could not settle our accompts without orders to correspond with the issues. He seemed under some embarrasment, said he received the instruments for his own use but remarked, if his persecutors knew it, it would be the cause of more clamor from that quarter. Doctor Shippen said he would sign an order for the instruments, provided it expressed they were for the general hospital, and I would transcribe the receipt agreeably: I told him I really thought the instruments were drawn for the general hospital, and that it was in consequence of this supposition I drew the order I had presented, worded in the manner he wished; at the same time I told him I could not comply with his request. He asked my reasons, and if it made any difference to me: I told him I had many reasons, but one might suffice, viz. that doctor Craigee had repeatedly given me orders not to erase or alter a single word in his books, which order (I remarked) I was in duty bound to obey.

PATRICK GARVEY.

December 15, 1780.

Sworn as above, before
WILLIAM RUSH.

This Mr. Garvey is now confined in the goal of this city, for a charge of trading to New-York. I know not from whom the accusation against him comes, but I beg leave to inform the public, that I once knew an instance of doctor Shippen taking pains to collect charges, and secretly detaining a witness to procure the banishment of a gentleman in this city, whom he expected to appear against him before his court-martial.

I can say nothing of Mr. Garvey's character from my knowledge, having never seen him till he sent for me to inform me of the facts contained in the above depositions; but the following certificate and letter from doctor Craigee, the apothecary general of the United States, a gentleman whose character cannot be encreased by any thing I can say in favour of his merits as a man, as a public officer, and as a whig, will shew in what light Mr. Garvey and his depositions deserve to be viewed by the public.

CERTIFICATE.

I do hereby certify: That Mr. Patrick Garvey has been employed in the continental medicinal laboratory from the first of January last, from which time to the latter end of July he paid the strictest attention to business, and gave entire satisfaction: when, being seized with a violent fit of sickness, he obtained my consent, in consequence of a recommendation from doctor Glentworth, who attended him, to his going to the country for the recovery of his health.

* The order has been since found. The following is a copy of it, taken from the original, in doctor Shippen's hand writing.

"Dr. CRAIGEE:

Dear Sir,

Please to put up for ME and send to ME, the following instruments: 2 razors, 1 case of trepanning instruments, 1 ditto of amputating ditto, 6 cases of dissecting knives, 4 male catheters, 2 female ditto, 1 case of couching instruments, 1 spring lancet, 1 of Pott's seton needles for hydrocell, 4 steel pointed pins for hare lip, 1 polypus forceps, 1 tonsil needle, 3 bronchotomy cannulas, 6 lancets.

Your very humble servant,
WILLIAM SHIPPEN, junior."

Dr. A. CRAIGEE, A. G.
July 7th, 1779.

I must add, that Mr. Garvey has behaved himself as a strict friend to his country, and maintained the character of an honest man.

AND. CRAIGEE, apothecary general.

To Mrs. GARVEY,

Nothing ever surprized me more than the transaction of this morning: I was so uneasy and anxious to know the cause of it, that I went out with the gentlemen without speaking to you as I intended. I have not been able to learn the particulars of the affair, but only that it is on account of some commercial business which Mr. Garvey is thought to have some concern in. As I have ever had a good opinion of Mr. Garvey, believing him to be a friend to his country and an honest man: I cannot entertain any doubts of his being acquitted of having acted an unworthy part. Feeling myself somewhat interested in the event of this affair, from the public connection I have had with him; and being sincerely of opinion that he is innocent; I informed Mr. Matlack of my wishes, that a strict scrutiny might be made into his conduct; for I am confident the more the truth appears the less he will suffer. Do not suffer yourself to be too uneasy; for a little time must unravel the mystery, and restore Mr. Garvey to his friends, without prejudice to his character.

Your friend and humble servant,
AND. CRAIGEE.

If, after this publication, doctor Shippen is continued in office, or if he is permitted to resign, or if he is dismissed without some new and extraordinary mark of infamy, to descend with him to posterity, then let the sons and daughters of freedom lament over the blood and treasure they have wasted in our glorious cause; let the devout patriot, and minister of the gospel, cease to pray for the successful issue of the war. Let Virtue hide her head, and let Liberty, (celestial maid) wave her hand, and tell, in her flight from this new world, that a resting place could not be found for her on the surface of the globe. If Shippen triumphs one day longer, then is virtue a shadow, and liberty only a name in the United States.

BENJAMIN RUSH.

December 16th.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

IN order to understand more fully the nature and contradiction of doctor Otto's evidence in favour of doctor Shippen, it will be proper to lay before the public the following facts:

In the latter end of August, or beginning of September, 1777, I visited the hospital at Trenton, then under the care of doctor Otto. I found the rooms clean, and every thing, as far as it related to doctor Otto, in good order. The doctor complained much that his sick suffered only from the want of medicines and stores. I examined the shop, and found scarcely a medicine in it of any use in a military hospital. Not an ounce of coffee, tea, rice, wine or sugar, could be obtained from the commissary's store for the use of the sick. I asked doctor Otto if he had applied to doctor Shippen for the above articles: he told me he had, but that he received them in such small quantities, and so much out of time, that they did the sick but little good. I asked him if he would certify these facts, so that I might lay them before doctor Shippen. He consented cheerfully, for he then complained much of doctor Shippen's negligence. The certificate was signed at the same time by a junior surgeon and two mates, who were witnesses of the readiness with which doctor Otto subscribed his name, not only to a certificate which declared the sufferings of the sick from the want of medicines and stores, but to another, which declared that he had applied repeatedly to doctor Shippen for them to no purpose. When I shewed these certificates to doctor Shippen at York-Town, he looked at them with a sneer, and said in the presence of a committee of Congress, "that he could prevail upon the "old fellow at any time to sign a counter certificate." At that time I thought it impossible, for I had the highest opinion of doctor Otto's probity, as well as of his industry and humanity in his profession. In the course of his evidence before the court, he shewed that doctor Shippen was better acquainted with him than myself. He acquitted the doctor of neglecting his duty; said the hospital at Trenton was in general plentifully supplied with stores and medicines; and added, that one of the certificates he had signed was obtained by persuasion, and the other he did not remember to have signed at all: unfortunately for him his own original letter to me, now lodged with the printers, written three weeks before I saw him, setting forth the wants of the hospital; the evidence of the gentlemen who saw him subscribe both certificates, and his own hand writing, all concur to prove, that the certificates he gave me contained what he then believed and knew to be the truth; the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.

It may not be improper, in this place, to inform the public, that by the hospital system, composed by doctor Shippen, and afterwards adopted by Congress, he possessed a power of dimissing any officer in the department, not appointed by Congress, at his pleasure. He possessed, likewise, the power of disposing of the hospital stores; and of creating as many offices and sinecures as he pleased: this will account for the many eulogiums upon his INDUSTRY and humanity, with which he has lately filled the papers.

If doctor Otto's venerable age and habits of virtue could not secure him from yeilding to the terrors or charms of doctor Shippen's power, what could be expected from men who had been so long steeped in vice, that they were incapable of receiving a deeper hue, even from doctor Shippen's company?

B. RUSH.

To William Shippen, jun. esq.

IT is an indisputable proposition, clear as any demonstration in EUCLID, that the same thing cannot be true and false, or things absolutely contradictory subsist together. Now I have already produced irrefragable testimony, on oath, of the most respectable witnesses, "that you sold the hospital stores, purchased with public money, whilst the sick suffered and dyed for want "of them, and from neglect of hospital duty; that the "wounded in the hospitals under your care, bled to "death, and dyed of filth and vermin, without having "their wounds dressed for many days together; that "they were denied the hospital wine, whilst you were "selling it by pipes and quarter casks; that the sick "in all the hospitals were too much crouded, and died in great numbers with putrid fevers, brought on "by impure air, and the total want or scanty supply "of necessaries of all kinds for sick people; that by "these means the army lost above a thousand brave men "in one campaign, whose lives, it is probable, might "have been saved by humanity, industry and justice in "a director general; and that you lived in a constant "round of pleasure and dissipation, altogether unbecoming the importance of your station, (and supposed dignity of office) or the then critical and alarming situation of your country."

To this powerful evidence you oppose your own assertion, that you exerted every nerve, devoted every hour and sacrificed every private interest, "to relieve their distresses; or if you did not, that you were unworthy of existence." This latter part is a just conclusion extorted from you by the force of truth, and fully supported the verdict of doctor Binney, already quoted.

You have been compelled to acknowledge, that there were many sufferings in the hospitals, which you affirm arose in part, from want of cloathing and covering necessary to keep the soldiers clean and warm, &c. why then did you cruelly and avaritiously appropriate to your own use the brittanias that were purchased for bandages, as well as a compleat assortment of expensive surgeons instruments of all kinds, belonging to the hospitals, as appears in the hospital books, which you would not suffer to be produced at your trial, altho' repeatedly called for? the secret is now out. The deposition of Mr. Garvey shews the plain reason why you chose to carry a load of hospital stores to your trial, in preference to your books. It likewise shews the reason why you concealed yourself with some of your select witnesses at Dr. Bond junior's country seat, four miles from town, and spent several weeks there previous to your trial, with your new advocate and bookmakers to alter your books for the inspection of the auditors of accounts, till the house took fire, and brought you all to light. Not having it in your power to compleat your plan there you applied to Mr. Garvey for assistance, whose spirited answer drove you to look out for other help. By what means you worked through this shameful business, it is probable time will soon discover and the dirt come out.

When I first impeached you for trial by a court martial, I earnestly demanded of Congress to secure your books to prevent erasures and false entries: my application for that purpose was then in vain. But if once more give notice, that if Congress will direct you to be delivered up and prosecuted by civil law, and will immediately secure your books, and direct a committee to attend the business, as they did in a former similar case, and by means of the books thus secured, proved the charge; I am willing to give them my assistance, and have no doubt, you will be convicted of other frauds and embezzlements (not yet known to the public) on new and fresh evidence providentially offering. Will Congress, then, suffer you to remain at large, to repeat your crimes of office with impunity, and to disgrace the rank and dignity of director general any longer? or will that honourable body permit you to resign as you meditate, in order to escape the justice that pursues you? or will they still retain you in office? I deem otherwise of that honourable body; and I here call Heaven to witness that I have no wish to cast unmerited reflections on that honourable house as a body, amongst whom are many members that would do honour to Roman virtue or Spanish honour: my earnest desire is, that the public may be dis-abused, and that my country may not be saddled with wicked and undeserving men in office whilst other and better men, are to be sacrificed to cover the criminality of such unfaithful servants of the public as you.

I mean to pursue with my remarks every part of your pretended vindications; to shew that you have misquoted and falsified the testimony you have laid before the public, as in the certificate of Peter Miller; designedly concealed dates, and perverted the relation of witnesses, as in the evidence of doctor Brown; and attempted to impose on the ignorant with certificates manufactured by yourself, to invalidate testimony on oath, as the original certificate of Samuel Finley, which will be published; or by some of your principal witnesses, "as the certificate of Peter Ozeas by Thomas Bond, junior; certificates that are not only inconsistent with truth, but that never were nor could be admitted in evidence before your court-martial; and that altho' your assertions are again and again refuted, you stupidly repeat your bare faced assertions, without proof;" and though brayed like a fool in a morter, you come forth nothing the wiser.

JOHN MORGAN.

TO BE LETT,
A convenient House,
READY FURNISHED;
With Stables and Coach-house. Enquire at Mr. RAQUETS, Merchant in Front-street, five doors below Walnut-street.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

TUESDAY, THE DECEMBER 26, 1780.

Pennsylvania Packet.

OR

GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE

[Published every Tuesday and Saturday.] NUMBER 693.

A SUPPLEMENT *to an Act intitled, "An Act for striking the sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds in Bills of Credit for the present support of the army, and for establishing a fund for the redemption of the same, and for other purposes therein mentioned."*

WHEREAS it is necessary that the Bills of Credit emitted and made current by the Act intitled, "An Act for striking the sum of One Hundred Thousand Pounds in Bills of Credit for the present support of the army, and for establishing a fund for the redemption of the same, and for other purposes therein mentioned," be made a legal tender, in all cases whatsoever:

Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the Bills of Credit emitted by the Act aforesaid, be and are hereby declared to be legal tender to all intents and purposes whatsoever, and shall be taken and received in payment in all bargains, contracts, purchases, agreements, dealings, debts, dues and demands, according to the sum specified in the said Bills; to be taken and received at the rate or value of fifteen shillings for every two dollars, and so in proportion for a larger or less sum, and of equal value in the payment of each bargain, contract, purchase, agreement, dealing, debt, due and demand whatsoever, with two Spanish milled dollars, each weighing seventeen penny weight and six grains; and sixty shillings of the emission aforesaid, shall be taken and received at the rate of, or equal in value to, one gold half Johannes of Portugal, weighing nine penny weight, and in the like proportion for all other gold or silver coin; any contract, agreement or bargain between parties to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons, bodies politic and corporate, from and after the publication of this Act, shall refuse to receive any of the said Bills of Credit, when tendered in payment of any debt, bargain, contract or demand whatsoever, provided the whole of the said debt or demand be so tendered, such person or persons, bodies politic and corporate so refusing, shall be for ever barred from suing for, or recovering the same before any Judge, or in any Court of this State.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person whatsoever, shall after the passing of this Act, refuse to take and receive any of the Bills of Credit aforesaid, in payment for any live stock, necessary of life, commodity, manufacture, article or goods whatsoever, which he or she shall sell, or expose to sale, or offer the same for a less price or smaller sum of money to be paid in gold or silver, than in the Bills of Credit emitted as aforesaid, or that shall give or receive a greater nominal sum of said Bills of Credit, for a less in gold or silver, every such person, being thereof legally convicted in any Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in this State, shall for the first offence, forfeit and pay double the value of the article or articles so sold or exposed to sale; one moiety thereof to the person or persons giving information of the same, and prosecuting the offender to conviction, and the other moiety for the use of the poor of the City, district or township, where the offence shall be committed; and for the second offence, shall suffer imprisonment during the present war, and forfeit to the Commonwealth one half of his or her lands and tenements, goods and chattels.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the party giving information as aforesaid, shall be admitted a competent witness on the trial of offenders against this Act; any law, custom or usage to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That so much of the Bills of Credit aforesaid, as have been received by the Lieutenants and Sub Lieutenants of the City of Philadelphia, and the several Counties of this State, the Collectors of taxes, or other public dues; County Treasurers, and all public Agents, for or on account of any tax, public due, Militia fine or forfeiture whatever, shall in the settlement of the accounts of the said Officers and Agents respectively, be estimated and paid, at the same rate, at which the said Bills were received by them respectively.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the rate of exchange between Continental Currency and the Bills of Credit, hereby made legal tender, shall be, and hereby is declared to be, seventy-five of the former for one of the latter; which rate of exchange shall continue till the first day of February next; and the Supreme Executive Council, are hereby empowered and required, from and after the said first day of February, to publish in the several English and German newspapers, printed in the City of Philadelphia, in the first week in every month, the then rate of exchange between specie and Continental money; which exchange so published in each month, shall be the exchange between Continental money and the State money hereby made a legal tender.

Signed by Order of the House,
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia, on Saturday, the twenty third day of December, in the year of our Lord, One thousand seven hundred and eighty.

SAMUEL STERETT,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

An ACT *to compleat the quota of the Fœderal Army assigned to this State.*

WHEREAS the practice of inlisting soldiers for short terms has been attended with great inconvenience and danger to this and the United States, in creating a necessity of frequently calling forth the Militia at a very heavy expence and waste of important time, and by reducing the forces in the field at critical periods to a number vastly inadequate to the service: For the prevention of which in future, the Legislature conceive it to be absolutely necessary to raise, with all possible expedition, a sufficient number of troops to compleat the quota of the army required of this State by the Honorable the Congress, to serve during the present war with Great-Britain, and have therefore agreed, That

It be enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That there shall, with all convenient speed, be inlisted within this State two thousand seven hundred able-bodied men, to serve during the present war with Great-Britain, who shall be raised and procured by or at the expence of the inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia and the several Counties of this State, in number and according to the proportion following, to wit: By

The City and County of Philadelphia, eight hundred and ninety-five:
The County of Bucks, one hundred and seventy-seven:
The County of Chester, two hundred and eighty-four:
The County of Lancaster, three hundred and eighty-four:
The County of York, two hundred and fourteen:
The County of Cumberland, two hundred and two:
The County of Berks, one hundred and ninety three:
The County of Northampton, one hundred and twelve:
The County of Bedford, sixty-one:
The County of Northumberland, seventy-five: And
The County of Westmoreland, one hundred and three.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Commissioners of the City and the several Counties of this State respectively, or any two of them, shall direct the Assessors of the several Townships, Wards and Districts in the said City and Counties respectively, to meet at the times and places herein after mentioned, that is to say, In the City and Counties of Philadelphia, Bucks, Chester, Lancaster, Berks and Northampton, on or before the twenty-second day of January next; and in the Counties of York, Cumberland, Bedford, Northumberland and Westmoreland, on or before the first day of February next, at the usual places of holding Courts in the said City and Counties respectively, or at such other place or places where the said Commissioners shall think most convenient, and shall then and there, in conjunction with the said Assessors, proceed to class the taxable persons and property within the said City and Counties respectively, in such manner that the said property, together with a proportional sum on all taxable single freemen, shall be divided into as many equal parts as the said quota of men, which the said City or Counties respectively, are by this Act required to inlist, shall consist of, paying due regard to the ease and convenience of the inhabitants, by including those who reside near to each other within the same class; and shall transmit to the several classes, by persons by them to be appointed for that service, an order in writing under the hands of the said Commissioners, or any two of them, with a duplicate annexed, containing the names of each and every person composing the same, requiring each of the said classes to inlist during the war, and deliver to the proper officer, one able-bodied recruit within fifteen days thereafter.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every class which shall deliver a soldier, who was inlisted during the present war and hath deserted the service, to the officer appointed as aforesaid, shall be excused from furnishing a recruit as above required.

Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall authorize any person or persons to inlist any deserter from the British army, or from the navy of the United States, as a recruit for the class to which he belongs, or for any other.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any class or classes shall neglect or refuse to inlist one able-bodied recruit as aforesaid, within the time limited and directed, or to make return thereof to the Assessor of the proper Township, Ward or District, it shall and may be lawful for the said Commissioners or any two of them, and the Assessor of such Ward, District or Township, where such neglect or refusal shall happen, to proceed and levy on each class so neglecting or refusing, a tax not exceeding Fifteen Pounds specie, or other current money equivalent, on the persons severally composing such class or classes, in equal proportions, according to the last public tax levied therein; which they are hereby enjoined and directed to do within two days after such neglect or refusal, and shall cause the same to be levied, collected and paid in the manner at present in force and practice, with respect to other taxes.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That where any class or person therein shall furnish such recruit, and any dispute may arise about the sum or sums of money which any person or persons therein should or ought to pay towards the inlistment of such recruit, or shall neglect or refuse to pay their proportion thereof, the same shall be adjusted, collected and paid in the manner directed by the foregoing clause, for the levying, collecting and paying the expences of inlistment, in cases where the classes have neglected or refused.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Supreme Executive Council be, and they are hereby authorized and impowered to appoint an officer or officers for the purpose of recruiting, and taking all recruits in charge, that shall be inlisted in pursuance of this Act, and make such drafts on the Treasurer of the State, for the filling up the aforesaid quota of troops in the City of Philadelphia and the several Counties, as by them from time to time shall be judged necessary, in favor of such officer or officers to be by them appointed for the service aforesaid, so as the sums drawn for do not exceed the penalties incurred by the delinquent classes.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every such recruit inlisted for any class, shall be attested before the next or some Justice of the Peace, and if accepted by him, shall by one of the said classes be delivered to the nearest Officer appointed for that purpose, who, upon the receipt of such recruit, and certificate from the said Justice of the Peace of his having been attested as above, shall give a receipt in favour of such class for said recruit.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all monies paid by executors, guardians, or others in legal trust, in right of another, in pursuance of this Act, shall be allowed in their accounts at the time of the settlement thereof.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every recruit so inlisted and entered into the army, shall receive one compleat suit of cloaths each year, and at the end of the war two hundred acres of land, and all other pay, gratuities and exemptions that other soldiers in the line of this State are or shall be entitled to.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That any County Commissioner herein required to perform certain duties, and neglecting or refusing so to do, according to the true intent and meaning of this Act, (except in case of sickness or removal) shall be fined by the Supreme Executive Council of this State, in any sum not exceeding Five Hundred Pounds. And any Assessor, Collector or other person required in pursuance of this Act to perform any duty, and neglecting or refusing to perform the same, (except as above excepted) shall be fined in any sum not exceeding One Hundred Pounds, by the Commissioners of the City or any of the Counties of this State, or any two of them, where the offence may happen, who shall appoint another or others in their stead.

AND WHEREAS it may happen that a part or the whole of the property in some of the said classes may not have any person in the occupation or possession thereof, or resident thereon, to represent it;

Be it therefore further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Collector of the township, ward or district, wherein such property may be found, shall give speedy information thereof to the Commissioners of the County, who shall without delay publish, or cause to be published, in some of the news-papers printed in the City of Philadelphia, for three weeks successively, an account of all property so circumstanced in their said county, and of the sum or sums of money chargeable thereon, requiring the owner or owners to make payment thereof to the proper person, at or before the expiration of two months from the date of such publication; and on failure of such payment at the expiration of such term, the Commissioners of the proper county, or any two of them, may, and they are hereby authorized, impowered and required to expose such property or as much thereof as may be necessary to pay such sum or sums of money, with reasonable costs, to sale at public auction, and after due and public notice given of such intended sale for at least ten days, to sell the same to the highest and best bidder; and the said Commissioners, or any two of them, shall convey any houses, lands or tenements so sold, to the

purchaſer or purchaſers thereof in fee ſimple, or for ſuch eſtate as the delinquent owner thereof held the ſame, which ſhall be good and valid in Law; and the ſaid Commiſſioners, after deducting the ſum or ſums of money aforeſaid, and the reaſonable coſts, ſhall return and pay the overplus of the conſideration money, if any, to the owner or owners when thereunto required.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That all tenants in poſſeſſion ſhall be accountable for and pay any ſum or ſums of money, charged by virtue of this Act on the lands in his or her poſſeſſion, and may diſcount the ſame out of his or her rent; and in caſe one year's rent ſhould prove inſufficient to defray the ſame, the ſaid lands ſhall be liable for the ſums charged thereon, and the ſame, or ſuch parts thereof as may be ſufficient, may be ſold therefor in the manner preſcribed in the foregoing clauſe.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That the perſons to be appointed by the Commiſſioners of the City and ſeveral Counties, to tranſmit and deliver to the ſeveral claſſes their order with the duplicate herein before mentioned, ſhall be paid ſuch reaſonable rewards reſpectively for that ſervice, as ſhall be agreed for by drafts of the ſaid Commiſſioners or any two of them, on the Treaſurer of the proper County, who is hereby directed to anſwer and diſcharge the ſame out of any monies in his hands belonging to ſuch County, and unappropriated.

Signed by order of the Houſe.

FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia, on Saturday, the twenty-third day of December, in the year of our Lord One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.

SAMUEL STERETT, Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

From Rivington's New-York Gazette of Dec. 9, 1780.

DECLARATION of the king of Denmark and Norway to the courts of London, Verſailles and Madrid.

"IF the moſt exact and perfect neutrality, with the moſt regular navigation and the moſt inviolable reſpect to treaties, could have kept free the commerce of the ſubjects of the king of Denmark and Norway from the inroads of the powers with whom he is at peace, free and independant, it would not be neceſſary to take meaſures to inſure to his ſubjects that liberty to which they have the moſt incontrovertible right. The king of Denmark has always founded his glory and his grandeur upon the eſteem and confidence of the neighbouring people. It has been his rule from the beginning of his reign, to teſtify to all the powers his friends, a conduct the moſt capable of convincing them of his pacific intentions, and of his deſire to contribute to the general happineſs of Europe. His proceedings have always been conformable to theſe principles, againſt which nothing can be alledged; he has not, till now, addreſſed himſelf but to the powers at war, to obtain a redreſs of his griefs, and he has never wanted moderation in his demands, nor acknowledgements when they have received the ſucceſs they deſerved; but the neutral navigation has been too often moleſted, and the moſt innocent commerce of his ſubjects too frequently troubled, ſo that the king finds himſelf obliged to take proper meaſures to aſſure to himſelf and his allies the ſafety of commerce and navigation, and the maintenance of the inſeparable rights of liberty and independence. If the duties of neutrality are ſacred, the law of nations has alſo its rights, avowed by all impartial powers, eſtabliſhed by cuſtom, and founded upon equity and reaſon. A nation independent and neuter does not loſe by the war, becauſe peace exiſts between her and the belligerent powers, without receiving or being obliged to follow the laws of either of them: ſhe is allowed to follow, in all places (contraband excepted) the traffick which ſhe would have a right to do if peace exiſted with all Europe as it exiſts with her. The king pretends to nothing beyond what the neutrality allows him. This is his rule, and that of his people; and the king cannot accord to the principle, that a power at war has a right to interrupt the commerce of his ſubjects. He thinks it due to himſelf and his ſubjects, faithful obſervers of theſe rules, and to the powers at war themſelves, to declare to them the following principles, which he has always held, and which he will always avow and maintain, in concert with the empreſs of all the Ruſſias, whoſe ſentiments he finds intirely conformable with his own.

I. That neutral veſſels have a right to navigate freely from port to port, even on the coaſts of the powers at war.

II. That effects of the ſubjects of the powers at war ſhall be free in neutral veſſels, except ſuch as are deemed contraband.

III. That nothing is to be underſtood under the denomination of contraband, that is not expreſſly mentioned as ſuch in the third article of his treaty of commerce with Great-Britain in the year 1670, and the 26th and 27th articles of his treaty of commerce with France in the year 1742; and the king will actually maintain thoſe rules with thoſe powers with whom he has no treaty.

IV. That he will look upon that as a port blocked up, into which no veſſel can enter without evident danger, on account of veſſels of war ſtationed there, which form an effectual blockade

V. That theſe principles ſerve for rules in procedure, and that juſtice ſhall be expeditiouſly rendered, after the rules of the ſea, conformable to treaty and uſage received.

VI. His Majeſty does not heſitate to declare that he will maintain theſe principles, with the honour of his flag, and the liberty and independence of the commerce and navigation of his ſubjects; and that it is for this purpoſe he has armed a part of his navy, although he is deſirous to preſerve, with all the powers at war, not only a good underſtanding, but all the friendſhip which the neutrality can admit of. The king will never recede from theſe principles, unleſs he is forced to it: he knows the duties and the obligation, he reſpects them as he does his treaties, and deſires no other than to maintain them. His Majeſty is perſuaded, that the belligerent powers will acknowledge the juſtice of his motives, that they will be as averſe as himſelf to doing any thing that may oppreſs the liberties of mankind: and that they will give orders to their admiralty, and to their officers, conformable to the principles above recited, which tend to the general happineſs and intereſt of all Europe. Copenhagen, July 8, 1780.

The declaration of the king of Sweden to the ſame courts was to the ſame effect

In the above declaration the king of Denmark diſcovers his intentions are to be guided by the former treaties between Great-Britain and his own kingdom, and the following additional inſtruction enumerates the articles which are declared to be contraband. To this declaration the king of Sweden has acceded.

An additional inſtruction to all ſhips of war, and privateers, that have or may have letters of mart againſt the French king, or the king of Spain, their vaſſals or ſubjects, or others inhabiting within any of their countries, territories, or dominions, or againſt any other enemies REBELLIOUS SUBJECTS of the crown of Great Britain.—Given at our court of St. James's, the 1 th of September 1780, in the twentieth year of our reign. GEORGE REX.

"That in conformity to an explanatory article of the treaty of alliance and commerce between England and Denmark, concluded at Copenhagen, July 11, 1780, which hath been lately concluded and agreed upon between us and the king of Denmark, all ſorts of arms and things thereto belonging, as muſkets, mortars, polards, bombs, grenadoes, ſauciſſes, carriages, reſts, bandaliers, powder, match, ſaltpetre, bullets, pikes, ſwords, head pieces, cuiraſſes, halberts, lances, javelins, horſes, holſters, belts, and generally all other implements of war; as alſo ſhip timber, pitch, tar, roſin, copper in ſheets, ſail cloth, cordage, and generally every thing that is uſed in the equipment of ſhips (except unwrought iron and fir planks) laden in Daniſh ſhips, and bound to the enemies country, are accounted contraband goods; but fiſh and fleſh, freſh or ſalted, wheat or other grain, flour, oil, wine, and generally every thing that ſerves for the nouriſhment and ſuſtenance of life, laden in Daniſh ſhips, and bound to the enemies country, are not accounted contraband, provided that the places to which they are bound, are not beſieged or blocked up. By his Majeſty's command,

STORMONT."

MADRID, September 4.

MR. Cumberland, who for theſe few days paſt has been at St. Ildefonſo, has received a courier from the court of London.

Mr. Jay, the intended miniſter of the United States of America, ſtill remains here, with Mr. Carmichael, his ſecretary.

LONDON, Auguſt 27.

The laſt ſhip from the Muſquito ſhore brings accounts that the Engliſh ſettlement in that quarter was entirely ruined and broke up. The natives, Indians and Blacks were entire maſters of the ſettlement, all the whites had gone to the Iſland of Rattan where they were in a miſerable ſituation for want of proviſions and neceſſaries when this laſt veſſel ſailed.

Orders are ſent to Ireland to take up 20,000 tons of ſhipping with all poſſible expedition, for the ſervice of the merchants.

Two tranſports are now loading at the Tower with ordnance ſtores, ſuppoſed to be deſtined for America.

Sept. 23. The brigantine Congreſs, from Philadelphia to Amſterdam, having been taken off Newfoundland, by the Veſtal, captain Keppel, of 32 guns, with a mail from the Congreſs, under the care of Mr. Henry Laurens, their late preſident, he was ſhifted on board the frigate with his diſpatches, his ſecretary, and another rebel gentleman, landed at Portſmouth, and he is ſafely lodged in the tower of London.

Oct. 11. So precipitate and unadviſed were the miniſtry in the commitment of Mr. Laurens, that after he was ſent to the tower, a conſultation was held on the propriety of the meaſure. It laſted for five hours, and it is a fact, that ſome of the men, who are intruſted with the government of this country, went into a ſerious deliberation, in order to determine whether they ſhould take the advice of the preſident of the council, or the lord chancellor. It was decided in favour of the latter, and a meſſenger was deſpatched at midnight with deſpatches to him at Bath, where he now is. The above anecdote, which may be depended on as a truth, affords a tolerable picture of the preſent ſyſtem. Such is the indeciſion, and ſuch the abſurdity of all their meaſures. Their occaſional exertions are the effects of raſhneſs:—their inactivity is deliberate;—it might be added alſo that it is wiſe; for when they deviate into action they are doomed to repentance. Till they are inſtructed by the lord chancellor, they are utterly ignorant either of the propriety of the ſtep they have already taken, or of the meaſures they ought to adopt in conſequence thereof.

We are given to underſtand, that government are not in poſſeſſion of any American papers of importance. Thoſe which relate to the ſituation of their finances, reſources, and European connexions, were ſunk by Mr. Laurens on the capture of the veſſel. The packet which was recovered, contained chiefly letters to different gentlemen on the continent, reſpecting commercial tranſactions; and they have afforded government no lights from which they may diſcover the plans or operations of the enemy.

BOSTON, December 14.

We hear all the American priſoners at Newfoundland are ſent to England, and theſe in New York, it is ſaid, are like to take the ſame route.

By a veſſel which arrived here from cape Franco's ſince our laſt, we learn, that captain Porter, in the ſhip Aurora, from this port for the Weſt-Indies, on his paſſage met with a wreck, on board of which were 4 men only, the reſt of the crew having periſhed: ſhe proved to be the Sterling Caſtle, a Britiſh ſhip of 64 guns, which was diſmaſted in the late hurricane off Cape Nicola Mole.

The French iſlands ſeem to have ſuffered much leſs than the Britiſh. It is remarkable, however, that Antigua, inſtead of being diſtreſſed with the other iſlands, received no injury, but on the contrary had a ſeaſonable and refreſhing rain, which was greatly beneficial to the growth of the iſland, at which the inhabitants were ſo affected on hearing the dreadful accounts from their neighbours, as to appoint a ſolemn thankſgiving to Heaven, for the remarkable diſtinction.

NEW-LONDON, December 5.

We learn that the Huſſar frigate was caſt away in Hell gate, about 10 days ago, when all the people except 80 were loſt, with the frigate.

TRENTON, December 20.

About a fortnight ſince the grand American army went into winter quarters on the North-River, and in the eaſtern parts of this ſtate. Head-Quarters is eſtabliſhed at New-Windſor.

We hear that a packet in 30 days from London, arrived lately in New-York harbour. She was anchored off in the ſtream, and no perſon except the captain was ſuffered to go on ſhore or have any communication with the inhabitants of the city. It is ſaid ſhe brought important diſpatches, after the delivery of which, ſhe immediately put to ſea.

A New-York paper of the 8th inſtant, announces the death of Lord Drummond, at Liſbon, a perſon notoriouſly known to the citizens of the United States.

A correſpondent aſſures us it may now be affirmed with certainty, "that the Dutch, and alſo the Portugueſe have joined the northern powers in the armed neutrality; the former with good will and from the heart, the motives of the latter are not yet ſo well aſcertained."

It is far from being improbable that the negociations for a general pacification will take their riſe from the politicks of this neutrality. If Great-Britain chuſes to perſiſt it will be like the reſt of her blind and deluded conduct.

The following is communicated to us by a gentleman of North-Carolina:

To the PRINTERS.

As the Britiſh news-papers have lately been filled with pompous accounts of the killed, wounded, and priſoners who were taken, on the 16th of Auguſt: I ſhall try to furniſh you with a different and perhaps a more correct account of the tranſactions of that memorable day.

IT is now generally known, that the Britiſh army in the field conſiſted of 1720 men, including officers, excluſive of Britan's militia, (3 or 400 men) who never came to action. The American army hardly conſiſted of 2600: of this number there were hardly 900 regulars or continental troops. The Britiſh news-writers, and ſome of their officers, pretend that they buried 10 or 11 hundred of our men, who were killed in that action. It would be more for the honour of humanity to ſuppoſe that the number did not exceed 100, becauſe the amount of wounded priſoners, who were brought to Cambden from the actions of the 16th and 18th, did not exceed 240. But in all battles, where priſoners are not maſſacred, the wounded are three times as many as the number killed: hence, by their own account, the Britiſh troops muſt have been ſavages of the firſt magnitude: they muſt have deſtroyed 8 or 900 men, who lay wounded and incapable of reſiſting. One of our officers who viewed the field after the battle apprehends that we loſt about 200: unfortunately this moderate account ſuppoſes that above 100 were maſſacred. It is certain that general Gregory and others of our officers who were laſt on the field ſaw the Britiſh ſoldiers ſtabing our men with bayonets, who lay on the ground with broken limbs.

The conduct of our militia has been indiſcriminately cenſured, becauſe ſome of them were ſeized with a ſtrange panic at the very beginning of the battle: but it ſhould alſo be remembered, that ſome of them fought with the coolneſs of veterans. General Gregory's brigade of North Carolina militia fought while they had a ſingle cartridge; and when they complained their powder was all done, he deſired them to uſe their bayonets. It is computed that the North-Carolina militia were about 1,100, the continentals 600, and the Virginia militia 600 on the field of battle. We may form a good eſtimate of their conduct in battle from the number that was wounded of each corps. We have already ſaid the wounded priſoners were 240: of thoſe 162 belonged to the continental troops, 63 to the North Carolina militia, 3 to the Virginia militia, and 12 to the militia of South Carolina: thoſe of the ſouth ſtate had been under colonel Sumpter. The amount of the priſoners, wounded and others, belonging to North-Carolina, did not exceed 294. The above numbers are extracted from a return lately made by doctor Williamſon, ſurgeon general of the North-Carolina militia, who, immediately after the battle, was ſent with a flag to attend the wounded, and was inſtructed to get a return of the priſoners.

Concerning the loſs of the Britiſh army we ſhall ſay little, leſt we alſo be charged with exagerating: however as it is generally granted, that both lord Rawdon and colonel Webſter were for ſome time priſoners, the action muſt have been warmly doubtfull: it is alſo granted that the 33d regiment alone loſt 115 men: it may be preſumed the other regiments did not eſcape without ſome hard blows.

A Gardener is wanted, to work and manage a Garden three miles out of town. Any perſon capable of ſuch an undertaking, may hear of an employer by applying to the Printers.

Imported and to be ſold, By

Joſiah Hewes,

In Cheſnut-ſtreet, a few Bags of Allſpice, Madeira Wine, Weſt India Rum, Sugar, &c.

BOOK-KEEPING.

A PERSON who underſtands BOOK-KEEPING, and can be well recommended, is deſirous of engaging to tend a ſtore or compting houſe. Enquire of the Printers.

Philadelphia, Dec. 26.

On Saturday laſt the general aſſembly of this commonwealth adjourned till Tueſday the ſixth day of February next; having previouſly paſſed the following laws, viz.

1. An act to ſettle and adjuſt the accounts of the troops of this ſtate, in the ſervice of the United States; and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.
2. A ſupplement to an act, entitled: An act for funding and redeeming the bills of credit of the United States of America; and for providing means to bring the preſent war to an happy concluſion.
3. An act to permit the exportation of flour of wheat from this ſtate, by ſea, under certain limitations and conditions.
4. An act to revive and amend an act, entitled: An act to ſuſpend the operation, for a limited time, of the ſeveral laws of this commonwealth, for making the bills of credit of the United States a legal tender, in the payment of debts, equal to gold and ſilver.
5. A ſupplement to an act, entitled: An act for ſtriking the ſum of one hundred thouſand pounds in bills of credit, for the preſent ſupport of the army, and for eſtabliſhing a fund for the redemption of the ſame; and for other purpoſes therein mentioned.
6. An act for an impoſt on goods, wares, and merchandize, imported in this ſtate.
7. An act to complete the quota of the fœderal army aſſigned to this ſtate.

The following paragraph is taken from a Baltimore paper of the 19th inſtant.

"The loſs by the inundation of the ſea upon the "pariſhes of Montego Bay, Savannah la Mar, and "St. Lucea, in Jamaica, is computed at one million "ſterling."

Extract of a letter from Barbados, dated November 11.

"I doubt not you will hear before this reaches you of the unhappy ſituation we are in here, and as I know your anxiety for me, I am glad to meet with an opportunity of informing you I and my little ones have eſcaped any bodily hurt. Tho' the diſtreſs I have ſuffered is almoſt beyond my ſtrength to bear.

"On the night of the 10th of October the ſtorm began, and raged with a violence that I cannot pretend to deſcribe: a gentleman, now here, who was at Liſbon at the time of the earthquake, ſays, this was beyond compariſon more dreadful, being of ſo much longer duration; that, too, was partial; this general all over the iſland; ſo that no one has it in their power to aſſiſt another; all are involved in the general ruin: The horrors of the night were aggravated by the return of day; the whole town in ruins, and all the country laid waſte; the number of corps that lay dead and maimed, in the ſtreets, were ſhocking to behold; and the cries of the people looking for and bewailing their loſt friends was dreadful to hear. All the houſes near the ſea were waſhed away, and a great number of the inhabitants with them was it not for the Mole head, all Broad-ſtreet would have gone, the people there were up to their middles in water. The number of dead in town was ſo great, that the governor employed a party of ſoldiers to bury them; and tho' they only dug holes and threw them in as they were, three days were employed in this melancholy buſineſs, and the ſmell became very offenſive before it was compleated: It is computed, between ſix and ſeven thouſand, whites and blacks, have loſt their lives.

"Scarce a building left on any of the eſtates, and almoſt all the cattle killed. The corn that was houſed deſtroyed, as well as the proviſions in town, ſo that we have a dreadfull proſpect of a famine; add to this that the behaviour of the negroes has been very alarming: they think, no doubt, we are now all upon a footing, and indeed without ſome relief is afforded to us I cannot ſee how we are to ſubſiſt."

Extract of a letter from St. Euſtatia, dated Dec. 3.

"By the arrival of ſeveral Dutch ſhips from London we have the account of Mr. Laurens's being confined in the tower; but it does not appear that his diſpatches were taken, as was firſt ſaid.

"A Boſton privateer and one from Newberry Port were carried into the Thames

"We have letters from Holland as late as the 1ſt of November, when a war with England was much talked of: it is ſaid that, or a general peace, will be the conſequence of the confederacy of the northern powers, if that confederacy can be firmly fixed. Ruſſia has 30 ſail of the line, Denmark 10, Sweeden 12, Holland 35; which will give ſo great a balance in our favour, that a univerſal acknowledgement of our independency muſt be the conſequence. The under-writers at Amſterdam aſked 12 per cent. on neutral bottoms to the Weſt-Indies; from which you may judge of their opinion of things."

Extract of a letter from Europe, May 8th, 1780.

"Copies are circulated, in London, of the anſwer which the court has made to the declaration of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and is as follows.

"During the whole courſe of the war, in which the king of Great Britain finds himſelf engaged by the aggreſſion of France and Spain, he has manifeſted thoſe ſentiments of juſtice, equity and moderation which govern all his proceedings.

"His majeſty has regulated his conduct towards friendly and neutral powers, according to theirs toward him, conforming it to principles the moſt clear, and the moſt generally acknowledged of the law of nations, which is the only law between nations who have no treaties, and to the tenor of his different engagements with other powers; which engagements have varied this primitive law by mutual ſtipulations, and have varied it in a great variety of different manners, according to the will and the convenience of the contending parties. Strongly attached to her majeſty, the empreſs of all the Ruſſias, by the ties of a reciprocal friendſhip and a common intereſt; the king, from the commencement of the troubles, gave the moſt determinate orders to reſpect the flag of her Imperial majeſty, and the commerce of her ſubjects, according to the law of nations and the tenor which he has contracted in his treaty of commerce, with her, and which he will fulfil with the moſt ſcrupulous exactneſs. The orders, on this ſubject, have been renewed, and the execution of them ſhall be ſtrictly attended to. It is to be preſumed, that they will prevent all irregularity; but if it ſhould happen that there ſhould be the ſmalleſt violation of theſe repeated orders, the tribunals of the admiralty, which in this country, as in all others, are eſtabliſhed to take cognizance of ſuch matters, and which, in all caſes, judge ſolely by the general law of nations, and by the particular ſtipulations of different treaties, would redreſs the injury, in a manner ſo equitable, that her Imperial majeſty would be ſatisfied, entirely, with their deciſions, and would acknowledge in them the ſame ſpirit of juſtice which animates herſelf.

"This is ſaid to be the anſwer to the empreſs, and to be ſure it is complaiſant enough; but ſtill there is a great queſtion between the king and the empreſs to be decided. The king ſays that all the French and Spaniſh ports are blocked up by his fleet. The empreſs ſays that none of them are or will be, but ſuch before which the king may ſend a number of ſhips to guard the entrance into them and make it manifeſtly dangerous.

"She adds, that ſhe has armed, and will arm, to maintain this conſtruction of the word; and invited all the other maritime powers to make a league with her in ſupport of this interpretation; and Holland has already anſwered that ſhe agrees to it, with gratitude, and all the other powers will anſwer the ſame. If the king gives up his interpretation of the word, there is an end, forever, to the naval ſuperiority of Great Britain; if he maintains it, it muſt be by a war againſt all the nations that uſe the ſeas.

"But the government and nation are not yet forſaken by their infatuation. They don't ſee in the declaration of the empreſs, that ſhe has taken a decided part againſt them. But all the reſt of the world ſees, that a declaration of war againſt them would not have been a more deciſive indication of the empreſs's judgment or aſſertions."

TO-MORROW,

At the Continental Yard in this City, will be ſold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

A number of Public HORSES,

For caſh only, the ſale to begin at Ten o'clock.

By order of the quartermaſter general,

JACOB HILTZHEIMER.

Philadelphia, December 16, 1780.

BY virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be Sold by Public Vendue, on Friday, the Twenty-ninth inſtant, at Ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the late Dwelling Houſe of Joſeph Bulkely, the corner of Fifth and Market ſtreets, all the HOUSHOLD GOODS of ſaid Joſeph Bulkley: Conſiſting of Feather Beds and Bedding, Tables, Chairs, Looking-Glaſſes, &c. &c. Taken in Execution as the property of ſaid Joſeph Bulkley, at the ſuit of William Davey. WILLIAM WILL, Sheriff.

TO BE LET,

And entered upon the firſt day of March next,

A SMALL PLANTATION, on the weſt ſide of Paſſunk road, about one mile and three quarters from the city, adjoining to the plantation belonging to Iſrael Pemberton, deceaſed, now in the poſſeſſion of Conrad Shelier. There is thereon, a good Houſe and Kitchen, a Well of good Water, and Stables. For Terms enquire of JACOB DUCHE, in Front ſtreet next to the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet.

THIS is to give public Notice, that the ſubſcriber, GARDINER and NURSERY MAN, intends following Pruning of Fruit trees, of any kind, the remainder part of this winter, from the ſeventh of January until the fifteenth of March: He alſo propoſes following Gardening, during the ſummer ſeaſon, in and about the city of Philadelphia, from the fifteenth of March until the fifteenth of November.

Any Gentleman, or others, that are inclined to employ him, may depend on being faithfully ſerved, and their favours gratefully acknowledged, by their humble ſervant. CORNELIUS HEGERTY.

N. B. He may be ſpoke with at Mr. Dennis M'Carty's, at the White horſe Tavern in Elbow-lane, between Second and Third-ſtreets, within two doors of Market-ſtreet. December 26, 1780.

Philadelphia, December 6, 1780.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

STOLEN, on the night of the 5th inſtant, from the plantation of Peter De Haven, in Charleſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, a dark Bay GELDING, four years old laſt ſpring, is a natural trotter, about 16 hands high, lengthy and well made, has a blaze in his face, his near feet is both white, and the hair is part off, a buſhy mane, and has never been docked; the hair is ſcalded off the upper part of his head with eating St. John's-worth: Alſo, A Black GELDING, twelve years old, paces and trots, about 14 hands and a half high, has a blaze in his face, ſeveral ſaddle-marks on his back, and a ſcar on his off buttock. Whoever takes up ſaid Horſes, and delivers them to Iſaac Warner in Blockley townſhip, or Peter De Haven in Fourth-ſtreet, Philadelphia, two doors below the College, ſhall receive Five Hundred Dollars; and for the Horſes and Thief, or Thieves, if brought to conviction, the above Reward with reaſonable charges paid, by

ISAAC WARNER,
PETER DE HAVEN.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of HUGH JAMES, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are deſired to bring in their accounts properly proved, in order to have them ſettled and paid, by

Philadelphia, Dec. 13, 1780. ELENOR JAMES, Executrix, JAMES ALEXANDER, Executor.

Juſt PUBLISHED and To be SOLD, by

JOHN DUNLAP,

At his Printing-Office in Market-ſtreet,

FATHER ABRAHAM'S ALMANACK,

For the YEAR of Our LORD, 1781.

OF HIS EXCELLENCY,

George Waſhington, Eſq;

A New Impreſſion in Metzotinto;

From the original Picture belonging to the State of Pennſylvania;

Poſter ſize, i. e. 14 inches by 10 inches, excluſive of the margin;

Price Two Dollars, or the Value thereof in current Money, or Six Pound per Dozen to Shop-keepers or Perſons going abroad.

Any Perſons wanting the ſaid Prints,

Will apply to CHARLES W. PEALE, at the corner of Third and Lombard-ſtreets.

WAS taken up treſpaſſing in the Garden of the ſubſcriber, living near the Robinhood Tavern, on the 12th of October laſt, a Red COW with a white face, is cropt in the right ear, and has a bullet hole in the left. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take her away.

Nov. 28, 1780. HENRY YOUNG.

To be Sold, by E. Pirkeſon,

At the ſign of the Three-tuns, in Third-ſtreet, between South and Shippen-ſtreets,

Beſt Spaniſh Segars,

Made by FRANCIS SMITH, from Italy. Dec. 6.

RAN-AWAY, on Sunday laſt, from the ſubſcriber, an Apprentice LAD, between 17 and 18 years of age, full faced, about 5 feet 2 inches high: Had on when he went away, a light brown cloth jacket with ſleeves, two tow lining ſhirts, two pair of trowſers, an old wool hat, a pair of new ſhoes with a pair of plain braſs buckles; by trade a Shoemaker. Whoever takes up ſaid Lad, and brings him to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above Reward, and all reaſonable charges paid by me

WILLIAM DAVIS.

N. B. All maſters of veſſels are forbid to harbour or carry him off at their peril. Southwark, Nov. 20.

TO BE SOLD,

In Alexandria, by the Executors of JOHN WEST, junior, late of Fairfax county, Virginia, on the third day of January 1781, if fair, otherwiſe the next fair day, FOUR very healthy and able-bodied

Negroe Men:

Two of them ſhip-carpenters, able to perform any work in that branch of buſineſs; one a good Blackſmith, capable of doing any country work; and the other an Houſe-joiner and Carpenter by trade.

The Front Part of a Houſe,

GENTEELY FURNISHED,

TO BE LETT:

Alſo, A STABLE behind it;

In Front-ſtreet, a few doors above the Coffee-houſe. Enquire of the Printers.

Philadelphia, Dec. 14, 1780.

ALL perſons who have any demands againſt the eſtate of RICHARD BARRETT, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts properly atteſted, to the ſubſcriber, that they may be ſettled; and all thoſe who are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are deſired to make immediate payment to prevent further trouble. ELIZABETH BARRETT, Adminiſtratrix.

Extract from the French Gazette, 1780.

WE deſire to acquaint LOUIS NOEL ANGIBAU, enliſted in the King's ſervice, under the name of BRIN DAMOUR, in the legion of Dumas, in the year 1768, then in garriſon at Braſt; and who, ever ſince that time has given no intelligence of his perſon; that William Angibau, his father, deceaſed, in November, 1778, who left him a ſucceſſion. If any perſon, knowing the ſaid LOUIS NOEL ANGIBAU, ſhould be acquainted with either his death or the place of his reſidence, they are requeſted to give Notice of it to the Sieur ANGIBAU, his brother, living at Mr. Grand Jean, painter, in the ſtreet of FAUBOURG, St. Martin, at Paris.

BROKE into the plantation of the ſubſcriber, on the Twentieth of November laſt, two HORSES, one a Black, 8 years of age, ſhod all round, paces and trots, has a ſtar and blaze in his forehead, branded with a flat iron on his near hind buttock, and is about 14 hands high. The other a Grey, 12 years of age, ſhod all round, paces and trots, and is between 15 and 16 hands high. The owner or owners, proving their property and paying charges, may have them again, by applying to me,

MICHAEL COWHIR, Living on Jas. Dickinſon's place, in Northern Liberty townſhip.

WANTS A PLACE,

As a Wet-Nurſe,

A Woman that can be well recommended.

Enquire of the Printers.

JOHN KEAN,

At the SIGN of the SPINNING-WHEEL,
on the north side of Market-street,
Just opposite the Meal-market.

Is now opening a large and fresh Assortment of
MERCHANDIZE,

Which he proposes to sell, Wholesale and Retail, on the lowest Terms, viz.

BLUE, buff, purple, scarlet, and light-coloured, superfine Broadcloths.
Brown, blue, claret, cinnamon and cloth coloured Second Cloths.
Buff, white, and scarlet Cassimers.
Purple, and a variety of spotted and blue forest Cloths.
Buff, blue, green, cloth-coloured and white Plush.
Crimson, and a variety of spotted, brown, claret-coloured, and black Velvets, plain and cut.
Brown, claret, olive, black, green, white and purple Corduroys.
Black Everlastings.
Serge Denims.
Serge De jean.
Prunellas.
Durons.
Minorca Serges.
A variety of corded and plain worsteds, suitable for gentlemens jackets and breeches.
Corded Dimities.
White, brown, olive and blue Serges.
Corded, plain and spotted Callimancoes, of various colours.
A beautiful assortment of chintz and calicoes.
Marseilles Quilting.
Blue, straw, white, brown, and changeable Mantuas.
Black Sattin and Modes.
Coarse and fine Cambricks and Lawns.
Silk, kenting, linen and cotton Handkerchiefs of different patterns and colours.
Beautiful tiffany Handkerchiefs.
Irish, Dutch and French Linens.
Bag Holland.
Broad and narrow Russia Sheetings.
Dowlas.
Lavals.
White Sheeting.
Flowered & millnet lawns.
Millnet lawn Handkerchiefs.
Striped and striped and spotted bordered, blue green, brown and crimson, ell-wide Persians.
White and crimson Sarsnets.
Sewing silks of all colours.
Thread of every colour and fineness.
Plaid and striped Muslins, coarse and fine.
Ladies cotton Hose.
Silk Stockings and Mitts.
Purple Gloves and Mitts.
Twist of different colours.
Furnitute Check.
Mens coarse Hose and Mitts.
Small milled Hose.
Snuff in bottles.
Camblets.
Durants.
Rattinets.
Venetian Poplins, &c.
Plated & Gilded Buttons.
Pen Knives.
Taylors & Small Scissars.
Paper and japanned Spuff-Boxes.
Buckle Brushes.
Hanover Laces.
Tapes and Bobbin.
Quality and Coat Binding.
Razors, of the first Quality, in Cases, with Straps, &c.
Tully Garters.
Writing paper.
Brass Cocks.
Watch Chrystals and Springs.
Brass Nails.
Crooked Combs.
Horn Spoons.
Black and white narrow and broad Lace.
Bengals and Ginghams.
An assortment of Ribbands.
Hyson and Bohea Tea of the first Quality.
A few Hogsheads of Claret.
Claret in Bottles.
Pots
Skillets.
Cast Boxes.
Window Weights.
Bake Stones, &c.

ALSO,

Some Hogsheads of extraordinary Indigo, with numberless other articles too tedious to mention.

Said KEAN begs leave to tender his greatful acknowledgements to those, who have been so kind as to favour him with their custom; and hopes, that an unremitting vigilance and care will make it their interest and inclination to continue their favours. To those who have not experienced the cheapness and goodness of his wares, he holds forth the most cordial invitation, and wishes to convince them of the truth he asserts, rather by their own judgment, than by long ostentatious promises.

Smith and Tilton,

At their Store in Second-street, next door to the Friend's Meeting,

Have just Imported, in the last Vessels from Europe and the West Indies, the following Articles, which they will sell cheap for Cash,

A LARGE and general assortment of superfine and second Cloths of all colours, with suitable Trimmings, Coatings, Forrest Cloths and Naps, superfine twilled white Swanskins, Velvets, Velverets and Corduroys, Serge Denims, Sattinetts, Prunella, Callimancoes, Durants, cotton Checks, Irish, Lavill and Britagne Linens, Irish and Russia Sheetings, 3 4 Dowlass and Harlem Stripes, 6-4 and 7 4 best Flanders Bed-ticks, Aberdeen knitt and plain worsted Hose, India Persians, Sattins, Peelongs and Modes, a neat assortment of Calicoes and Chintzes, silk, romall, Bandano and printed linen Hankerchiefs, striped and flowered bordered lawn ditto, Book Muslin ditto, plain figured and striped Gauzes, Cambricks and Lawns, mens and womens Gloves and Mitts, white and coloured Threads, buck and bone table Knives and Forks, Barlow and other Pennknives, brass, white-metal and steel Thimbles, Pocket-hooks, Dutch Quills, ivory and horn Combs, 4 and 4 and a half pound Pins, Needles, &c.
7 4 8-4 and 10 4 ROSE BLANKETS.

Drugs, Medicines, and Painters COLOURS, &c. To be Sold, By Christopher, junr. and Charles Marshall,

At their old Medicinal and Colour STORE, the sign of the Golden-Ball and Apothecaries Arms, in Chesnut-street, Philadelphia.

Amongst which are,

ANTIMON. Crude,
Calomel,
Cantharides,
Colocynth,
Cort. Peruvian,
Casparilla,
Flo. Chamœmel,
Fol. Sennæ Alexr.
Gum Aloes,
Ammon,
Arabic
Assafœtid,
Camphor,
Galbanum,
Myrrha,
Opium,
Ichthyocolla,
Magnesia Alb.
Manna,
Merc. Dulc.
Viv. Crud,
Emetic Flav.
Ol. Lavendul.
Rorismarin,
Vitriol,
Rad. Caryoph Amer.
Chinæ,
Galengal,
Gentian,
Jalap,
Ipecacoan.
Rhei,
Sarsaparill.
Sal. Epsom,
Glauber,
Nitrum,
Sem. Anisi,
Suc. Glycyrrhizæ,
Sulph. Flor.
Viv.
Tart. Cremor,
Emetic,
Vitriol Alb.
Rom. &c. &c.

Patent Medicines, viz.

BATEMAN's Drops,
British Oil,
Turlington's Balsam,
Daffy's and Squire's Elixir,
Godfrey's Cordial,
Anderson's and Hooper's Pills,
Walker's Jesuit Drops and Electuary.
Greenough's Tinctures for Scurvey in the Gums and Tooth-ach,
Bitters, &c.

ALSO, Painters Colours, viz.

WHITE Lead,
Spanish Brown,
Yellow Oker,
Venetian Red,
Verdigrease, common and Distilled,
Umber,
Prussian Blue,
Vermillion,
Drop Lake,
King's Yellow,
Rose Pink,
Carmine,
Blue Bise and Verditer,
Ivory and Lampblack,
WITH
Linseed Oil,
Brushes,
Tools,
Camel's Hair and Black Lead Pencils,
Gold Leaves and Dutch Metal.
GLASS of most Sizes for Pictures, Houses and Cabbin Windows, with Glazier's Diamonds and Putty,
Blue Smalt and Magnes for Potters,
Crocus Martis and Putty for polishing,
Pumice-stone,
Frosts,
Crucibles,
Vials, &c.

N. B. Physician's PRESCRIPTIONS faithfully compounded, Boxes of Medicines for Ships or private Families living remote from a Doctor, carefully put up with suitable Directions; and our country Customers may depend on their Orders being particularly attended to.

ALLUM SALT,

TO BE SOLD,
By Lacaze and Mallet,
In Water-street, above Arch-street:

Also, Madeira and Sherry Wines,
By the pipe and quarter-cask,
West-India Rum and some coarse Woollens.

JAMES NEWPORT,

At his Distillery Store,
In Third-street, between Market and Arch streets
Has for SALE, of excellent Quality,

Brandy,
Geneva,
West-India Rum,
Philadelphia ditto,
Anniseed Water,
Clove ditto,
Orange ditto,
Mint Cordial,

And Spirits of Wine,

Proper for raising low proof Liquors, or for Medicinal Purposes.

N. B. He sells the above at a small profit, and gives good encouragement to those who buy of him to sell again.

Richard Footman,

Has for sale, at his STORE in Second-street, opposite Black-horse alley,

STRIPED Blankets, Bath Coatings, blue Naps and Plains, Half-thicks, Russia Sheeting, Lavill Linens, Brittannia's, Bandano Handerchiefs, romal and check Ditto, Cambricks and Lawns, Scotch and coloured Threads, Holland Tapes and Bobbins, Quality Bindings, best pound Pins, blond and black Lace, cotton Checks, best scarf Twist, dark ground Calicoes and Chintzes, brocaded Sattins, Mantuas and Lutstrings, black Sattins and Modes, India Persians and Taffities, pink, blue and green half-yard Persians, plain and corded Muslins, India Dimitits, damask Table cloths, fashionable chain Gauzes, Tiffanies of various colours, Sewing Silk, &c. &c.

ALSO, Best Hyson TEA, by the dozen or pound.

Just Imported in the last Vessels from Europe,
And TO BE SOLD, By

WILLIAM NICHOLS,

At his STORE, on the north side of Market street, opposite the Indian king, by Wholesale and Retail,
A large and general Assortment of the following
ARTICLES.

SUPERFINE, second and coarse Broadcloths, of all colours,
Blue, brown and white Knaps,
Thicketts, Velvets and Velverets of all colours,
Spotted and flowered Corduroys,
Rattinets, Shalloons, and Tammies,
Duroys, Everlastings, Camblets and Corded Worsted,
Men's, women's and children's Worsted Hose,
Cotton Cords and Tassels,
A quantity of Blanketing,
Fine Linens,
Russia Sheetings,
Coarse and fine Hollands,
Cotton Checks,
Diapers and Dimethies,
Drawboys,
Marseilles Quilting,
A quantity of the best Sewing Silks,
A quantity of Irish Linens,
Mohair and Twist,
White & coloured Threads,
Pins, Needles, Tapes and Bobbins,
Cambricks, Lawns, and Kentings,
Taffaties, Persians, Paduasoys and Sarsnets,
Bandana, Romal and Barcelona Handkerchiefs,
Cross-barred, striped and plain Muslins,
Britannias,
Check Handkerchiefs,
A quantity of Chintzes and Calicoes,
Gauzes of different kinds,
A quantity of Lace,
Writing Paper,
English Shoes and Boots,

ALSO,

Madeira & Claret Wines,
Jamaica Spirit, and many Articles which are not enumerated.
A quantity of the best Carolina Indigo.

A large and general Assortment of the best English SADLERY.

Just Imported, and to be Sold, By

Peter and Jacob Kuhn,

The north side of Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth-streets,

Bohea Tea,
Pepper,
Russia Sheetings,
Oznabrigs,
Bed-Ticks
Brittannias, &c. &c.
Just Imported and To be Sold,

Imported in the last Vessels from Euorpe and the West-Indies,
And TO BE SOLD, By

Nelson and Fox,

At their STORE, in Water-street, a few doors above Walnut-street,

WEST-INDIA Rum in Hogsheads,
Muscovado Sugar in Hogsheads and Barrels,
Teneriff and Lisbon Wine in Pipes,
Best Congo, Souchong and Bohea Tea in Chests,
Coffee in Barrels,
Molasses in Hogsheads,
Superfine Havanna Sugars in Chests, &c. &c.
They have also a Quantity of excellent Bottled Port Wine in Boxes of two and a half dozen each, and in Casks of ten dozen each, a few Hogsheads and Tierces of Country Rum, a Quantity of the best Maryland Tobacco.

TO BE SOLD,

A PLANTATION, situated on New-Hanover township, Philadelphia county, 33 miles from this city, on the swamp road to Reading, containing 106 acres, with good buildings and under good fence, with good proportion of meadow and orchard: Also, a HOUSE in Second-street near Pine-street. Enquire of ROBERT STEVENSON, in Second-street, a little below the Market.

Darby, December 13, 1780.

Five Hundred Dollars Reward.

LAST night the CURRYING SHOP of the subscriber was broke open, and the following articles taken away, viz. A man's Saddle, pretty good, has heretofore had a girth to the skirts, the saddle-cloth much worn, a Cart-saddle, very strong, the pad almost new, some Soal-leather, the number of sides unknown, tanned part clean, several hides of Upper-leather finished, some of them uncommonly cut in the skining, several Calf-skins finished, some marked in the neck with an I, others in the butt with an E, and one with an R and small o in the butt, near a dozen Sheep-skins finished, marked with an A in the neck, all with a punch, four green Hides, one of them an ox of a yellowish red, has a hole bored through the near horn, wt. 74, another of a steer, a dark brindle and white, wt. 75, the other two supposed to be cow-hides, wt. 50 and 47, the rumps was taken out of two of them and the tails cut off, but uncertain which. Whoever secures the thief or thieves, so that he or they may be brought to justice, shall, on conviction, receive the above reward, or for the Goods only half that sum, and in proportion for any part, on informing the owner, that he may get them again. Tanners, Curriers and Shoemakers are requested to stop the aforesaid articles if offered for sale, and secure the person who may have them in possession. JOHN PEARSON.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.

SATURDAY, THE DECEMBER 30, 1780.

Pennsylvania PACKET. OR GENERAL ADVERTISER.

[Publiſhed every Tueſday and Saturday.] NUMBER 694.

For the PENNSYLVANIA PACKET.

IN a Briſtol Paper of July 12th, 1777, I lately met with a paragraph which, containing a matter of great importance to ſociety, I think well worthy of republication: in hopes that it may excite a recollection of what others may know or have read on the ſubject. The ſecuring of houſes from fire is a moſt deſirable diſcovery, but the method uſed to effect it, is not particularly deſcribed in any of the prints which have fallen into my hands. In the volume of the Gentleman's Magazine for 1777, two experiments are mentioned, but different from that which is herewith ſent, tho' none of them give any ſatisfaction to the inquiſitive reader.

In the year 1761, I attended an exhibition of this kind in London, at which were preſent, moſt of the royal family and many thouſand ſpectators. A wooden Building filled with combuſtibles in the ſecond ſtory, was ſet fire to, on the inſide, and ſuffered to burn, until the blaze burſt out of the windows with great violence; when a perſon aſcending a ladder, with a ſmall kegg in his hands, threw it into the window; a ſmall exploſion followed, and the flames inſtantly abated; in a few ſeconds he threw in another, which was alſo attended with an exploſion, when nothing but ſmoke remained, and the houſe was immediately filled with the byſtanders. The ſecond kegg was ſo forcible as to burſt off one of the clap boards, which induced me to believe, there was a large portion of gunpowder uſed. This affair was much talked of for a while, and then dyed away. The paragraph in the Briſtol paper is as follows:

" Thurſday laſt at Chevening in Kent, the ſeat of " the earl of Stanhope, a great concourſe of people, " and all the nobility and gentry within 15 miles, " were aſſembled, in order to be preſent at ſome ſtrik- " ing experiments, which were made that day, to " prove the certain and ſurprizing efficacy of the cheap " and moſt ſimple method lately diſcovered by lord " Mahon, of ſecuring houſes againſt fire, without " making uſe of either brick, ſtone, tyles, iron, or " any ſuch kind of inconſumable materials. A build- " ing entirely conſtructed of wood, and of lath and " plaiſter, with a ſmall quantity of ſand laid un- " der the floors, which were of pine, was attempted to " be ſet on fire, by means of an enormous quantity of " dry burning fuel; ſeveral ſcore of very large kiln " faggots, ſtraw, pitch, and other combuſtibles, which " the lower room (26 feet long) of this building was " filled with, from the floor to the ceiling, almoſt in " every part: but to the great aſtoniſhment of all the " perſons preſent, who were witneſſes of this intereſting " experiment, and who ſaw the flames come out of all " the doors and windows on every ſide of the lower " room, this whole maſs of fire burnt out without do- " ing the leaſt damage.

" The room in which the fire had been was much " blackened, ſome of the outer part of the plaiſter " work of the ceiling in it was conſiderably burnt, and " the floor boards of this room were partly charked, " exactly under thoſe places where the great heaps of " faggots were ſet on fire, but no where elſe; and the " building though of wood, remained in every other " reſpect abſolutely unhurt. Thoſe who were in the " ſmall paſſage cloſe to the room filled with fire, or " who were on the next ſtory, directly over this enor- " mous conflagration, did not, the whole time, per- " ceive the leaſt degree of heat, or any effect whate- " ver from the intenſe fire below. A wooden ſtair-caſe " ſecured according to this new method, was alſo at- " tempted to be burnt, by laying ſeveral large faggots " underneath the ſtair and upon the ſteps, but the " ſtair caſe as well as all the other parts of the houſe " appeared in effect to be incombuſtible."

In this account we obtain no other inſight into the mode of preparing the houſe, than the ſlight mention of " a very ſmall quantity of ſand laid under the " floors," which, excluding the air from the under part of the floor, might poſſibly deaden the flames on the ſurface of the horrizontal boards; but that a blaze ſhould take no effect, when applied beneath a combuſtible matter, as in the caſe of the ſtairs, is a matter of ſurprize. As doubtleſs there muſt be ſeveral gentlemen, in this city, who have been in England ſince the year 1777, it is to be wiſhed, that ſome of them may have made themſelves maſters of ſo intereſting a ſubject, and that they will favour the public with a more explicit account of the matter; when I doubt not, it would be deemed a fit object of attention for the legiſlature, and that, on behalf of their conſtituents, they would direct the experiment to be made. R.

Wants Employment,

A PERSON who writes a good hand, underſtands accounts and can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers.

WANTED Immediately, in PUBLIC SERVICE, A Number of Good

Waggon DRIVERS.

Any ſuch may meet with Encouragement, by applying to Mr. JACOB HILTZHEIMER, in Philadelphia, or to SAMUEL MILES, D Q M For Pennſylvania.

WHEREAS the honourable the Congreſs of the United States, have directed Major General Greene, late Quarter Maſter General, to lay a ſtate of the Debts of his department before the Treaſury Board; and have, by their act of the 26th of Auguſt laſt, RESOLVED, That all and ſingular the Creditors of the United States, for Supplies furniſhed the Army, or the Tranſportation thereof, ſhall be intitled to receive the juſt value of the ſums due to them reſpectively, &c. and directed that the Accounts ſhall be liquidated agreeable to the Value of Continental Bills of Credit compared with Specie at the time the Debts became due.

In order to comply with the ſaid Requiſitions and Reſolves, and to bring all Accounts under my direction to a juſt and equitable Settlement: I do earneſtly requeſt all Perſons who have any Accounts or Demands againſt the Department in my Diſtrict, unſettled, to bring them in immediately, that they may be liquidated, and Certificates given in Specie, agreeable to the ſpirit and intention of ſaid Reſolve.

Thoſe who have received Certificates, and chooſe to have them liquidated in Specie, will pleaſe to apply as ſoon as poſſible.

Attendance will be given at my Office, in Cheſnut-ſtreet, to the Firſt of January next, before which time it is expected every Account will be preſented and ſettled. JOHN MITCHELL, late D. Q. M. G.

Philadelphia, December 9, 1780.

Juſt Imported and to be Sold, on the loweſt Terms, By

By Wooddrop and Joſeph Sims,

At their STORE in Water-ſtreet, midway between Spruce and Pine-ſtreets,

Scarlet Broadcloths, green, buff and white Caſſimers, Wiltons, ſilk and mohair Buttons and Twiſt, a quantity of French ſewing Threads, Callicoes, Brittannias, Gauzes, a box of aſſorted Cutlery, excellent Bohea Tea in cheſts and half cheſts, &c. &c. A few dozen of elegant CHINA BOWLS, &c. &c.

Juſt PUBLISHED, and to be SOLD, In large or ſmall Quantities, By

Benjamin January, Bookbinder,

In Front-ſtreet, nearly oppoſite the Coffee-houſe,

The Maryland, Delaware, Virginia and North-Carolina

ALMANACK,

AND EPHEMERIS,

For the Year of Our LORD, 1781.

United States Lottery-Office,

Philadelphia, November 29, 1780.

THE Managers hereby give Notice to all perſons, who have purchaſed Tickets in the third claſs, in this city, that they are now ready to renue the ſame in the fourth claſs. All tickets not renewed in ſix weeks from this date, will be the property of the United States.

N. B. Thoſe adventurers in the third claſs of the Lottery, who chooſe to renew their Tickets in the fourth claſs, are requeſted not to defer their application for the renueal, as the hurry of the buſineſs will be ſuch towards the cloſe of the time limited, (if the adventurers ſhould delay their application) that many perſons may be excluded.

ALL perſons indebted, or who have any effects belonging to the eſtate of the late Major PETER SCULL, deceaſed, are deſired to ſettle with the ſubſcribers; and thoſe who have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate are required to bring in the ſame properly atteſted, that they may be ſettled and adjuſted, by SUSANNAH SCULL, JAMES BIDDLE, ALEXANDER GRAYDON, } Executors.

Reading, December 5, 1780.

THE Auditors of Public Accounts for this ſtate have removed their office to the ſouth-weſt corner of Front and Cheſnut-ſtreets.

An ACT to permit the exportation of Flour of Wheat from this ſtate by ſea, under certain limitations and reſtrictions.

SECTION 1. WHEREAS prohibitions on the exportation of proviſions muſt ever be injurious to this country, except in years of ſcarcity; and as this cauſe of the late embargoes is, in ſome meaſure, removed by the greater plenty wherewith it hath pleaſed Providence to bleſs the land; and as the ability of this ſtate to furniſh its quota of ſupplies for carrying on a juſt and neceſſary war, depends materially on the freedom of trade. AND WHEREAS by an act of aſſembly paſſed on the twenty-eighth day of February laſt, intitled, " an act for laying an embargo on the exportation of proviſions from this ſtate by ſea for a limited time," the exportation from this ſtate by ſea of all proviſions for the food of man, was from and after the publication thereof until the firſt of September following, forbidden under the penalties and forfeitures in the ſaid act provided and contained: AND WHEREAS the ſaid act having expired by its own limitation, was by another act of aſſembly, paſſed on the twenty ſecond day of September laſt, revived and continued for and during the term of ſix months, and from thence to the end of the next ſitting of the general aſſembly:

SECT. 2. Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted by the repreſentatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, in general aſſembly met, and by the authority of the ſame, That it ſhall and may be lawful during the continuance of the ſaid embargo, the ſaid recited acts notwithſtanding, to lade and export by ſea, out of this ſtate, flour of wheat, the ſame being firſt inſpected and found to be good and merchantable, and packed according to law, in the manner and upon the conditions, and under the regulations herein after provided and ſet forth, and not otherwiſe, that is to ſay: In every ſhip or other veſſel, truly and bona fide armed, fitted and provided with ſix or more carriage guns, and ſuitable ammunition for the ſame, each of the ſaid guns to be of ſuch caliber, as to be capable of diſcharging an iron ball weighing at leaſt three pounds avoirdupoize, and the ſaid veſſel to be manned with twenty ſeamen and other perſons of the age of eighteen or more each, for and during the intended voyage, who ſhall be actually hired and employed for the defence and ſervice of ſuch veſſel, any quantity of ſuch flour not exceeding four hundred hundreds weight, of one hundred and twelve pounds to the hundred. In every ſhip or other veſſel, truly and bona fide, fitted and provided with ten or more carriage guns, and ſuitable ammunition for the ſame, each of the ſaid carriage guns to be of ſuch caliber, as to be capable of receiving and diſcharging an iron ball weighing at leaſt four pounds avoirdupoize, the ſaid veſſel to be manned with thirty ſeamen and other perſons of the age of eighteen years or more, actually hired and employed for the defence and ſervice of ſuch veſſel, for and during the intended voyage, any quantity of ſuch flour not exceeding one thouſand hundreds weight as aforeſaid. In every ſhip and other veſſel, truly and bonæ fide, armed, fitted and provided with fourteen or more carriage guns, and ſuitable ammunition for the ſame, each of the ſaid guns to be of ſuch caliber as to be capable of receiving and diſcharging an iron ball weighing at leaſt four pounds avoirdupoize, the ſaid veſſel to be manned with not leſs than forty ſeamen and other perſons of the age of eighteen years or more, actually hired and employed in the defence and ſervice of ſuch veſſel, for and during the intended voyage, any quantity of flour that ſuch veſſel can reaſonably lade and carry.

SECT. 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforeſaid, That no flour deſigned for exportation in purſuance of this act, ſhall be laden on board of any ſhip or veſſel, before the maſter of ſuch ſhip or veſſel ſhall deliver to the naval officer of the port of Philadelphia, a memorial in writing, therein expreſſing and ſetting forth ſuch deſign, the name and kind of veſſel, her ſize or tunnage, the name and names of the owner or owners, and the place of their ſeveral abodes, the number and ſize of the carriage guns with which ſuch veſſel is or is intended to be armed and fitted, and the number of ſeamen and others as aforeſaid that he will hire and employ during the intended voyage, together with the quantity of flour he is deſirous to lade, and requeſting the ſaid naval officer to grant his permit for the lading thereof, in which ſaid memorial whatever reſpects number, ſhall be expreſſed in words at length and not in figures; whereupon the ſaid naval officer, having firſt taken a bond to the commonwealth from the ſaid maſter and two ſufficient reſident ſureties, each obligee bound ſeverally as well as jointly, for at leaſt double the value of ſuch flour deſigned to be ſhipped as aforeſaid, conditioned for the true and faithful compliance of ſaid maſter and the owners of ſuch veſſel, with the ſeveral requiſites, regulations and limitations of this act, the ſaid naval officer ſhall grant

Best possible image

a permit for the lading of such quantity of flour as is in such case allowed by this act.

SECT. 4. Provided always, That no permit shall be available for lading of any flour in pursuance of this act, unless the same shall be shipped in the proper vessel, and within forty days after the date of such permit; nor unless such lading be in the day time, and at some unincloſed wharf within the city of Philadelphia. Provided also, That no suit shall be brought on any bond taken as aforesaid unless within two years after the date.

SECT 5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in any suit which may be brought on any bond taken as aforesaid, by the naval officer, the burthen of the proof shall lie upon the obligees or obligee, defendants or defendant in such suit, and not upon the state; and it shall be sufficient on the part of the commonwealth, in order to recover in such action, to alledge any proper matter for that purpose, without proving the same.

SECT. 6. AND WHEREAS it is the intent and meaning of the legislature, that the shipping of flour in pursuance of this act, shall not distress the public service or intercept proper supplies for the army; and it is reasonable that those who partake of the advantages herein given should make some recompence for the same:

SECT. 7. Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That before any ship or vessel on which any flour shall be laden in pursuance of this act, shall be cleared out, the master of such ship or vessel shall produce to the said naval officer a certificate, to be filed by the said naval officer, from the proper officer to be appointed by the president and council for that purpose, acknowledging the receipt, or in case the same shall not be accepted, the tender of a quantity of good merchantable flour of wheat for the use of the public, equal to one third part of the quantity of flour laden in such vessel, the same to be paid for at the market price, at the time of delivery. Provided, That the supreme executive council shall be, and hereby is vested with power to take off the first above mentioned restriction, when it appears to them that the quota of flour desired by Congress of this state, is provided, or for other reasons by them deemed sufficient.

SECT. 8. Provided also, and be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That nothing in this act shall be construed to discharge the master of any ship or other vessel, lading flour in pursuance of this act, from exibiting and delivering to the said naval officer, a fair and true manifest of the lading of such ship or other vessel, or from attesting to the same, or from giving bond for the due landing thereof, or any other requisite of the act of assembly intitled, "an act for the regulation of navagation and trade in this state," passed on the tenth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight. And it is hereby further enacted, that if such master shall neglect to perform the said requisites, such neglect shall be a forfeiture of the bond taken from him and his sureties, before he was permitted to lade flour in pursuance of this act.

SECT. 9. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the fines, penalties and forfeitures provided for offences against this act, and the act first herein recited for laying an embargo and reviving and continuing the same, shall be imposed and levied on all persons and ships and their lading, this act notwithstanding, unless it shall be made appear to the satisfaction of the court and jury, that the conditions, regulations and limitations of this act have been fully complied with. Lastly it is declared, that nothing in this act is intended to restrain or limit the power given by the constitution to the president and council, to lay embargoes whenever they think proper.

Signed by order of the House,
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, speaker.
Enacted into a law at Philadelphia, on Friday the twenty second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty.
SAMUEL STERETT,
clerk of the general assembly.

A supplement to an act intitled, "An act for funding and redeeming the bills of credit of the United States of America, and for providing means to bring the present war to an happy conclusion."

SECTION 1. WHEREAS it is the duty of the representatives of the freemen of this state, to provide adequate funds for redeeming and cancelling the eighth part of the new bills of credit, emitted or to be emitted by Congress, in consequence of their act of the 18th day of March last, amounting to one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of the value of four shillings and six-pence sterling each, or so many thereof as may be issued together with the interest thereon, to accrue as mentioned in the act to which this act is a supplement: therefore,

SECT 2. Be it enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the representatives of the freemen of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in general assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the sum of ninety three thousand six hundred and forty pounds ten shillings, shall be raised, levied, and paid in each and every of the next six succeeding years, on the persons and estates of the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, and the several counties of this state, in the proportion and manner following, that is to say, the city and county of Philadelphia, thirty one thousand and twenty three pounds fifteen shillings; the county of Bucks, six thousand one hundred and thirty five pounds fifteen shillings the county of Chester, nine thousand, eight hundred and forty nine pounds fifteen shillings; the county of Lancaster, thirteen thousand three hundred and thirty pounds seventeen shillings and six pence; the county of York, seven thousand four hundred and twenty eight pounds; the county of Cumberland, six thousand nine hundred and eighty pounds twelve shillings and six pence; the county of Berks, six thousand seven hundred and four pounds twelve shillings and six pence; the county of Northampton, three thousand eight hundred and fifty nine pounds ten shillings; the county of Bedford, two thousand one hundred and fifteen pounds fifteen shillings; the county of Northumberland, three thousand five hundred and ninety-eight pounds two shillings and six pence; and the county of Westmoreland, two thousand six hundred and thirteen pounds fifteen shillings; amounting in the whole to five hundred and sixty one thousand eight hundred and forty-three pounds; to be cancelled and destroyed at such times as the general assembly of this state shall hereafter direct.

SECT. 3. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the act intitled, "an act to raise the supplies for the year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine," passed on the third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine; and the act intitled, "an act for raising the additional sum of five millions seven hundred thousand dollars for the current year one thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine," passed the tenth day of October in said year, and every clause and thing in the said acts contained, shall be in force and shall be extended and applied to the raising, levying, collecting and paying the taxes or sums of money hereby directed to be levied and paid, as fully as if said acts were herein inserted, except only where the former is amended, supplied or altered by the latter, or either of the said acts are amended, supplied or altered by this act.

SECT. 4. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every single freeman, who, at the time of assessing any tax required by this act, is of the age of twenty-one years or upwards, and has been out of his apprenticeship or servitude for the space of six months, shall be assessed any sum not exceeding three pounds, nor less than one pound, by the township, ward or district assessors and two freeholders any thing in the acts above mentioned to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

SECT. 5. AND WHEREAS divers owners of lands whereon improvements have been made, and of tenements, may not reside in the county or district where such lands or tenements are situate, whereby it may be difficult to collect the taxes assessed on such real estate: for remedy whereof,

SECT 6 Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the tenant or tenants or other person residing on or occupying such real estate, his, her and their goods and chattels, as well as the lands, goods and chattels of the owner or owners thereof, shall be liable to be distrained to satisfy the said taxes or any of them. And in case the tenant or tenants or other person or persons residing on or occupying such real estate, shall pay any tax laid thereon by virtue of this act, or shall be distrained to satisfy such tax, such tenant or tenants may retain the same out of the rent by him, her or them payable for such estate to the landlord; or the said tenant or tenants or other occupier or occupiers of such estate, shall recover the same, with costs of suit, of the owner of such estate, by action of debt, if under five pounds, in a summary way, in like manner as small debts are recoverable; but if the same exceed five pounds, in any court of common pleas.

SECT 7 Provided always, That nothing in the foregoing section shall in any manner alter any contract made between any landlord and tenant concerning the payment of taxes.

SECT 8. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the eighteenth section of the act intitled, "An act for raising the additional sum of five millions seven hundred thousand dollars for the current year one thousand seven hundred and seventy nine," passed on the tenth day of October in said year, obliging tenantsholding under leases made before the first day of January, one thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, whereby the rent has been reserved in current money, to pay over and above said rent all taxes on their holding, shall not extend to the paying the taxes herein directed to be levied and paid.

SECT 9. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the office and duty of city and county assessors shall hereafter cease, and the commissioners of the city and counties of this state shall do and perform the several duties heretofore done and performed by the said city and county assessors, any law of this commonwealth to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

SECT 10. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the time the commissioners shall meet in the city and counties of this state, to issue their warrants in pursuance of this act to the ward, district and township assessors, shall be on the first Tuesday in August annually.

SECT 11. AND WHEREAS it is highly necessary that the bills of credit emitted, or that shall hereafter be emitted by Congress, according to their act of the eighteenth day of March last, as the quota of this state, should be made legal tender in all payments whatsoever:

SECT. 12. Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said bills, emitted or issued as the quota of this state in the manner aforesaid, shall hereafter be current money in this state and legal tender to all intents and purposes whatsoever, according to the sums mentioned or expressed in the said bills; that is to say, every dollar of the said bills shall be of the value of one Spanish milled silver dollar, weighing seventeen penny-weight and six grains; and eight dollars of the said bills shall be equal in value to one gold half Johannes of Portugal, weighing nine penny-weight; and in the like proportion for all other gold and silver coin; and every tender and payment in the said new bills is hereby declared to be good to all intents and purposes whatsoever, any contract, agreement or bargain between parties to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

SECT. 13. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person or persons, bodies politic and corporate, from and after the passing of this act, shall refuse to receive any of the said bills of credit, when tendered in payment of any debt or demand whatsoever, provided the whole of such debt or demand be so tendered, such person or persons, bodies politic and corporate so refusing, shall be for ever barred from suing for or recovering the same before any judge or in any court of this state.

SECT. 14. And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any person whatever shall, after the passing of this act, refuse to take and receive any of the bills of credit aforesaid in payment for any live stock, necessary of life, commodity, manufacture, article or goods whatsoever, which he or she shall sell, or expose to sale or offer the same for a less price or smaller sum of money to be paid in gold or silver than in the bills of credit emitted as aforesaid, or that shall give or receive a greater nominal sum of said NEW bills of credit for a less in gold or silver, every such person being thereof legally convicted in any court of general quarter sessions of the peace in this state, shall, for the first offence, forfeit and pay double the value of the article or articles so sold or exposed to sale; one moiety thereof to the person or persons giving information of the same and prosecuting the offender to conviction, and the other moiety for the use of the poor of the city, district or township where the offence shall be committed; and for the second offence shall suffer imprisonment during the present war, and forfeit to the commonwealth one half of his or her lands and tenements, goods and chattels

SECT. 15. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the party giving information as aforesaid shall be admitted as a competent witness in all cases on the trial of offenders against this act, any law, custom or usuage to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

Signed by order of the house,
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker.
Enacted into a law at Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the nineteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty.
SAMUEL STERETT,
Clerk of the general assembly.

Just Published, and to be Sold
By James Davidson,
At the north east corner of Market and Second-streets,
PUBLIC GOOD,
Being an EXAMINATION into the
Claim of Virginia to the vacant western Territory,
And of the RIGHT of
The United States to the Same:
To which is added,
Proposals for laying off a new State;
To be applied as a Fund for carrying on the War, or redeeming the national Debt.
By the Author of Common Sense.
N. B. Gentlemen who have subscribed for the above Pamphlet, are requested to send the amount of their Subscriptions to Mr. Davidson.

Wanted Immediately,
A few strong, able-bodied
HORSES,
To compleat Lieut. Col. Lee's Legion.
The sum contracted for by me, agreeable to an act of the legislature of Maryland, will be paid by the Treasurer of that state, in specie, or the value thereof in current money at the time fixed when the bargain is made, with interest from the day of purchase.
A. M'LANE, Capt. Partiz. Legion.
December 10, 1780.

Just Published, and to be Sold,
By William Mentz,
In Race-street, at Mr. Thomas Bradford's Book-store in Market-street, and Mr. William Woodhouse's in Front-street,
The Gentleman and Lady's
Pocket Memorandum-Book
And ALMANACK, with the addition of a Letter-case: the whole comprehended in a neat pocket volume, bound in red leather; containing, besides a number of useful Tables, two pages of ruled paper for every week, divided into proper columns for every day in the year, for keeping accounts, memorandums, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD,
By John Lindsay,
In Front-street, opposite Norris's Alley, a very good Assortment of
Queen's, Delph and China
WARES, consisting of the following articles, viz.
QUEEN'S Ware—Feather edged oval dishes in sets, plain ditto separate, round baking ditto, soup, shallow and butter plates, tureens, butter boats and pepper castors, salt cellars and mustard pots, tea and coffee pots, tea and coffee cups and saucers, sugar dishes and cream jugs, half gallon, quart, pint and half pint bowls, quart, pint and half pint mugs, half gallon and quart jugs, wash hand basons with bottles or jugs, chamber pots:
DELPH Ware—Gallon, half gallon, quart, pint & half pint bowls, plates, and chamber pots:
CHINA Ware—Blue and white enamel'd and burnt tea cups and saucers.
N. B. A few very handsome japann'd SALVERS for sale.

WANTED,
LODGING and BOARD for a Gentleman in a private family, where there are no Lodgers. Enquire of the printers.

To be Sold,
A compleat Billiard Table. Enquire of the printers.

RICHMOND, (Virginia) November 18.

In the SENATE, November 15, 1780.

RESOLVED, nemine contradicente, that the thinks of this houſe are juſtly due to col. William Campbell of Waſhington county, and the brave officers and ſoldiers under his command, who with an ardour, truly patriotick, in the month of September laſt, without waiting for the call of government, voluntarily marched out to oppoſe the common enemy, at that time making depredations on the frontiers of North-Carolina; and on the 17th day of October, by a well timed, judicious, and ſpirited attack, with a force inferior to that of major Ferguſon, then advantageouſly poſted on King's Mountain, with upwards of 1100 men, and by a perſeverance and gallantry, rarely to be met with even among veteran troops, totally defeated the whole party; whereby a formidable and dangerous ſcheme of the enemy was effectually fruſtrated.

The ſaid reſolution was twice read, and on the queſtion put thereupon, agreed to by the houſe.

Ordered, That Mr. Harriſon, Mr. Lee, Mr Ellzey, Mr. Elliot, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Loyall, be a committee to communicate the foregoing vote of thanks to colonel Campbell.

In the SENATE, November 17, 1780.

Mr. Harriſon reported from the committee appointed to communicate the vote of thanks, conferred on colonel Campbell, by a vote of this houſe; that the committee had, according to order, communicated the ſame to that gentleman, and that he was pleaſed to return the following anſwer:

"GENTLEMEN,

"It is with the greateſt gratitude and pleaſure, I acknowledge the ſignal honour your houſe have been pleaſed to confer on me, and the gallant militia who ſerved with me, in conſequence of the victory obtained over major Ferguſon, and the army under his command. I hope I ſhall ever feel the ſame love and attachment to the injured rights of my country, which animated me on that occaſion; and can aſſure you, that I will ever eſteem it my greateſt happineſs, to conſtitute all in my power to the ſupport of the American cauſe." Extract from the minutes,

WILLIAM DREW, C. S.

In the HOUSE of DELEGATES, November 10, 1780.

RESOLVED, nemine contradicente, that a good horſe, with elegant furniture, and a ſword, be purchaſed at the public expence, and preſented to colonel Campbell, as a further teſtimony of the high ſenſe the general aſſembly entertain of his late important ſervices to his country. (Teſte)

JOHN BECKLEY, C. H. D.

NOVEMBER 17, 1780.

Agreed to by the ſenate.

WILLIAM DREW, C. S.

In the HOUSE of DELEGATES,

FRIDAY, November 10, 1780.

A MOTION was made, that the houſe do come to the following reſolution:

RESOLVED, That the thanks of this houſe be given to colonel William Campbell, of the county of Waſhington, and the officers and ſoldiers of the militia under his command, who ſpontaneouſly equipt themſelves, and went forth to the aid of a ſiſter ſtate, ſuffering diſtreſs, under the invaſion and ravage of the common enemy, and who, combined with ſome detachments of militia from the neighbouring ſtates judiciouſly concerted, and bravely executed an attack, upon a party of the enemy commanded by major Ferguſon, conſiſting of about eleven hundred and five men, (Britiſh and Tories) ſtrongly poſted on King's Mountain, whereby, after a ſevere and bloody conflict of upwards of an hour, the ſurvivers of the enemy were compelled to ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war; and, that colonel Campbell be requeſted to communicate the contents of this reſolution to the gallant officers and ſoldiers who compoſed his party. And the ſaid reſolution being read a ſecond time, was, on the queſtion put thereupon, agreed to by the houſe, nemine contradicente.

ORDERED, That Mr. Joſeph Jones, of King George, Mr Richard Henry Lee, and Mr. Fleming, be a committee to communicate the foregoing vote of thanks to colonel Campbell.

WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1780.

Mr. Joſeph Jones, of King George, reported from the committee appointed to communicate the vote of thanks conferred on colonel Campbell, by a reſolution of this houſe of the 10th inſtant, that the committee had, according to order, communicated the ſame to that gentleman, and that he was pleaſed to return the following anſwer:

"GENTLEMEN,

"I AM infinitely happy in receiving this public teſtimony of the approbation of my country, for my late ſervices in South-Carolina: it is a reward far above my expectations, and I eſteem it the nobleſt a ſoldier can receive from a virtuous people. Through you, gentlemen, I wiſh to communicate the high ſenſe I have of it, to the houſe of delegates: I owe under Providence, much to the brave officers and ſoldiers, who ſerved with me; and, I ſhall take the earlieſt opportunity of tranſmitting the reſolve of your houſe to them; who, I am perſuaded, will experience all the honeſt, heart ſelf ſatisfaction, I feel myſelf on this occaſion." Extract from the Journal,

JOHN BECKLEY, C. H. D.

TO BE SOLD,

A Quantity of WOOD,

ſtanding, three miles from the city, on this ſide of Schuylkill. Enquire of the Printers.

GOLD-LEAF:

A few books of the very beſt quality, juſt imported from Paris.

Alſo, Fine and coarſe Linens, Brittannias, Ribbands, Threads, Tapes, Pins, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD

By John Duffield,

At his ſtore in Water-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet.

Philadelphia, Dec. 30.

IN COUNCIL.

Philadelphia, Dec. 26, 1780.

The Council having met, agreeable to adjournment, Mr. Smith of the Committee of General Aſſembly attending, and FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Eſq; alſo attending, after ſome introductory obſervations, the PRESIDENT proceeded to the determination of the court upon the articles of the impeachment, which was, that it was the unanimous opinion of the board, That the ſaid FRANCIS HOPKINSON, Eſquire, was not guilty on all or any of the articles of impeachment exhibited againſt him; and that he be diſcharged from the ſaid impeachment accordingly.

Extract from the minutes,

T. MATLACK, Secretary.

The general aſſembly of this ſtate, at their laſt ſitting, have paſſed an act, declaring the bills of credit iſſued the 25th day of March laſt, to be legal tender, and that the ſame ſhall be received as gold and ſilver in all payments. The old continental money is not to be again iſſued: but, as it comes into the ſtate treaſury it is to be deſtroyed, and the new continental bills are to be iſſued in their ſtead.

An embarkation of a very conſiderable body of the enemy's forces has lately taken place at New York, but where they are deſtined we have not yet learnt. It is ſaid the infamous Traitor Arnold will have a command on this intended expedition.

Extract of a letter of the 6th of December, from major general Greene.

"The encloſed papers, number 6 and 7, contain the reports of general Sumpter's laſt action, and lieutenant colonel Waſhington's ſtratagem, by which he took colonel Rugely and his party."

General Sumpter being wounded, the following is the report of colonel Middleton of the action, which happened at Black-ſtork's, on Tyger-river, the 20th of November laſt.

About 4 o'clock, P. M. the videts in front apprized us of the enemy's approach by the diſcharge of their pieces, and in a few minutes after they appeared within 400 yards of our camp, diſmounted their infantry and formed in a field. The general detached two parties to ſkirmiſh with them, while he formed his line upon an eminence, and poſted ſome men behind the houſes and fences at the foot of it. The parties detached kept up a looſe fire, and the enemy retired to a wood, under cover of which they made their diſpoſition of cavalry and infantry for an attack, and immediately advanced to the charge. The conflict was warm, and the enemy were repulſed; they rallied, made a ſecond charge and were repulſed again: they made a third, and our people in front were obliged to yield to the impreſſion, but the fire from the eminence gave them ſuch an effectual check, that they quit the field in diſorder and retired with the utmoſt precipitation: We purſued, but the approach of night prevented our taking any advantage of their flight. They left 92 dead and an 100 wounded on the field. The loſs on our part was but very inconſiderable, only 3 killed and 4 wounded; among the latter is general Sumpter in the ſhoulder.

The force that attacked, conſiſted of 300 cavalry of Tarlton's legion, 130 of the 63d, and 100 of the 71ſt regiment; beſides theſe, 300 of the 71ſt were conſiderably in the rear with a piece of artillery, that did not get up to the action.

(COPY.) Camp, December 6, 1780.

Dear Sir,

Receiving intelligence, on the 1ſt of this inſtant, that parties of the tories were advancing from the out poſts of the Britiſh, up to Cane and Lynche's-creeks, with a view to intercept our waggons and avail themſelves of the ſupplies in thoſe ſettlements, from whence the principal ſupport of the advanced troops under my command had been drawn for ſome time paſt.

I detached general Morgan with 500 infantry, and lieutenant colonel Waſhington with 100 cavalay, to cover a number of waggons which were ordered down in that quarter after corn and pork, and if poſſible to intercept the tories.

The enemy, gaining intelligence of the advance of our troops, retreated, and whilſt the covering party remained on that duty, lieutenant colonel Waſhington with the continental and ſome militia horſe, reduced colonel Rugley, major Cook and 112 tory officers and ſoldiers (in a logged barn, on Rugley's plantation, ſtrongly ſecured by abatis) to ſurrender at diſcretion, without firing a ſhot.

The colonel's addreſs and ſtratagem, on the occaſion, deſerve applauſe; having no artillery, he mounted a pine log, and holding out the appearance of an attack with field-pieces, carried his point, by ſending in a flag and demanding an immediate ſurrender.

With very ſincere regard,
I remain,
Your moſt obedient,
Humble ſervant,
WILLIAM SMALLWOOD.

Hon. gen. Greene.

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, ſecretary.

THE Members of the American Philoſophical Society, for promoting uſeful Knowledge, are deſired to take Notice, that their ELECTION for the Officers of the ſaid Society will be held at their uſual place of meeting, at Carpenter's hall, on Friday, the 5th of January next, between the hours of two and five o'clock, in the afternoon, agreeable to their charter of incorporation. OWEN BIDDLE, ſecretary.

THE Members of the Society for the Relief of poor and diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children, are deſired to attend their general Meeting, at the Free-maſon's Lodge, in Lodge-alley, on Monday the firſt of January next, at ſix o'clock in the Evening: Maſters of Veſſels, deſirous of becoming Members, are requeſted to attend.

This Evening will be Publiſhed, and to be Sold,
By JOHN DUNLAP, in Market-ſtreet,

All the LAWS

Of the Firſt Sitting of the Fifth GENERAL ASSEMBLY, of the Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, which met at Philadelphia, on Tueſday the twenty-third Day of October, in the Year One thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Andrew and James Caldwell,

WEST INDIA Rum, genuine French Brandy, Gin in caſes, Bohea Tea, Allum, Copperas, Brimſtone, White Lead in kegs, ſheet and bar Lead, Shot, Gunpowder, Tin in boxes, Window Glaſs, 10 by 8, Cinnamon, Jeſuit's Bark, Engliſh Cheeſe, Mens Shoes, Needles, a few crates Earthern Ware, a neat aſſortment of Silks, a few pieces of Calimancoes and Durants, Sail Canvas.

TO BE LET,

THE HOUSES, WHARFF and STORES, now in the tenure of Mr. John Meaſe; alſo the HOUSE and STORES, at preſent occupied by meſſieurs Bunner, Murray and Co. for terms apply to the Subſcriber, who has ſundry LOTTS of PASTURE GROUND, in excellent fence, adjoining the South-ſtreet of this city, and a FARM in Roxborough townſhip, to lett; likewiſe a quantity of WOOD to diſpoſe of, ſtanding, at nine miles and an half diſtant from the city.

SAMUEL POWEL.

TO BE SOLD,

A Negroe Man, thirty years old;

He is a good Cook and a good Gardener; he would be very uſeful in a Gentleman's family in the country. Enquire of the printers.

WAS taken up the 23d of November laſt, a dark Brown COW, about 11 or 12 years old, both the ends of her horns ſawed off, and calved at the ſubſcriber's houſe the ſame day ſhe came. Whoever claims the ſaid Cow, and proves his property, and paying charges, ſhall have her again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, living in Paſſyunk townſhip.

Dec. 19, 1780. JOHN SIMON.

Philadelphia, December 25th, 1780.

One Thouſand Dollars Reward.

RAN away this evening from the ſubſcriber, a negro wench named MARIA, alias AMORITTA; ſhe is about thirty-four years of age, tall and well made, her face long, and features more regular than are common with her colour: ſhe had on, or took with her, a pale blue and white fine ſhort lincey gown and petticoat almoſt new, a petticoat of green baize and one of tow linnen, a pair of men's leather ſhoes, good ſhifts of brown homeſpun linen, and aprons of the ſame. It is ſuppoſed ſhe will endeavour to get into the Jerſeys, as ſhe came from thence, and once lived with Mr. Thomas Lowrey, of Flemington; but it is ſuſpected ſhe is now lurking in this city, or concealed by ſome free negroes.

She alſo took with her—her female child named JANE, about four years old, well made, fat, round faced and lively: had on, or took with her, a blue and white linſey frock.

Whoever will deliver the ſaid wench and child to the ſubſcriber in Philadelphia, ſhall have the above reward.

JOHN DUFFIELD.

N. B. All perſons are forbid to harbour her at their peril.

Philadelphia, December 23, 1780.

Eight Hundred Dollars Reward.

WAS ſtolen laſt night out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Abington townſhip, Philadelphia county, a Black HORSE, four years old laſt ſpring, about 15 hands high, ſlim made, good courage, has a blaze in his forehead, a ſpot on the right ſide with a few grey hairs come by the ſaddle, one white hind foot, he has not been docked, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe and thief, and ſecures them ſo that the owner may have the horſe again ſhall have the above reward, or four hundred dollars for the horſe only, and reaſonable charges paid, by

PETER TYSON.

To the author of a publication ſigned "A Friend to Truth," in the Pennſylvania packet of December 23d, 1780.

SIR,

HAD you ſigned your addreſs to the public reſpecting my evidence and character, with the ſignature of "a friend to Dr. Shippen," or "a lover of hoſpital ſtores," I ſhould not be ſurprized at its contents.

Until I know your real name (from the ſpirit of your performance) I muſt look on you as a dependant on Dr. Shippen. If your motives and connections were truly known, I believe the public would then ſee you would have as juſt a claim to the fictitious character, of "a friend to truth," as your friend Dr. Shippen has to that of "Thomas Brown," or of truth, honour, or honeſty.

PATRICK GARVEY.

Old Goal, December 24th, 1780.

P. S. I wait with impatience for a tryal by the laws and conſtitution of my country; when I ſhall make my innocence appear by the teſtimony of an hundred witneſſes, (if required) of all the charges brought againſt me. So confident am I of an honourable and immediate acquital, that I would not exchange my chance of being tryed as a "ſpy" or a "traitor," for Dr. Shippen's chance, were he tryed in a civil court, for "fraud" and "peculation," for the wealth of the world.

PATRICK GARVEY.

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from Europe and the Weſt Indies, and

TO BE SOLD, BY

Budden, Lawrence & Co.

At their STORE in Front-ſtreet, a few doors above Market-ſtreet,

For Caſh or Bills of Exchange on Europe or the Weſt Indies,

The following ARTICLES, viz.

FINE and coarſe Cloths,
Several bales of Blankets,
Broad and narrow white Swanſkins,
White and blue Halfthicks,
Mens, womens and childrens worſted Hoſe,
Ditto, ditto cotton and thread Hoſe,
A few pieces of fine Holland,
Black Lace,
A large quantity of brown and white coarſe Threads,
Mens and womens white kid Gloves,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Fine Threads and ſewing Silks,
A variety of Hard Ware,
And a number of fine Wire Sieves for meal.

SEVERAL

Cheſts of Carpenter's Tools,
of the beſt kind, very neatly aſſorted,
Ditto, ditto of Cooper's ditto,
A cheſt of coarſe Hats, bound,
Several cheſts of Medicines, very neatly aſſorted.

Juſt Imported, and To be Sold on the loweſt Terms,

By Andrew Tybout,

In Cheſnut ſtreet, at the corner of Strawberry-alley,

White, Buff, Scarlet and Blue Broadcloths,
Shalloons ſuitable, Rattinetts, Callimancoes, Cambletts, Blankets, Iriſh Linens, Checks, Dimities, Sewing Thread, Crude Tartar, Copperas and Logwood, beſt Bohea Tea, Allum Salt, German Steel, and China breakfaſt Cups and Saucers by the Box.

Juſt Imported from France and Holland,

AND TO BE SOLD, BY

Gerard William Beekman,

In Second-ſtreet, between Spruce and Walnut-ſtreets, oppoſite the old governor's houſe,

A ſmall Aſſortment of Dry Goods,
Excellent Green and Bohea Tea, Alſo,
A compleat Aſſortment of China, table and tea-table Setts,
Likewiſe, Common blue and white Cups and Saucers.

A Quantity of BRANDY,
Dry HIDES,
White and brown Spaniſh SUGARS in Cheſts,
MOLASSES in Kegs,
RUM,
A few Pipes, Half-pipes and Quarter-caſks of MADEIRA WINE,

TO BE SOLD, By

ROBERT MORRIS.

Imported in the laſt Veſſels from France, and to be ſold for good bills on Europe or caſh, by

JACOB MORRIS,

On the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet a few doors below Walnut ſtreet,

A few trunks of Chintzes and Callicoes, ſuitable to the ſeaſon,
A few bales coarſe Linen of good quality,
Mens Silk and mens and womens Cotton Hoſe,
Excellent Bohea Tea, &c. &c. &c.

TENCH COXE,

Has for Sale, at his ſtore in Walnut-ſtreet, the third door eaſt of Second-ſtreet,

COARSE Cloths, Linens, ſilk and cotton Hoſe, Lawns, Cambricks, Muſlins, pink and ſky-blue Gauze, Calicoes, ſilk and linen Handkerchiefs, Bindings, Threads, Dimities, Nankeens, Ginghams, Salempores, Havannah Snuff, Dutch Stoves, genuine old Madeira Wine of the moſt excellent quality, ſherry Wine, bottled Porter, Engliſh Cheeſe: Alſo, a Hand Organ of four barrels. Dec. 2d, 1780.

TO BE SOLD, BY

HUGH METIER,

At his STORE in Second-ſtreet, three doors above Arch-ſtreet,

BEST coarſe allum ſalt, a ſmall quantity of fine white ſalt, a few dozen beſt Engliſh playing cards, a large quantity of this country playing cards, coarſe and fine white linens, coattings, red and blue baizes, white ſergas, mens and womens worſted and yarn hoſe, yarn mitts, mens cloaths ready made, ſecond-hand cloaths of all kinds. Dec. 2d, 1780.

TO BE HAD, GENTEEL

Ready furniſhed Lodgings,

Suitable for a ſmall Family, agreeably ſituated. Enquire of the Printers.

Juſt Imported, and To be Sold, by

Bunner, Murray and Company,

On Meaſe's wharff, below the Bridge,

RUSSIA Sheetings, Ravens Duck, Dutch Dowlaſs, Loaf Sugar, Rum, Table Knives and Forks, Barlow Penknives, Piſtol-capt dit. Buck-capt dit. Sciſſars, Awl-blades, Common and White-chapple Needles, &c.

ALSO, To be Sold, A Quantity of Red Oak Staves and Knockdowns, Cedar and pine Boards, Plank and Scantling.

TO BE SOLD, BY

John Sparhawk,

In Second-ſtreet, five doors below the Friend's Meeting,

TANNER's Oil, a variety of Mens Engliſh Shoes, of the neateſt make and beſt leather, very ſuitable for this ſeaſon.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, viz.
Saltpetre, Camphor, Opium, Haarlem Oil, Keyſer's Pills, Jeſuit's Drops, Daffy's Elixir, Britiſh Oil, &c.

A general Aſſortment of Books, &c.
Among which are,

Large and ſmall Bibles, French and Engliſh Dictionaries, Cook's New Voyage towards the South-pole and round the World, in the years 1772, 73, 74, and 75, Biographical Dictionary, 11 vols, Jeffery's Natural Hiſtory of Florida, Godfry's Poems: The beſt Writing Paper of all ſizes, Wax and Waters, A great variety of Paper Hangings, Quadrants, Surveying Inſtruments, Gunter's Scales, Money Scales, Backgammon Tables, Mens and womens Gloves, &c. &c.

Juſt Imported, and To be Sold, By

Shirtliff and Shoemaker,

At their STORE in Water-ſtreet, oppoſite Hamilton's Wharff,

Ruſſia Sheetings, Oznabrigs, Muſcovado Sugars, Cocoa, and Gin in Caſes, &c.

BY WHOLESALE.

Juſt Imported from Europe and the Weſt Indies, and

TO BE SOLD, BY

Mordecai Lewis,

In Second-ſtreet, near Spruce-ſtreet, a Variety of DRY GOODS: Amongſt which are,

BROADCLOTHS, Blankets, worſted Stockings, a large aſſortment of white Linens, German Oznabrigs, Raven's Duck, Checks, damaſk Tablecloths and Napkins, Cambricks, Calicoes, quarto Writing-paper, an elegant Tea-table Sett of China, &c.

He has, alſo, for Sale,

A few cheſts of Bohea Tea, Madeira Wine, by the pipe or quarter-caſk, Claret, Port, Liſbon and Sherry, in bottles.

FOR SALE,

A number of Books, elegantly Bound;
Conſiſting of

SWIFT's Works, 24vols.	Engliſh, French, and Italian Dictionaries, 3 vols.
Voltaire, in Eng. 39vs.	Johnſon's ditto, 2 vols.
Bell's Poets, 16 vols.	Pliny's Letters, 2 vols.
Montaigne Eſſays, 3 vols.	Robertſon's Hiſt. of Scot. 2vs
Roſſeau's Works, 10 vols.	Bacon's Works, 3 vols. fo.
Engliſh Theatre, 12 vols.	A large General Atlas.
Cook's 2d Voyage, 2vs. 4to	

Enquire of the Printers.

Juſt Imported in the Amiable Elizabeth,
From l'Orient, Captain Lambert;

AND TO BE SOLD, At

Mr. ROBERTS's

STORE, in Water-ſtreet, where Mr. Shoemaker formerly lived:

A LARGE Quantity of fine Cloth and Linens, Blankets, Pluſh, Camblets, Shalloons, fine twilled Flannel, Callimancoes, Prunel, Cambricks, embroidered muſlin Handkerchiefs, Hatts, fine yarn and thread Stockings, Calicoes, Silks, Stuffs, Ribbands and Stockings, black Gauze and Lace, white Thread, Sailtwine, Window-glaſs, Shot, Gloves, Work-bags, Brandy, and fine Liverpool Salt.

CAME to the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the 6th of Auguſt laſt, a ſmall Red BULL. The owner is deſired to prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, JACOB SERRILL.

Darby, December 20, 1780.

A ROBBERY.

Three Hundred Dollars Reward.

ON Friday night, the 15th inſtant, the houſe of the ſubſcriber was broke open, and the following articles ſtolen, viz. One long Broadcloth Cloak of a light colour, one ſhort Coating ditto of a light colour, bound with tape, a black Sattin Bonnet lined with white, a black Fur Tippet, a Boy's Hat, and one white Linen Apron. Whoever diſcovers the perpetrators of the above Robbery, ſo that the Goods may be had again, ſhall be entitled to the above Reward, or in proportion for any part thereof, paid by

Dec. 22, 1780. ALEXANDER DYER.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Peter and Jacob Kuhn.

At their Store the north ſide of Market ſtreet, midway between Fourth and Fifth ſtreets.

CROSSCUT, whip, pannel, tennon and compaſs ſaws,
Raſp,
Files,
Chiſſels,
Gouges,
Plaining Irons,
Deſk, pew, cheſt and HL Hinges,
Square nob'd Latches with Bolts,
Thumb ditto,
Beſt ſpring Stock-Locks,
Cheſt and Padlocks,
Screws,
Augers,
Spike Gimlets,
Tap and bung Borers,
Hammers and Pinchers,
Carpenter's Squares and Compaſſes,
Saw Setts,
Cooper's Vices and Compaſſes,
Dawling-Bitts,
Marking and pincking Irons,
Caſtors,
Hooks,
Cheeſe Taſters,
Plaiſtering Trowels,
Men and womens ſwivel Stirrups,
Snaffle Bitts,
Common ditto,
Spades and Shovels,
Iron Candleſticks,
Bellowſes,
Shovels and Tongs,
Chaiffing Diſhes,
Raizors and Sciſſars,
Ivory Combs,
Penknives,
Corkſcrews,
Shoe, knee and waiſtband Buckles,
Elegant plaited Candleſticks,
Ditto, Snuffers with caſes,
Ditto Salts,
Japanned Tea Urns,
Ditto Salvers, &c. &c. &c.

ALSO,

Broadcloths and Caſſimers,
Cambricks and Lawns,
Coarſe and fine Linens,
Chintzes and chintz Counterpains,
Humhums,
Painted Silkt and Taffeties,
Mantuas, Peelongs, Perſians and Sarſnet.
Sewing Silk,
Threads and Tapes,
Black Lace and Edging,
Spriged lawn Aprons,
Black and white Gauze,
Mens and womens Gloves,
Cane Hatts,
Toweling Diaper,
Jeans and Dimities,
Bandana and cambrick Handkerchiefs,
Silk and worſted Breeches Patterns,
Hair for Chair Bottoms,
Braſs Nails for ditto,
Yard and half yard wide Carpeting, &c. &c. &c.
ALSO, Madeira Wine, Spirits and Rum by the Hogſhead or Quarter-caſk.

Semple and Chaloner,

At their STORE in Cheſnut-ſtreet, next door but one to the Croſs-keys, at the corner of Third ſtreet, have juſt opened a neat Aſſortment of DRY GOODS:

Among which are,

SUPERFINE and ſecond Broadcloths, Coatings, Maſquerades, Pondicherries, Marſeilles Quilting, India Dimities, Dutch and King's Cord, a large and neat aſſortment of worſted and thread Hoſe, worſted Knee-garters, Iriſh Linen, Ruſſia Sheeting, three and ſix-quarter Diaper, eight, nine and ten-quarter Tablecloths, printed Chintzes, Scotch Threads, Laces and Edgings, Lawns and Cambricks, fine needle-worked Aprons and Ruffles, rich twilled, ſtriped and ſpotted Gauze, plain and ſtriped bordered Handkerchiefs, whip and patent Nett, needle-work cotton and lawn Gowns, boys and ladies beaver and felt bell Hatts, coloured and plain leather and jean Gloves and Mitts, cotton and linen Handkerchiefs, ſilk Ditto, gimp, ſnail and ſilk fringe, a large and neat aſſortment of Jewelry, Cutlery and Hard Ware, a quantity of plain and ruffled Shirts, fine calf-ſkin and military Shoes, Ben ſoals, &c. &c. &c.

A few neat Thermometers.

TO BE LETT,

Speedwell Saw-Mill and Lands,

On Waiding River, in Weſt New-Jerſey, Burlington County, &c.

The above Mill and Lands were advertiſed and ſold the 24th day of April laſt, at vendue; the conditions of ſale not being complied with, ſaid Mill and Lands revolved back to the former owner, &c.

THEY will now be Lett, either to the Shares or for Caſh, as beſt ſuits the Renter, and may be entered on immediately: The Mill is in good repair and now ſawing; ſhe has plenty of timber, pine and cedar, belonging to her; the boards may be rafted from the Mill-tail to where the ſloops take in to go to ſea, or by carting about 8 miles, to a branch of Anchocus, they may be brought directly to Philadelphia.

There is on the Premiſes, one new two ſtory Frame Houſe and Kitchen, with good ſtone Cellars, a brick Oven, two Log Houſes for tenants, &c. a large Frame Barn, 60 by 40 feet, and Stabling plenty for horſes, a good bearing Peach Orchard, young Apple ditto, a great plenty of ſummer and fall Feeds for oxen or all kinds of cattle; the Land brings good Rye and Corn, and Garden Truck in abundance. Should the Perſon applying, incline to ſettle there, and chooſe to buy the Place, terms may be made eaſy, &c. It is a good ſeat for a Furnace, with a great Quantity of Coal-wood and Ore belonging thereto. For particulars, apply to

BENJAMIN RANDOLPH, in Cheſnut-ſtreet.

N. B. A young, handy NEGROE WENCH, her child, a BOY, To be ſold, fit for country work. Enquire as above. Philadelphia, Dec. 11, 1780.

TO BE LETT,

A convenient Houſe,

READY FURNISHED;

With Stables and Coach-houſe. Enquire at Mr. RAQUETS, Merchant in Front-ſtreet, five doors below Walnut-ſtreet.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed and Sold by JOHN DUNLAP and DAVID C. CLAYPOOLE.